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HISTORY  
OF THE  
COUNTIES  
OF  
LEHIGH AND CARBON,  
4 Case  
IN THE  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

P.L.L.  
BY  
ALFRED MATHEWS AND AUSTIN N. HUNGERFORD.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
EVERTS & RICHARDS.  
1884.

PRESS OF J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.





## PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

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It is with the confident feeling that they have not merely fulfilled, but far exceeded, all promises made at the outstart that the publishers present to their patrons and the public, after considerable more than a year's labor from the time of its inception, the now completed History of Lehigh and Carbon Counties. As the result of the united and careful labors of men thoroughly experienced in the collection, compilation, and writing of local history, and of scores of residents of the region which is the province of the work, including not only those who are mentioned as the writers of certain chapters, but others who have made lesser contributions,—all especially qualified by original knowledge, by investigation, or by virtue of their positions to be the purveyors of local lore,—we think that the volume will merit and receive the favorable indorsement of those most competent to criticise the work which it contains, and that time will not modify in the slightest degree, but, on the contrary, greatly increase, their estimation. In the broadly comprehensive sense, Mr. Alfred Mathews was the author and editor of the history. He was assisted by Mr. Austin N. Hungerford of the publishers' corps. To these gentlemen should be accredited almost everything in the volume not especially denoted as the work of others, embracing the larger part of its contents, and of course implying supervision of the whole. Other writers who have been engaged upon the work are here designated: Rev. A. R. Horne, D.D., was the author of the voluminous and interesting chapter (vi. in the history of Lehigh County) on the Pennsylvania Germans. E. V. d'Invilliers was the writer of the chapter on the geology of Lehigh County, and Charles A. Ashburner, M.S., of that on Carbon County's rock and mineral formation. Of the townships of Lehigh County, Heidelberg and Lynn were written by Samuel J. Kistler, Esq.; Upper Macungie, by Rev. M. J. Kramlich; Lower Macungie, by E. R. Lichtenwallner, Esq.; Upper and Lower Milford, by P. W. Flores; Salisbury, by Professor J. O. Knauss; Upper Saucon, by Frank B. Heller; Weissenberg, by Solomon F. and Henry F. Rupp; Whitehall, by T. F. Diefenderfer, Esq., and E. J. Newhard, Esq.; North Whitehall, by James L. Schaadt, Esq.; South Whitehall, by Rev. F. K. Bernd; and the borough of Emans, by H. W. Jarrett. In the history of Carbon County, two of the general chapters—those on the legal and medical professions—were contributed by Dr. R. Leonard, of Mauch Chunk. Towamensing and Lower Towamensing were contributed by Col. John Craig; the borough of Packerton, by W. Lee Stiles; the borough of Parryville, by Dennis Bauman; and the borough of Weatherly, by Dr. J. B. Tweedle. Besides these writers there are many others who have contributed church and school histories, etc., whose names are, as a rule, mentioned in connection with their articles. The number of these is very large.

On behalf of themselves and of the writers in their employ the publishers return their most sincere thanks to all who have assisted in the compilation of the history by furnishing information or extending courtesies to those in search of it. To mention individually all of those who have thus aided our efforts (and indirectly benefited themselves and their posterity, making possible the preparation of an ample and authentic history of these counties) would be impossible, as the list would include the names of the county, city, and borough officials, the members of the

[REDACTED]



press and clergy, numerous persons identified with the railroads and with manufacturing interests, and a long array of the old citizens. At the risk, however, of appearing to make an invidious distinction we will present the names of a very few, whose positions in life or the possession of peculiar or extensive information has enabled them to be of especial service to the writers. First among those, so far at least as Lehigh County is concerned, should perhaps be mentioned Robert E. Wright, Esq., the veteran lawyer, and the late Christian Pretz, who was a pioneer in Allentown's period of growth. Of the same city should be mentioned also in this connection Augustus L. Ruhe, Tilghman Good (recently chief of police), the late Hon. Samuel A. Bridges, the late Peter Huber, Samuel Lewis, Joseph B. Lewis, Eli J. Saeger, James L. Schaadt Esq., C. W. Cooper (of the Allentown National Bank), Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, Rev. Joshua Yeager, Rev. Schindel, Rev. Thomas N. Reber, Professor J. O. Knauss, Maj. E. R. Newhard, Thomas B. Metzgar, Esq., B. F. Trexler, Robert Iredell, Jr., C. Frank Haines, Jesse Grim, Ephraim Grim, A. G. Reminger, Col. T. H. Good, and Joseph F. Newhard. The history of Allentown has been enriched by Rev. J. H. Dubbs, of Lancaster, and that of half a dozen or more townships in Lehigh County extensively increased in value by the contributions of Rev. William A. Helffrich. Especial mention should be made of the friendship of Samuel Thomas, Col. M. H. Horn, Rev. Cornelius Earle, Oliver and John Williams, Joshua Hunt, Samuel Glace, William H. Glace, Esq., Jacob Laubach, and Charles G. Schellner, all of Catasauqua, and of F. J. Stetler, Charles Peters, and D. D. Jones, of Slatington.

Among the citizens of Carbon County whose kindly offices we must not pass without recognition are J. H. Chapman, Dr. R. Leonard, Thomas L. Foster, John Ruddle, Robert Q. Butler, Judge A. G. Brodhead, E. H. Rauch, John Painter, James I. Blakslee, Hon. Robert Klotz, and E. R. Siewers, Esq. To the late Judge Harry E. Packer the writers in our employ were under obligations for many favors. We will add, in this connection, that acknowledgments of indebtedness for kindnesses to others are made elsewhere in this volume in appropriate connections.

In concluding these few lines a word concerning the department of illustrations, which supplements the literary contents of the volume, is not out of place. The illustrations consist largely of portraits of some of those men who have been or are prominent residents of the territory to which this volume is devoted. These portraits, with the accompanying biographical sketches, form a feature which is sometimes the subject of ill-considered criticism, on the ground that some of them are of persons living. Nevertheless, in the judgment of the publishers and of a great many persons who have given the matter careful consideration, the department is one which should not be omitted or limited by the insertion of none but the portraits and sketches of those who are deceased. When it is borne in mind how swiftly the stream of life and time sweeps onward,—how swiftly the present becomes the past,—there will be few to find fault with this department; and when a score or more of years have elapsed,—when the generations now marching in the front and in the closely-succeeding ranks shall have passed away,—this feature will be invaluable, serving as the best reminder of some of their most conspicuous and honored characters to those who remain.

THE PUBLISHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1884.





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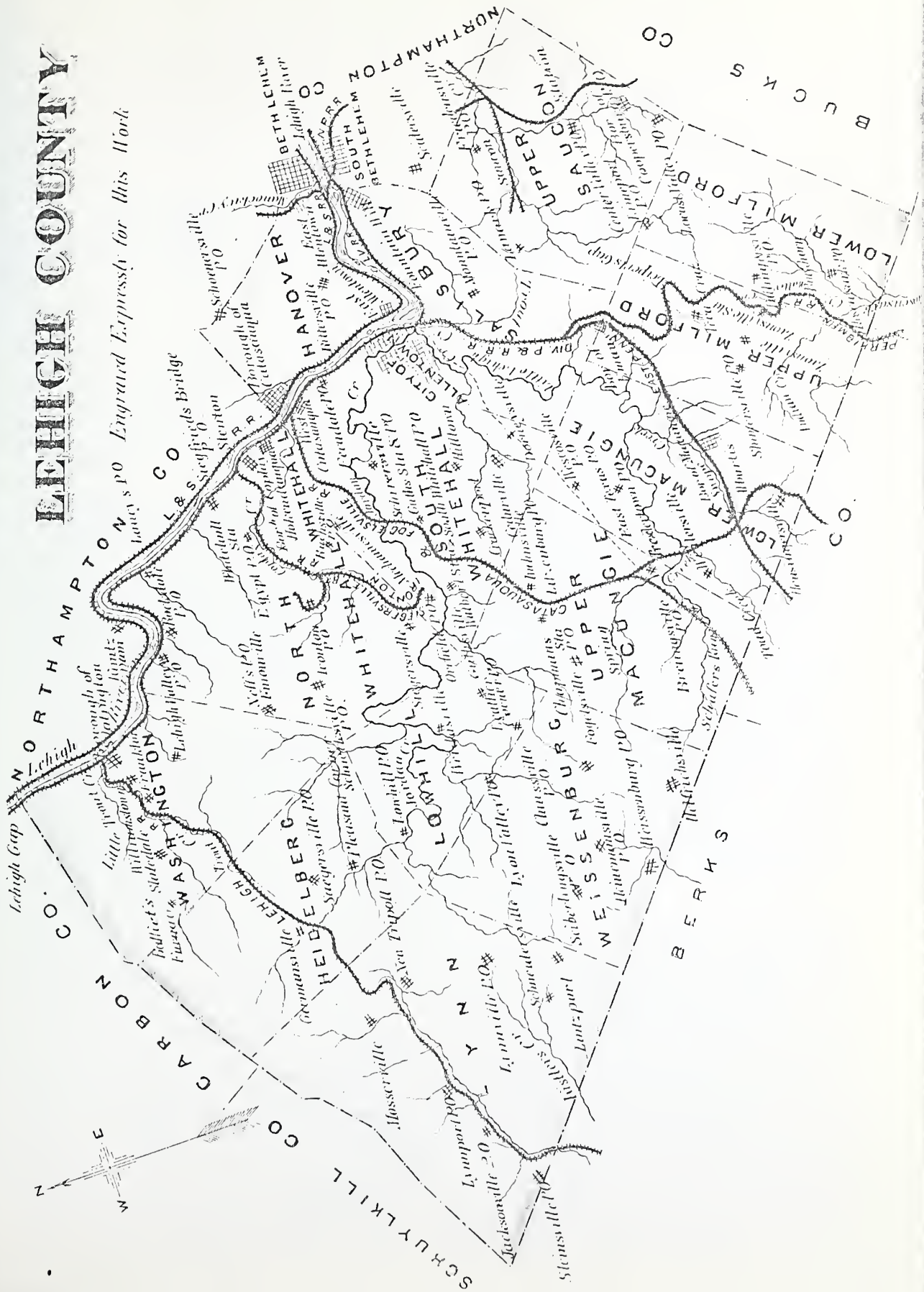
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# LEHIGH COUNTY

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# LEHIGH COUNTY.

## CHAPTER I.

### THE RED RACE SUPPLANTED BY THE WHITE.

*Treaties and Settlement—Condition of the Country prior to the Revolution.*

**The Delaware or Lenni Lenape Indians.**—When the emissaries of civilization—the explorers and pioneers—first entered upon those noble rivers, the Hudson and the Delaware, the great wilderness region now comprised in the wealthy States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York was occupied by Indian tribes comprehensively called the Algonquins. This great division embraced two groups of nations, the Iroquois and the Delawares. The language of both was the Algonquin, but it was spoken in various dialects.

Very little friendship existed between the Iroquois and the Delawares. The latter, who called themselves the Lenni Lenape, or “the original people,” indeed, held themselves as superior to any other tribe or nation. They claimed to have existed from the beginning of time, and it is certain the Miamis, Wyandots, Shawanese, and more than twenty other tribes admitted their great antiquity and applied to them the title of “grandfathers.” One of their traditions was that, ages before their occupancy of what became Pennsylvania and its northern and eastern neighbors, their ancestors had dwelt in a far-away country beyond the Father of Waters, and near the wide sea in which the sun sank. They believed that for many moons they had traveled eastward, seeking a fairer country of which their prophets had told them, and as they neared the western shores of the great Mississippi they had met another great nation of men, the very existence of which they had been in ignorance. These people, they say, were the Mengwe or the Iroquois, and this was the first meeting of those two nations, destined to remain for centuries rivals and enemies. They journeyed on together, neither in warfare nor friendship, but they presently found that they must unite their forces against a common enemy. East of the Father of Waters they discov-

ered a race called the Allegwi, occupying a vast domain, and not only stronger in number than themselves, but equally brave and more skilled in war. They had, indeed, fortified towns and numerous strongholds.<sup>1</sup> The Allegwi permitted a part of the emigrating nations to pass the border of their country, and having thus caused a division of their antagonists, fell upon them with great fury to annihilate them. But the main body of the allied Mengwe and Lenape rallying from the first shock, made resistance with such desperate energy that they defeated the Allegwi, and sweeping them forward as the wind does the dry leaves of the forest, they invaded the country, and during a long and bloody war won victory after victory, until they had not only entirely vanquished, but wellnigh exterminated them. Their country, in which their earth fortifications remained the only reminder of the dispersed nation, was occupied by the victors. After this both the Mengwe and the Lenape ranged eastward, the former keeping to the northward, and the latter to the southward, until they reached respectively the Hudson and the Delaware, which they called the Lenape Wihittuck. Upon its banks, and in the wild region watered by its tributaries, they found the land they had journeyed in quest of from the setting sun.

Whether or not we believe as a whole this legend, it is a fact that the two nations were located as described when the first accurate knowledge of them was obtained by the whites. The country of the Mengwe or Iroquois extended from the Hudson and Lake Champlain to the shores of Lake Erie, and from the head-waters of the Alleghany, Susquehanna, and Delaware to the shores of Lake Ontario, and even across the St. Lawrence, thus embracing the whole of the State of New York and a portion of Canada. The Iroquois—usually called the Five Nations, because consisting of the confederated tribes of the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and

<sup>1</sup> By many this tradition of the emigration of the Lenni Lenape is believed to have a solid foundation in fact, and the Allegwi are regarded as being the Mound-Builders, whose vast works are numerous along the Mississippi, the Ohio, and their tributaries.



Oneidas, becoming about 1712, by the incorporation of the refugee Southern tribe of Tusearoras, the Six Nations—were almost constantly at war with their neighbors the Lenape or Delawares.

The Delawares were divided into nations in much the same manner as their northern enemies. Of these the most notable were the branches of the Turtle or Unamis, the Turkey or Unalachtgo, and the Wolf or Minsi (corrupted into Monsey). While the domain of the Delawares extended from the sea-coast between the Chesapeake and Long Island Sound back beyond the Susquehanna to the Alleghanies and northward to the hunting-grounds of the Iroquois, it seems not to have been regarded as the common country of the tribes, but to have been set apart for them in more or less distinctly-defined districts. The Unamis and Unalachtgo nations, subdivided into the tribes of Assunpinks, Matas, Chiehequaas, Shackamaxons, Tuteloes, Nanticookes, and many others, occupied the lower country toward the coast, while the more warlike tribe of the Minsi or Wolf, as Heckewelder informs us, "had chosen to live back of the other tribes, and formed a kind of a bulwark for their protection, watching the motions of the Mengwe, and being at hand to offer aid in case of a rupture with them."

"The Minsi," continues the authority from whom we have quoted, "extended their settlements from the Minisink, a place (on the Delaware, in Monroe County) named after them, where they had their council-seat and fire, quite up to the Hudson on the east, and to the west and south far beyond the Susquehanna; their northern boundaries were supposed originally to be the heads of the great rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, and their southern that ridge of hills known in New Jersey by the name of Muskanecum, and in Pennsylvania by those of Lehigh, Coghnewago, etc. Within this boundary were their principal settlements, and even as late as 1742 they had a town with a peach-orchard on the tract of land where Nazareth was afterwards built, another on the Lehigh, and others beyond the Blue Ridge, besides many family settlements here and there scattered."<sup>1</sup>

Thus it appears that the Minsi Delawares were the ancient owners of the territory now included in Lehigh County, and that these hills and mountains and valleys were their hunting-ground, the Lehigh River and all of the sparkling trout-swarming lesser streams their fishing-places.

One of the earliest purchases of land from the Indians in the Lehigh region was in the year 1684, the parties being William Penn and Maughahgsin, from whom (according to some authorities) came the name Macungie, applied to a township of Lehigh County. This personage was one of the leading chiefs of the Delawares.

On the 3d day of June, 1684, Maughahgsin, upon

his own desire and free offer, sold all his land upon Pahkehoma (Perkiomen) to William Penn, for the consideration of "2 Matchcoats, 4 pair of stockings, and 4 Bottles of Sider."

It may be interesting to give the deed in its original form, viz.:

"INDIAN DEED FOR LANDS TO WILLIAM PENN, 1684.

"Upon my own Desire and free Offer, I, Maughahgsin, in consideration of Two Matchcoats, four pair of Stockings, and four Bottles of Sider, do hereby graunt and make over all my Land upon Pahkehoma, to W<sup>m</sup> Penn, Prop<sup>r</sup> and Govern<sup>r</sup> of Pennsylvania and Territories, his heirs & Assignes forever, w<sup>th</sup> which I own myself satisfied, and promise never to molest any Christians so call<sup>d</sup> y<sup>t</sup> shall sent thereon by his ord<sup>r</sup>s.

"Witness my hand and Seal at Philadelphia ye third day of ye fourth month, 1684.

"The mark of MAUGHAGHSIN.



"Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of us.

"PHILIP THOMAS LEHMAN.

"THOMAS HOLME.

"JNO. DAVIES.

"GEORGE EMLEN."

(From the "Pennsylvania Archives.")

Soon after the delivery of the above deed to William Penn, Maughahgsin and most of his people left this region and moved over the Blue Mountains, only a few individuals remaining in their old homes, the valleys of the Millfords and the surrounding country.

The "Walking Purchase."—Among the various negotiations by which the Indians were led to surrender their domain to the superior race was the famous "Walking Purchase" of 1737. No event in the history of the region gave so much dissatisfaction to the Indians as the making of this alleged unjust bargain, and it was directly or indirectly productive of effects which we shall chronicle in the next chapter, as well as of others of which we shall present an account in the history of Carbon County.

The first release of Indian title effected in the province was brought about in 1682, before Penn's arrival, by his Deputy Governor, William Markham. This embraced all the territory between the Neshaminy and the Delaware as far up as Wrightstown and Upper Wakefield. In 1683 and 1684, Penn himself made other purchases. In 1686 it has been claimed that the Indians granted to him a tract of country commencing on the line of the former purchases, and extending as far northwesterly as a man could ride on horseback in two days. No copy of the treaty or deed was preserved, if any was made, and the extent of the averred purchase remained undecided. Settlers, however, began to throng into the lower part of the country which it was supposed had been purchased, and they soon pushed above the Forks of the Delaware (the confluence of that river with the Lehigh). The Indians believed that their lands were being encroached upon, and they had several meetings with the proprietaries to carry out the measures of the treaty of 1686, and to definitely fix the limits of the

<sup>1</sup> "History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations who once Inhabited Pennsylvania," by Rev. John Heckewelder.





ceded territory. The first was held at Durham, below Easton, in 1734; another was at Pennsbury, in May, 1735, and the negotiations were concluded at Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1737. The last meeting resulted in an agreement that the treaty of 1686 should be consummated, and the extent of the purchase was decided in a novel manner. The proprietaries were to receive such portion of the Indian territory as should be included within a line drawn northwesterly from a point in or near Wrightstown as far as a man could walk in a day and a half, and a line drawn from his stopping-place straight to the Delaware, which was of course the eastern boundary.

While the treaty was in negotiation the proprietaries caused a preliminary or trial walk to be made to ascertain what amount of ground could be secured. It appears that this was undertaken as early as April, 1735, and that the trees along the route were blazed, so that the persons to be engaged in the walk deciding the ownership of land might have the advantage of a marked pathway. As soon as the treaty of Aug. 25, 1737, had been consummated, James Steel, receiver-general under Thomas Penn, took measures to secure for the performance of the purchase-walk the man who had "held out the best" in the preliminary walk. It was proposed that he should walk with two others, who were actively to engage in competition, and that Timothy Smith, sheriff of Bucks County, and John Chapman, surveyor, should accompany the trio, provide provisions, etc. The time fixed for the walk under the treaty was Sept. 12, 1737, but it was postponed until the 19th. The preliminaries were all arranged in advance, and Edward Marshall, James Yeates, and Solomon Jennings, all noted for their powers of endurance, and one of them undoubtedly the champion of the trial walk, were employed by the proprietaries to make the decisive effort. It was arranged that the Indians should send some of their young men along to see that the walk was fairly made. The walkers were promised five pounds in money and five hundred acres of land. The place of starting was fixed at a well-known point, a large chestnut-tree near the junction of the Pennsville and Durham roads, at the Wrightstown meeting-house, in Bucks County, very close to the northern boundary of the Markham purchase. Marshall, Yeates, and Jennings stood with their hands upon the tree, and as the sun rose above the horizon the signal was given by Sheriff Smith, and they started. Their route was as straight as the inequalities of the ground and the numerous obstructions would permit, and led for a number of miles along the Durham road (which was then a road in little more than name). It is said that Yeates led the way with a light step, and next came Jennings, with two of the Indian walkers, while Marshall was last, a considerable distance behind the others. He swung a hatchet in his hand, and walked with an easy and careless lope. The walkers reached Red Hill, in Bedminster, in two and a half hours,

took dinner with the Indian trader Wilson, on Durham Creek, near where the old furnace stood, crossed the Lehigh a mile below Bethlehem, at what is now Jones Island, and passing the Blue Ridge at Smith's Gap (in what is now Moore township, Northampton Co.), slept at night on the northern slope. The walk was resumed at sunrise, and terminated at noon, when Marshall, who alone held out, threw himself at length upon the ground and grasped a sapling, which was marked as the end of the line. Jennings first gave out, about two miles north of the Tolucon, and then lagged behind with the followers until the party reached the Lehigh River. He then left for his home, in what is now Salisbury township,<sup>1</sup> Lehigh Co.

Yeates fell at the foot of the mountain, on the morning of the second day, was quite blind when taken up, and died three days later. Marshall, the champion of the walk, was not in the least injured by his exertion, and lived to the age of seventy-nine, dying in Tinicum, Bucks Co.<sup>2</sup>

The walk is said to have followed an Indian path which led from the hunting-grounds of the Minsis down to Bristol, on the Delaware. The Indians showed their dissatisfaction at the manner in which the so-called "walk" was made, and left the party before it was concluded. It is said that they frequently called upon the walkers not to run. The distance walked, according to the generally-accepted measurement, was sixty-one and one-fourth miles. Nicholas Scull says it was only fifty-five statute miles, while others estimate the distance as high as eighty-six miles.

When the walk had reached the extreme point in a northwesterly direction from the starting-place, it still remained to run the line to the Delaware, and here arose another ground for disagreement. The Indians had expected that a straight line would be drawn to the river at the nearest point, but instead it was run at right angles and reached the river at or near the Laxawaxen, taking in about twice as much territory as would have been included by the other arrangement. The lines embraced nearly all of the lands within the forks of the Delaware (that is, be-

<sup>1</sup> Solomon Jennings had settled some years previous to the "Walking Purchase" on what is now the Geisinger farm, two miles above Bethlehem, and, living on the extreme frontier, had become famous as a hunter and woodsman, a fact which led to his being selected as one of the walkers. He is said to have been extremely fond of whiskey, and it has been averred that it was because of that weakness that he failed in the walk. This, however, may be an injustice to him. It is certain that he never recovered from the effects of his overexertion, though he lived for twenty years. His son, John Jennings, was elected sheriff of Northampton County in 1762, and again in 1768. It is traditionally asserted that Solomon Jennings received what is now known as the Geisinger farm as a reward for his taking part in the walk, but there is no foundation for that theory of his ownership, and it is well known that he resided upon the property for a number of years prior to 1737. The farm was sold to Jacob Geisinger at public sale in 1761.

<sup>2</sup> The date of his death was Nov. 7, 1789. He was a native of Bustleton, Philadelphia Co., where he was born in 1710. He was twice married, and the father of twenty-one children. He lived for a time on this island in the Delaware opposite Tinicum which bears his name.



tween the Delaware and the Lower Lehigh), the celebrated Minisink flats, and in fact all of the valuable land south of the Blue Ridge. The quantity of land embraced in the purchase was about five hundred thousand acres. James Steel, writing to Letitia Aubrey in 1737, said that it required about four days to walk from the upper end of the day and a half's journey, and that "after they crossed the great ridge of mountains they saw very little good or even tolerable land fit for settlement."

This walk gave great dissatisfaction to the Indians, and was the principal cause of the council held at Easton in 1756, where it was elaborately discussed. The Indians complained that the walkers walked too fast, that they should have stopped to shoot game and to smoke; in short, should have walked as the Indians usually did when engaged in the hunt. They also found fault with the manner in which the line was run from the stopping-place to the river, claiming that it should have been drawn to the nearest point. The proprietaries were accused of trickery and dishonesty, and whether justly or unjustly, the "walking purchase" drew upon them and their associates the bitter hatred of the Delawares. It was the smoldering fire of the feeling thus engendered which by the influence of men or events was fanned into an intense heat a generation later, and created great havoc in the region now comprised in Lehigh, Northampton, and Carbon Counties.

**Advent of the White Man as a Settler.**—Lehigh County was originally a portion of the great county of Bucks, established, with Philadelphia and Chester, in 1682, and its earliest settlements were formed for the most part by the people who pushed northward from below the present boundaries of Bucks and Montgomery Counties.

White men found their way into the Lehigh region during the seventeenth century, but they came as traders rather than settlers, and do not deserve the honor of especial consideration by the historian, and indeed could not receive it, as they left no mark upon the country and only a meagre record of their adventures. In fact their action, confined principally to more or less questionable transactions with the Indians, demands no chronicling.

As early as 1701 the Lehigh region was brought unpleasantly into the notice of the proprietaries by the presence of that class of white men to whom we have referred, and they also had reason to believe that Seneca Indians from the region which is now the State of New York had made a southern scout with a view to harassing the more peaceful Delawares and the few white settlers in the lower part of Bucks County.

Just at what time the first waves of that population which was eventually to fill Lehigh County and much of the territory beyond the Blue Ridge broke over the southern boundary cannot at this period be stated. It is fair, however, to infer from various facts that it

was as early as 1715. The "Irish settlement," just across the eastern border in Northampton County, is known to have been established in 1728, and a number of individual pioneers, according to reliable traditions and even well-attested records, had come into what is now Lehigh County by 1730. The lands in the Lehigh valley were not formally thrown open to settlement until 1734. It is fair to suppose that legal impediment being removed, the people newly arrived in this country from Germany and seeking homes thronged in quite rapidly considering the many disadvantages to be overcome and the not very assuring attitude of the Indians.

Upper Milford (comprising what is now included in both Upper and Lower Milford) appears to have been the most thickly-settled portion of the territory during the first few years, for its people were the first to call for a separate township organization. Prior to 1737 they had been under the jurisdiction of the great township of Milford, of which the division in Bucks County yet known by the name was a part, but in January of that year twenty-three of the inhabitants, whom we may take it for granted were among the most intelligent and enterprising, petitioned the county court for a distinct township. The names of those early settlers of the southern part of the county were Peter Walker, Ulrich Kirsten, A. Matthias Ochs, Johannes Meyer, Joseph Henckel, Daniel Rausch, Heinrich Willim, Heinrich Ris, William Bit, Cristian Bigli, Jacob Wetel, Johannes Betlzart, Duwalt Machling, Johannes Hast, Melchoir Stulher, Michael Kohner, Felix Benner, Jacob Derry, Michael Zimmerman, — Loughurst, Mirwin Weihnacht, Johannes Baugeoner, and Hannes Ord. The township was surveyed and laid out by John Chapman on March 13, 1738. At about the same time the township was formed, or a little later, old documents show that there were living there a number of other families, among them being those bearing the names of Dubbs, Eberhard, Hoover, Mumbauer, Roeder, Spinner, Stahl, and Weandt. Still later there came into the same territory the Dickenshieds, Hetricks, McNoddies, Millers, Schelleys, Keipers, Snyders, Rudolphs, Pretzes, Heinbachs, Derrs, and many more. With very few exceptions these pioneers were Germans, principally from the Palatinate.<sup>1</sup>

True in America to the religion for which they had been persecuted in Europe, one of the first acts of the Milford pioneers was to establish a church. It is probable that this was done prior to 1736, but the earliest record of baptism occurs under date of April 24th in that year. A patent was secured Sept. 27, 1738, for the tract of land which had been selected and built upon, and from that date the organization known as the "Swamp Church," originally estab-

<sup>1</sup> A chapter upon the Germans, expressly prepared for this work by Rev. A. R. Horne, gives much interesting information, not only concerning the immigration of these persecuted people, but their character, customs, etc.





lished by the Lutheran and German Reformed elements, has been of the latter denomination.<sup>1</sup>

The settlers on the south bank of the Lehigh had become so numerous by 1742 that they considered themselves entitled to a separate township organization, and accordingly a number of them, who described themselves as living "on and near Saucon," petitioned the court to confirm a survey which they had had made in April. Their prayer was granted at the March term following (1743), Saucon township then being established. The signers of the application were Christian Newcomb, Philip Kissenger, George Sobus, Henry Rinkard, John Yoder, John Reeser, Christian Smith, Henry Bowman, Samuel Newcomb, Benedict Koman, Felty Staymets, Henry Rinkard, Jr., George Troom, Adam Wanner, Owen Owen, Thomas Owen, John Williams, John Tool, John Thomas, Joseph Samuel, Isaac Samuel, William Murry (Mori and Mory, according to other early records), Michael Narer, John Apple, Jacob Gonner, Henry Keerer, George Bockman, George Marksteler, and Henry Rumfold.<sup>2</sup>

Saucon was divided into Upper and Lower Saucon in 1743. On the erection of Northampton County in 1752 they both became a portion of its territory, and on the erection of Lehigh Upper Saucon was assigned to it.

The settlement of the Moravians at Bethlehem, in 1740, did much toward bringing farmers into the Saucon region. They doubtless felt a certain sense of security in locating themselves so near an organized colony which they judged by its policy would always retain the regard of the Indians.

At what is now South Bethlehem, on the spot where the Union depot stands, was built in 1745 that place of entertainment which became celebrated as the Crown Inn. This was the first tavern on the river really deserving the name, and became a popular stopping-place for travelers, as well as a favored and familiar resort for the pioneer farmers in the surrounding country. It was managed by the Moravians.

The development of Hanover township from its wild condition to a well-settled and prosperous region was no doubt largely influenced by the Moravian colony. It had received a few pioneers in 1735 or soon after, and its population increased faster after the planting of Bethlehem. Still several thousand acres of land in Hanover remained unsold up to and after the time of the Revolution. A large portion of the township was considered poor soil during the last century, which in this, under scientific processes of farming, is equal to any in the county. To be called a "Dry-lander" implied reproach. There were other causes, however, than the supposed poverty of soil for the

comparatively slow settlement of Hanover. This township, containing the only territory of the county lying east of the Lehigh, was originally a portion of the extensive Allen township, which included the Scotch-Irish settlement. Hanover was separately organized in 1798, and when Lehigh County was erected it was divided into two townships, each of which, as they were separated by the county line, was allowed to retain the original name. The greater part of the original township of Hanover was included in the tract called the "Dry-lands" or Manor of Ferman, originally laid out for the proprietaries, and when they were divested of their estates after the close of the Revolutionary war it was not included, being their private property. But the settlers were dissatisfied and contested their rights in numerous suits, the basis being denial that the Penns could retain title. These dragged on without settlement until as late as 1796, when all were discontinued, the settlers and the Penns each bearing an equal part of the costs, and the former receiving their lands on payment of £65 10s. for every one hundred acres.

The territory of the two Macungies was settled contemporaneously with that of the Milfords and of Saucon, that is, beginning in or soon after 1730, and its pioneers were of the same class—Germans, for the most part newly arrived and making their way northward through what are now Bucks and Montgomery Counties to obtain cheap homes in an uninhabited or sparsely settled country. When petition was made for the establishment of the township in 1742, there were living in the region which it was proposed to include, Peter Trexler, Henry Sheath, Jeremiah Trexler, John Ecle, Frederick Rowey, Peter Walbert, Jr., Philip Simes, Joseph Albright, Jacob Wagner, Melchoir Smith, George Stininger, Jacob Mier, George Hayn (or Haines), Adam Cook, Caspar Mier, Kayde Crim (or Grim), John Clymer, and Adam Prous. These were the signers of the petition, and doubtless they were only a very small proportion of the male inhabitants.

That the people of Macungie were enterprising is shown from the fact that they took steps to secure what was the first road in the county as early as 1735. They petitioned for a road to lead "from Goshenhoppen to Jeremiah Trexler's tavern," and return being made in 1736 the road was duly laid out. Goshenhoppen was in what is now Montgomery County, and the Trexler tavern, which was in Macungie, was in all probability the nucleus about which Trexler-town was built. In 1745 another road was opened from the German settlements in Macungie in a northeasterly direction to the Lehigh, near Bethlehem. It was a mere bridle-path during the first fifteen or twenty years, or until the needs of the people demanded its being enlarged and improved to serve as a wagon-road.

There seems to have been little if any difference between the time Saucon and its northern neighbor,

<sup>1</sup> See chapter upon the townships for a detailed history of this pioneer educational institution.

<sup>2</sup> The names appear as here spelled, in the record, but the orthography is incorrect in many instances. For the corrected spelling see Saucon township.





Salisbury, were settled, though the latter did not receive accessions to its population so fast as the former, owing probably to the fact that its lands were largely patented in large tracts to men who were not impatient to realize upon the property. In March, 1732, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn issued their warrant for the survey of a tract of five thousand acres of land for Thomas Penn, his heirs or assigns. Penn assigned the warrant to Joseph Turner, and Turner to William Allen, the last-named receiving it Sept. 10, 1736. A portion of the tract surveyed by virtue of the warrant lay in Salisbury, and a portion was upon the opposite side of the Lehigh. Other extensive tracts were surveyed along the river, one of them of three thousand acres granted the same year to Allen, including the site of Allentown, which was laid out in 1762. The region was principally settled by Germans. A few Moravians settled at what is now Emaus in 1747. Salisbury was not settled as a township until after Northampton County was organized in 1752, but the district extending to Allentown in one direction, to Saucon in another, and to Macungie in a third came commonly to be called "Schmaltzgass," meaning, freely translated, "a fine or rich region."

Gradually the tide of immigration rolled on into Whitehall, and then into what is now Washington and the back territory.

Whitehall received quite a large influx of pioneers who were of a superior class between 1730 and 1735. Among the first was Adam Deshler. In 1733 came John Jacob Miekley (a Huguenot, whose name was originally spelled Mischelet). Then there came the Balliets, Troxells, Steckels, Burkhalters, Schreibers, Saegers, Schaadts, Keons, Knapps, Guths, and many others, among them Lynford Lardner, who built about 1740 the house which gave name to the township. It was visited by large parties of gentlemen, who came up from Philadelphia as the proprietor's guests to shoot game. It naturally was called "The Hall" by those aristocratic sportsmen, who imitated the English country nomenclature. A coat of white-wash gave reason for the rest of the name, and when the township was organized the name Whitehall was chosen to designate it.

The majority of the early settlers of old Whitehall located in that fertile, well-wooded, and well-watered region drained by Coplay Creek, which because of its productiveness was called Egypt, or Egypt, a name also applied to the church that was organized here in the infancy of the settlement.

In antithesis to this name Egypt is that of Allemängel, meaning "all is wanting," applied to the western part of Lehigh County and a part of Berks adjoining. Many of the early German settlers passed over the fine lands in the southern portion of the county and along the river to the hilly region of Lynn township, and of Albany in Berks, because it more nearly resembled the land which had been their

home. They soon discovered their mistake, and in sorrow and disgust called the country Allemängel,—"all wants,"—"there is no water, no richness." The people like the soil became poor, and many of them went down into "Egypt" after corn.

After a score of years of peace and progress, the total population of the territory now comprising Lehigh County was in 1752, when it became a part of the newly-erected Northampton, about three thousand souls. These were distributed, according to the rude census then taken to ascertain the number of inhabitants of the new county, as follows:

Milford.....	700
Upper Saucon.....	650
Macungie.....	650
Upper parts of Lehigh County, forming subsequently the townships of Lynn, Weisenberg, Heidelberg, Salisbury, Lowhill, the Whitehalls, Washington, etc.....	800
Making in all.....	2800

To this number must be added two hundred as the approximate population of that part of Allen township which is now Hanover, which makes a total of three thousand.<sup>1</sup>

The condition of the county in 1773, thirty odd years from the time it was first settled, was one exhibiting great improvement, and yet only a fourth part of the lands had been cleared, less than nine thousand acres was in grain, and the soil was tilled by less than nine hundred farmers.<sup>2</sup> The assessment lists for the year exhibit the following figures:

	Cleared Land.	Acres in Grain.	Number of Farmers.
Upper Milford.....	7096	1283	156
Macungie.....	6459	2002	136
Whitehall.....	6070	1223	117
Upper Saucon.....	5792	1028	84
Lynn.....	3412	860	118
Heidelberg.....	2905	904	101
Salisbury.....	2400	572	48
Weisenberg.....	2189	562	78
Lowhill.....	1131	435	48
Total.....	37,394	8869	886

## CHAPTER II.

### THE INDIAN RAID OF 1763.

#### Its Causes—Murders in Whitehall—Action of the Government.

SLOWLY receding before the incoming white race, there were but few Indians remaining on the lower Lehigh after 1740. They had passed away beyond the Blue Ridge as a nation, and only here and there an individual or family remained in tent or lodge at some chosen spot in the ancient hunting-grounds. Thus the Chief Kolapechka, called by the whites Coplay, resided for a long time after the first settlement near the head-waters of the stream to which his name has been given. He was on very friendly terms with

<sup>1</sup> Northampton County was supposed to have in 1752 a total of six thousand population.

<sup>2</sup> These statements and the table which follows them do not include the township of Hanover.



the whites, and was frequently employed by the provincial officers to carry messages and to act as interpreter. It is also related that an Indian family occupied a wigwam on the farm of Jacob Kohler, remaining there until as late as 1742, when the last of the Delawares were compelled to remove from this region to the valley of the Wyoming.

Still it was a common custom for Indians from the north to pass down the valley, and to wander very much as they chose through the country when the races were at peace. They brought game and peltries into the larger towns, and purchased the few articles they needed for their forest-life. But after the second pronounced outbreak of atrocities they came no more.

The scattered inhabitants in what is now Lehigh County happily escaped the Indians' wrath in 1755, when its weapons, the tomahawk and torch, fell so murderously and mercilessly upon the settlements in Northampton and Carbon Counties, resulting in the massacre of the Moravians<sup>1</sup> in the limits of the latter, and many murders elsewhere. As to the causes which led to these hostilities, the dissatisfaction arising from the "Walking Purchase" treaty of 1737, which we have briefly described, has by the majority of historians been ascribed the greatest influence, but it seems also as if the victory of the Indians over Braddock a short time previous must have operated powerfully as a stimulus to arouse race hatred and incite murderous desire.

The establishment of peace by the treaty of Oct. 26, 1758, gave a sense of security to the white settlers throughout the country, which deepened as time elapsed, and no evil deeds were committed until five years later, when it was dispelled with a shock. The conspiracy of the great and powerful Pontiac, who had emissaries among all of the tribes, craftily awaking and exciting their slumbering anger and savage desire for blood, perhaps had something to do with the outbreak here in Lehigh County in 1763. The local offense of the whites does not appear to have been sufficient in itself to have brought the hatchet down as it fell here. Indeed, the Germans who were massacred in Whitehall, and whose houses were burned, seem to have been entirely innocent, and to have treated the Indians always with the utmost kindness. The immediate cause of the butchery was a small sin committed by persons with whom the Whitehall settlers had no connection, though there were not wanting others, outrageous in character, which may be regarded as indirect causes of the bloody work.

Concerning these general provocations and the murders which followed we have quite minute and unquestionably correct information from several sources,<sup>2</sup> from which we deduce our narrative.

Heckewelder (in an account which he states in a foot-note "is authentic") says that some friendly Indians, who had come to Bethlehem in the summer of 1763 to dispose of their peltry, upon returning to their distant home stopped at John Stenton's tavern,<sup>3</sup> eight miles above Bethlehem, where they were very shabbily treated, and upon leaving which in the morning they found themselves robbed of some of the most valuable articles they had purchased. They returned to Bethlehem, and lodging their complaint with a magistrate, were given a letter to present to the landlord, in which he strongly urged that the Indians' property should be restored. But when they delivered the letter, they were told to leave the house, if they set any value on their lives. This they did, knowing that they had no other alternative. At Neseopeck, on the Susquehanna, they fell in with some other Delaware Indians, who had been similarly treated, one of them having had his rifle stolen from him. The two parties agreed to take revenge in their own way for those insults and robberies for which they could obtain no redress, "and this they determined to do as soon as war should be again declared by their nation against the English."

So much for the incident which seems to have been the immediate cause of the Whitehall murders. But it appears that there was another occurrence soon after this which exercised a more marked influence on the events of the future. Of this Loskiel gives the following account:

"In August, 1763, Zachary and his wife, who had left the congregation in Wechquetank,<sup>4</sup> came on a visit and did all in their power to disquiet the minds of the brethren respecting the intentions of the white people.<sup>5</sup> A woman called Zippora was persuaded to follow them. On their return they stayed at the Buchkabuehka<sup>6</sup> over night, where Capt. Wetterholt lay with a company of soldiers, and went unconcerned to sleep in a hay-loft. But in the night they were surprised by the soldiers. Zippora was thrown down upon the threshing-floor and killed; Zachary escaped out of the house, but was pursued, and with his wife and little child put to the sword, although the mother begged for their lives upon her knees."

This Capt. Johann Nicholas Wetterholt, who came to this country in 1754, had been commissioned a captain in the French and Indian war. He resided in 1762 in Heidelberg township, Lehigh Co., and his name was on the tax-list again in 1764. His presence at the Gap with a company of soldiers in August, 1763,

<sup>1</sup> In Allen township, Northampton County.

<sup>2</sup> Wechquetank was a place settled by the Moravians in Lizard Creek Valley, Carbon Co.

<sup>3</sup> This is one of the several small facts on which we base the theory that the Indian murders on the Lehigh were attributable to the inflamed condition of the Indian mind in consequence of Pontiac's conspiracy.

<sup>4</sup> The name given by the Delawares to the Lehigh Gap. The word implies, according to Heckewelder, "mountains butting opposite each other."

<sup>1</sup> See chapter of Indian history in the Carbon County department of this work.

<sup>2</sup> The principal ones are the printed account by Joseph J. Mickley, read on the anniversary of the massacre at a family gathering, and an article by Rev. Dr. J. H. Dubbs, published in the *Guardian*.





can only be accounted for on the ground that he was on his way to or from Fort Allen, in Carbon County, where a small force of men had been retained since the close of the Indian war.

The outrageous act of the soldiers at the Gap was very likely brought about by one of Capt. Wetterholt's lieutenants, Jonathan Dodge, a most bitter hater of the Indians and as bloody a scoundrel as the country contained, a man who seemed to be possessed of a diabolical love of murder, and happiest when he could make it most hideous. He was not only hated by the Indians, but ultimately execrated by his soldier associates.<sup>1</sup> If not responsible for the atrocious murders at the Gap he was for many others, and his conduct greatly exasperated the usually peaceable Delawares.

Dodge's despicable acts, which made him troublesome to the soldiers and obnoxious to the people, are fully proved by testimony from himself and others. Concerning a most dastardly attack upon some friendly Indians who were on their way from Shamokin to Bethlehem, Dodge himself wrote to Timothy Horsfield (Aug. 4, 1763) as follows: "Yesterday there were four Indians came to Eusign Kerns." . . . I took four rifles and fourteen deerskins from them, weighed them, and there was thirty-one pounds." And then he continues that after they left "I took twenty men and followed them, . . . then I ordered my men to fire, upon which I fired a volley on them. . . . Could find none dead or alive." One might judge from the frank tone of this letter that Horsfield, the commander of the Northampton County military, approved of that truly soldierly kind of warfare. Jacob Warner, a soldier in Capt. Nicholas Wetterholt's company, stated that when he and Dodge were searching for a lost gun, about two miles above Fort Allen, they saw three Indians painted black. Dodge fired upon them and killed one. Warner also fired, and thought that he wounded another. The Indians had not fired at them. The scalp of the dead Indian was taken and sent to Philadelphia.

Dodge was charged on the 4th of October with striking Peter Franz, a soldier, with a gun and seriously disabling him, and also with ordering his men to lay down their arms if the captain blamed him for taking the Indian's scalp. Capt. Wetterholt wrote to Horsfield: "If he (Dodge) is to remain in the company not one man will remain. I never had so much trouble and uneasiness as I have had these few weeks, and if he continues in the service any longer I don't purpose to stay any longer." On the 5th of October Dodge was put under arrest and sent in charge of Capt. Jacob Wetterholt to Timothy Horsfield, at Bethlehem, but it is probable that he escaped with nothing more than a reprimand, for he was with

Capt. Jacob Wetterholt and his detachment on their way to Fort Allen on October 7th.

This party under Capt. Jacob Wetterholt (who was a brother of Nicholas, and a resident of Lynn township) arrived and stopped on the night of October 7th at the tavern of John Stenton, in the Irish Settlement, about a mile north of Howertown, in Allen township, Northampton Co. Capt. Wetterholt was a good and brave soldier. His courage could perhaps be accounted for by his belief that he possessed the power of making himself invulnerable (*kugelfest*),—that is, that he could not be killed by a gunshot or any blow in battle. He was well aware that the Indians intended when they had opportunity to revenge themselves for the wrongs they had suffered at the hands of the whites, and he was fully cognizant that they had a burning feeling of hatred against this tavern and its occupants on account of bad treatment received there, and still he selected it as his lodging-place for the night, and committed the unsoldierly blunder of posting no sentinel. Perhaps his superstitious confidence led to this fatal mistake.

The night deepened, and as the hours passed stealthy foes, as ferocious as wild beasts, as cunning and noiseless as serpents, gathered about the fated house. Had the Indians prowling in the forests needed any other provocation than the memory of the wrongs they had received here for falling upon the people of that house, it would have been afforded by the knowledge that it sheltered the hated Lieut. Dodge. But he and Stenton and all the inmates of the tavern slumbered on undisturbed by any intimation of peril.

In the early morning of the memorable 8th of October, during the gray dawn that precedes the full light of day, the door was opened by the servant of Capt. Wetterholt. A rifle flashed and the man fell dead in the doorway. Capt. Wetterholt and Sergt. McGuire were also fired upon and dangerously wounded, while John Stenton was shot dead.

Lieut. Dodge made a terrified appeal for help to Timothy Horsfield, sending the following letter (which we copy *verbatim*):

"JOHN STENTON, Oct. the 8, 1763

"MR. HORSFIELD, Sir, Pray send me help for all my men are killed But one and Capt. Wetterholt is most Dead, he is shot through the Body, for god sake send me help

"These from me to serve my country and King so long as I live.

"Send me help or I am a dead man

"This from Lyt Dodge

"Sergt McGuire is shot through the body—

"Pray send up the Doctor for god sake"

The news of the disaster reached Bethlehem while it was yet early day, and the messenger creating a panic as he went, many people flocked to that town as the nearest place of safety. As the news spread others came in terror-stricken from all the country between Bethlehem and the scene of the murders, and also from the Saucon region.

A few soldiers who were at Bethlehem were sent out immediately to bury the dead and bring in the

<sup>1</sup> Dodge had been sent from Philadelphia by Richard Hockley to Lieut.-Col. Timothy Horsfield, with a letter dated July 14, 1763, recommending him as "very necessary for the service."

<sup>2</sup> Where Worthington now is.





wounded.<sup>1</sup> Among the latter was Capt. Wetterholt, who died the next morning at the "Crown Inn."<sup>2</sup> Timothy Horsfield, on receiving the news, informed Lieut. Hunsicker at Lower Smithfield, and urged him to the utmost vigilance in defending the frontiers.

Five days after the attack at Stenton's the following account of it was printed in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, a paper published by Benjamin Franklin, who probably wrote this relation from details sent to the Governor by Horsfield:

"On Sunday night last an express arrived from Northampton County with the following melancholy account,—viz., that on Saturday morning, the 8th inst., the house of John Stenton, about eight miles from Bethlehem, was attacked by Indians, as follows: Capt. Wetterholt, with a party belonging to Fort Allen, being at that house, and intending to set out early for the fort, ordered a servant to get his horse ready, who was immediately shot down by the enemy, upon which the captain, going to the door, was also fired at and mortally wounded; that then a sergeant attempted to pull in the captain and shut the door, but he was likewise dangerously wounded; that the lieutenant next advanced, when an Indian jumped upon the bodies of the two others and presented a pistol to his breast, which he put a little aside, and it went off over his shoulder, whereby he got the Indian out of the house and shut the door; that the Indians after this went round to a window, and as Stenton was getting out of bed shot him, but not dead, and he, breaking out of the house, ran about a mile, when he dropped and died; that his wife and two children ran down into the cellar, where they were shot at three times, but escaped; that Capt. Wetterholt, finding himself growing very weak, crawled to a window and shot an Indian dead, it was thought, as he was in the act of setting fire to the house with a match, and that upon this the other Indians carried him away with them and went off. Capt. Wetterholt died soon after."

When the Indians had glutted their vengeance as far as lay prudently within their power at Stenton's, they attacked the inmates of a number of other houses, and the hatchet and torch did terrible work. Turning toward the Lehigh, the first house they came to was that of James Allen. This they plundered of everything that they coveted, and then destroyed all that they could not conveniently carry away. Proceeding onward toward the river, they next came to Andrew Hazlett's, not half a mile from Allen's. Hazlett attempted to fire upon them, but his flint or powder was poor, and his gun would not go off. He was shot down by a number of the band, his wife seeing him fall and die. She fled with her two children,

but was quickly overtaken by a couple of the fleet-footed Indians, who sank their tomahawks in her head. Her children were treated in a similarly barbarous manner, and they were left for dead. The woman lived, however, for four days, and one of her children completely recovered. Another man beside Hazlett was in the house, and he too was killed. Then the house was fired, and as the logs crackled the murderous band went whooping and yelling on toward the next house, that of Philip Kratzer, where they found no victims for gun or knife or axe, the family doubtless having heard the shots at Hazlett's and fled. The torch was applied to the humble home, and they then passed on to the Lehigh, which they crossed at a place still called "the Indian Fall," just above Siegfried's Bridge.

It was subsequently believed that when the Indians crossed the river they intended taking vengeance on a storekeeper in the neighborhood with whom they had quarreled, but they failed to find the way. When they crossed in true Indian file, they were seen by Ulrich Schowalter, who then lived on the place now owned by Peter Troxel. He was working at the time on the roof of a building which stood upon a considerable elevation of ground, and had a good opportunity to see and count the Indians, whom he found to number twelve. Probably he was the only person who saw the approach of the Indians, for it must be borne in mind that the greater portion of the country was at that time covered with forest.

The fierce nature of the savages had been aroused but not sated by the butcheries they had already performed on this beautiful autumn morning, and they were ready to vent their wild passion on whomsoever they found. On reaching the farm of John Jacob Mickley, in Whitehall, they came upon three of his children, Peter, Henry, and Barbary, running about in a field and gathering the chestnuts that the frost had dropped from the trees. The eldest of these children was eleven years old, the second nine, the youngest seven. No doubt they were full of glee in their nut-gathering, but their innocent joy and mirth was suddenly changed to terror as the dark forms burst from the adjacent wood and rushed upon them. Little Barbary could run but a few steps when she was overtaken and knocked down with a tomahawk. Henry ran and reached the fence, but as he was climbing it an Indian threw a tomahawk at his back which it is supposed killed him instantly. Both of these children were scalped, but the little girl in an insensible state survived for twenty-four hours. The oldest boy, Peter, reached the woods safely, and concealed himself between two large trees which stood close together in a little thicket. (There he remained without making any noise until, hearing screams at a neighboring house, he knew the Indians to be there and the way open for his escape. Leaping from his hiding-place, he ran with all his might by way of Adam Deshler's to his brother, John Jacob Mickley,

<sup>1</sup> The detachment of soldiers who performed this duty was under command of Lieut. Jonathan Dodge, who escaped the massacre. He was paid \$8. 94, on October 11th for this service.

<sup>2</sup> George Wetterholt, who was sheriff of Lehigh County, and a well-known citizen of Allentown, was his grandson.



to whom he conveyed the melancholy tidings.<sup>1</sup> The members of the Mickley family who were at the house escaped attack, it is believed by reason of their owning a huge and ferocious dog which had a particular antipathy to Indians.

Passing by Mickley's house, the Indians came to that of Nicholas Marks, whose family seeing them coming had made their escape. The house was fired. At Hans Schneider's, near by, the household was surprised, and father, mother, and three children ruthlessly slaughtered. Two daughters who had attempted to escape were overtaken and scalped, but subsequently recovered.<sup>2</sup> Another daughter was carried away as a captive, and her fate was never known. It was the screams from the terrified people at the Schneider house which were heard by the boy, Peter Mickley, in his place of hiding.

Their bloody work being done, the Indians left with all possible haste in the direction of the Blue Ridge.

A further account of these murders is afforded by a letter from Bethlehem to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, dated Oct. 9, 1763:

"Early this morning came Nicholas Marks, of Whitehall township, and brought the following account, viz.: That yesterday just after dinner, as he opened his door, he saw an Indian standing about two poles from the house, who endeavored to shoot at him; but Marks shutting the door immediately, the fellow slipped into a cellar close by the house. After this said Marks went out of the house with his wife and an apprentice-boy,<sup>3</sup> in order to make their escape, and saw another Indian, who tried also to shoot at them, but his gun missed fire. They then saw the third Indian running through the orchard, upon which they made the best of their way, about two miles off, to Adam Deshler's place, where twenty men in arms were assembled, who went first to the house of John Jacob Mickley, where they found a boy and a girl lying dead, and the girl scalped. From thence they went to Hans Schneider's and said Marks plantations, and found both houses on fire, and a horse tied to the bushes. They also found said Schneider, his wife, and three children dead in the field, the man and woman scalped; and on going farther they found two others wounded, one of whom was scalped. After this they returned with the two wounded girls to Adam Deshler's, and saw a woman, Jacob Allen's wife, with a child lying dead in the road and scalped. The number of Indians they think was about fifteen or twenty. I cannot describe the deplorable condition this poor country is in; most of the inhabitants of Allen's Town and other places are fled from their habitations. Many are in Bethlehem and other places of the Brethren, and others farther down the country. I cannot ascertain the number killed, but think it exceeds twenty. The people of Nazareth and other places belonging to the Brethren have put themselves in the best posture of defense they can; they keep a strong watch every night, and hope by the blessing of God, if they are attacked, to make a good stand."

The house of Adam Deshler, here referred to, is a substantial stone structure, still giving unmistakable evidence, by its heavy walls and other peculiarities, that it was built to serve other purposes than those of

an ordinary farm domicile.<sup>4</sup> This house was built by Mr. Deshler in 1760. Adjoining the stone structure upon the north was a large frame building, in which twenty soldiers might be quartered and a considerable quantity of military stores kept. The frame building passed into decay early in the present century, and was razed to the ground. During the Indian troubles this place was a kind of military post, furnished gratuitously by Adam Deshler, who was one of the most liberal and humane men in the region.<sup>5</sup>

Many of the settlers in the upper part of the county fled to Allentown (then Northampton) for safety. The people of that place were poorly prepared to defend themselves in case of an attack, but they did the best thing possible under the circumstances,—that is, they organized a company and sent for arms, as will appear from the following letter, written two days after the murder, to Governor Hamilton.

"NORTHAMPTON,

"THE 10TH OF THIS INSTANT OCTOBER, 1763.

"To the Honorable James Hamilton, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, Newcastle, Cent, and Sussex on Delaware.

"As I, Joseph Roth, of Northampton Town, church minister, of this eighth instant October, as I was a-preaching, the people came in such numbers that I was obliged to quit my sermon, and the same time Cornel James Bord was in the town, and I, the aforesaid minister, spoke with Cornel Bord concerning this affair of the Indians, and we found the Inhabitation had neither Guns, Powder nor Lead to defend themselves, and that Cornel Bord had lately spoke with his honour. He had informed me that we would assist them with Guns and ammunition, and he requested of me to write to your honor, because he was just setting off for Lancaster, and the Inhabitation of the Town had not chose their officers at the time he set off. So we, the Inhabitation of the said Town, hath unanimous chose George Wolf, the Learner hereof, to be the Captain, and Abraham Rinker to be the Lieutenant.

"We whose names are under written promise to obey to this mentioned Captin and Lieutenant, and so we hope will be so good and send us 50 Guns, 100 lb. Powder, and 400 lb. Lead, and 150 stans for the Guns.

"These from your humble servant, remaining under the protection of our Lord Saviour Jesus Christ.

"JACOB ROTH, Minister.

"The names of the company of this said Northampton Town:

"George Wolf, Captin.	Leonard Abel.
"Abraham Rinker, Lieut.	Tobias Pittes.
"Philip Koegler.	Lorenz Hank.
"Peter Miller.	Simon Brenner.
"Jacob Wolf.	John Martin Doerr.
"Simon Laguducker.	Peter Roth.
"George Nicholas.	Franz Keffer.
"David Deshler.	Jacob Mohr.
"Martin Froelich.	Abraham Savitz.
"George Lauer.	John Schreck.
"Daniel Nounemacher.	George S. Schneff.
"Peter Schab.	Michael Rothrock."
"Frederick Schnachler.	

<sup>4</sup> The old stone house, which was a place of refuge in troublous Indian times, is in a good state of preservation and still inhabited. It stands upon the north bank of Coplay Creek, in Whitehall township, upon a farm owned by D. J. F. Deshler, of Allentown.

<sup>5</sup> Facts concerning Adam Deshler and his family appear in the history of Whitehall township. It will be seen by reference to the chapter of Indian history in the Carbon County department of this work that Deshler furnished large quantities of provisions for the provincial forces in 1756, 1757, and 1758.

<sup>1</sup> Peter Mickley lived a number of years with his brother from this time, and removed to Bucks County, where he died in the year 1827.

<sup>2</sup> A bill for the relief of these girls was passed by the Assembly in 1765, by which the sum of £43s. 8d. was appropriated to discharge the bills brought against them by the surgeons who dressed their wounds and saved their lives.

<sup>3</sup> George Graff, afterwards of Allentown. For biographical note see chapter on that city.





That the military company was not of very much utility upon its organization will appear from an extract from one of Col. James Burd's letters to the Governor, dated Oct. 17, 1763. He says, "I arrived here (Lancaster) on Monday night from Northampton. I need not trouble your Honor with a relation of the misfortune of that county, as Mr. Horsfield told me he would send you an express and inform you fully of what had happened. I will only mention that in the town of Northampton (where I was at the time) there were only four guns, three of which unfit for use, *and the enemy within four miles of the place.*" From other sources we learn that the one gun in good condition was the property of David Deshler.

Fortunately there proved to be no necessity for the company or for guns. The feeling of alarm, however, extended much farther than Allentown. Bucks County had early sent succor to her northern neighbor, one company of mounted men coming into the hostile country within twenty-four hours, and two others speedily following. Companies were quickly organized in various parts of Northampton County. Louis Gordon, of Easton, was captain of one, and Jacob Arndt, who had removed from Bucks County, of another.

The Governor was thoroughly alarmed at what he supposed to be a general uprising of the Indians, and appears even to have been concerned for the safety of Philadelphia. On the 15th of October he called the attention of the Assembly to the murders in Northampton County in an earnest message, in which he urged that immediate attention be given to the subject of providing means for the protection of the frontier settlements. He said,—

"I have received well-attested accounts of many barbarous and shocking murders and other depredations having been committed by Indians in Northampton County, in consequence whereof great numbers of those who escaped the rage of the enemy have already deserted, and are daily deserting their habitations; so that unless some effectual aid be speedily granted them, to induce them to stand their ground, it is difficult to say where their desertions will stop or to how small a distance from the capital our frontier may be reduced.

"The Provincial commissioners and I have, in consequence of the resolve of the Assembly of the 6th of July last, done everything in our power for the protection of the province pursuant to the trust imposed on us; but as our funds are entirely exhausted, and even a considerable arrear becomes due to the soldiers and others employed by the government for their pay, which we have not in our power to discharge, it seems impossible that the forces now on foot can be longer kept together without a supply is speedily granted for that purpose.

"I therefore, gentlemen, in the most earnest manner recommend to your immediate consideration the distressed state of our unfortunate inhabitants of the frontier, who are continually exposed to the savage cruelty of a merciless enemy, and request that you will in your present session grant such a supply us, with God's assistance, may enable us not only to protect our own people, but to take a severe revenge on our perfidious foes by pursuing them into their own country; for which purpose there prevails at present a noble ardor among our frontier people which, in my opinion, ought by all means to be cherished and improved."

The Assembly acted promptly, passing on Oct. 22, 1763, a provision "that the sum of twenty-four thousand pounds be granted to his Majesty for raising, paying, and victualling eight hundred men (officers

included), to be employed in the most effectual manner for the defense of this province."

The inhabitants having become thoroughly aroused and watchful, and the government having taken prompt and efficient measures, it was no longer within the bounds of practicable possibility for the Indians to invade the territory below the Blue Ridge, but they continued for a number of years—in fact, as late as 1780—to commit murders in the country just north of the mountains, some of which, having occurred in Carbon County, are related in this volume.

## CHAPTER III.

### LOCAL AFFAIRS DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Raising of Troops—Manufactures for the Army at Allentown—Distressed Condition of the People.

WHEN the Revolutionary war opened the people of Lehigh, then an integral portion of old Northampton, with which its history of that period is inseparably merged, had enjoyed more than a decade of peaceful and prosperous years, which afforded a happy contrast with those intervening between 1755 and 1764. The farmers, who had so long lived in a state of fear and disquietude, had, on the establishment of peace after the atrocities of 1763, bent all of their energies to the improvement of their land and their homes, giving only that modicum of attention to public affairs which the interests of the State demand from good citizens. But when the inexorable flow of events operating on public opinion showed that the crisis of war with the mother-country was inevitable, the martial and the patriotic spirit of these quiet and usually undemonstrative people was awakened, and their thoughts were given to the one absorbing topic of the times.

The feeling that existed in the province is shown by the expressions of the convention which was held in Philadelphia Jan. 23–28, 1775. Following is an extract from the resolutions adopted: "But if the humble and loyal petition of said Congress to his most gracious Majesty should be disregarded, and the British administration, instead of redressing our grievances, should determine by force to effect a submission to the late arbitrary acts of the British Parliament, in such a situation we hold it our indispensable duty to resist such force, and at every hazard to defend the rights and liberties of America."

Northampton was represented in the convention which thus enunciated the independent principles of the people by George Taylor, John Oakley, Peter Kichline, and Jacob Arndt.

The war that was to last seven years opened with the battle of Lexington upon the 19th of April, 1775, and the battle of Bunker Hill was fought on the 17th of the following June. Washington was placed at





the head of the army. Pennsylvania took prompt action toward raising the four thousand three hundred men apportioned to the province, and made appropriations for their support. Northampton County was as fully aroused as any portion of the province, and quickly organized a company of soldiers, each man enlisting receiving a bounty of three pounds (\$8.00).

This company, of which Thomas Craig was captain, was composed almost entirely of Northampton County men, and there were many from that portion which is now Lehigh. The company formed a portion of the Second Pennsylvania Battalion,<sup>1</sup> of which Col. Arthur St. Clair (afterward major-general) was the commander.

Following is the roll of Captain Craig's company :

#### *Captains.*

Craig, Thomas, com. Jan. 5, 1776; pro. lieutenant-col. Sept. 7, 1776.  
Banner, Rudolph.

#### *First Lieutenants.*

Kachlein, Andrew, com. Jan. 5, 1776; disch. June 21, 1776.  
Dunn, Isaac Budd, com. July 4, 1776.

#### *Second Lieutenants.*

Craig, John, com. Jan. 5, 1776; pro. Nov. 11, 1776; subsequently capt. in Light Dragoons, 4th Cavalry.  
Armstrong, James, com. Nov. 11, 1776.

#### *Ensigns.*

Park, Thomas, com. Jan. 5, 1776; disch. June 20, 1776.  
Dull, Abraham, com. Oct. 25, 1776.

<sup>1</sup> The Second Battalion was raised under authority of a resolution of Congress dated Dec. 9, 1775. The field-officers of the battalion were Col. Arthur St. Clair (afterward a major-general in the Revolutionary army), Lieut.-Col. William Allen (promoted from captain in the First Battalion), and Maj. Joseph Wood. The adjutant was George Ross. On the 16th of February, 1776, the secret committee of Congress was directed to furnish Col. St. Clair's battalion with arms, and to write to him to use the utmost diligence in getting his battalion ready, and to march the companies as fast as they were ready, one at a time, to Canada. On the 13th of March Lieut.-Col. Allen had arrived in New York, and embarked some of the companies for Albany, and received an order from Gen. Stirling to direct the rest of the companies to proceed to New York, where quarters would be found for them. On the 12th of April, 1776, five companies of the Second Battalion were at Fort Edward, N. Y., on the Upper Hudson River, where they remained until the 19th, when they were ordered to Fort George, whence they moved northward by way of Lake Champlain into Canada. The other companies of the Second came up, and on the 6th of May, Lieut. Col. Allen with the battalion had passed Deschambault, and was within three miles of Quebec, where he met Gen. Thomas with the army retreating from Quebec. On the 7th, at a council of war, at which he was present, it was determined that the army should continue the retreat as far as the Sorel. Thomas with the army left Deschambault on the 15th, and was at Three Rivers on the 15th with about eight hundred men. On the 20th, Gen. Thomas was at Sorel, and the same day issued an order to Col. Maxwell to abandon Three Rivers, which he did, and with the rear of the army reached Sorel on the 24th. From Sorel, Col. St. Clair's battalion with other troops turned back and proceeded to Trois Rivières, on the St. Lawrence, where, on Saturday, the 8th of June, a severe battle was fought, resulting in the defeat of the American force, which retreated up the St. Lawrence, and reached Sorel on the 10th. On the 14th the British general, Burgoyne, reached that place, the Americans having evacuated it only a few hours before, and moved up the Sorel River to St. John's, at the foot of Lake Champlain. From there the retreat was continued to Isle aux Noix, and thence to Crown Point and Ticonderoga, which last-named place the Second Battalion left, Jan. 21, 1777, and moved southward to Pennsylvania, the enlistment of the men having expired. Subsequently many of them enlisted in the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania.

#### *Sergeants.*

Marshall, Robert, app. Jan. 7, 1776; disch. July 13, 1776.  
Smith, Peter, app. Jan. 15, 1776; pro. Nov. 11, 1776.  
Horn, Abraham, app. Jan. 5, 1776.  
Dull, Abraham, app. Jan. 19, 1776; pro. Oct. 25, 1776.  
Shouse, Christian, app. July 13, 1776.  
Carey, John, app. Oct. 25, 1776; disch. Nov. 21, 1776.  
McMichael, John, app. Nov. 21, 1776.

Minor, John, app. Jan. 13, 1776, drummer.  
Gangwer, George, app. Jan. 13, 1776; filter; reduced Oct. 11, 1776.  
Fuller, Stephen, app. Oct. 11, 1776, fifer.

#### *Corporals.*

Shouse, Christian, app. Jan. 15, 1776; pro. July 13, 1776.  
Carey, John, app. Jan. 5, 1776; pro. Oct. 25, 1776.  
Byel, Peter, app. Jan. 17, 1776.  
Powelson, Henry, app. Feb. 11, 1776.  
McMichael, John, app. April 8, 1776; pro. June 21, 1776.  
Shearer, Robert, app. April 12, 1776.  
Sweeney, James, app. Nov. 21, 1776.  
Mon, Samuel, app. July 12, 1776.

#### *Privates.*

Ackert, John.	Kuns, George (died Aug. 6, 1776).
Assur, Anthony.	Kuns, Michael.
Byel, Jacob.	Labar, Leonard.
Bowerman, Peter.	Labar, Melchior.
Boyer, John.	Man, John.
Branthawer, Adam.	Man, Lawrence.
Came, Josiah.	McMichael, John (pro. April 8, 1776).
Crist, Butler.	Miller, Christian.
Cunningham, Alexander.	Miller, Matthias.
Daily, Peter.	Mengas, Conrad.
Darling, John.	Minou, David.
Darling, David.	Mock, John.
Davenport, Jacob.	Morey, Robert.
Davis, Evan (Cookstown, Tyrone Co., Ireland; enl. Jan. 7, 1776; missing since battle at Three Rivers, June 8th; paroled Aug. 9, 1776).	Mon, Samuel (pro. July 13, 1776).
Davis, John (missing since battle at Three Rivers, June 8th).	Nagle, Leonard.
Diell, Daniel.	Ney, Samuel.
Dobbs, Thomas.	Phass, George.
Docker, John.	Powels, Jacob.
Evans, Evan.	Prang, Stophel.
Fleek, Peter (wounded).	Ramsey, Thomas.
Foulk, Daniel.	Rusarch, Conrad.
Freedley, Henry.	Reyley, Daniel.
Gangwer, George.	Richards, Jonathan.
Grimes, Samuel (missing since the battle of Three Rivers, June 8, 1776).	Rinker, Abraham.
Groob, Philip.	Rogers, Timothy.
Hans, Leonard.	Shaffer, Thomas.
Hendman, John.	Shannon, John.
Hirkie, William.	Shearer, Henry.
Hootman, Ludwig.	Shearer, Robert (pro. April 12, 1776).
Horn, Frederick.	Smith, Peter.
Hubler, John.	Smith, Philip.
Huntsman, George.	Standley, Peter.
Jost, Martin.	Stinson, David.
Kautzman, Nicholas.	Sterner, George.
King, Charles.	Sweeney, James (pro. Nov. 21, 1776).
	Thompson, James.
	Wilson, Robert.
	Wise, Jacob.
	Yiesly, Felty.

When the news of the Declaration of Independence reached Easton it was determined to make a public demonstration, which was accordingly done upon the 8th of July. Capt. Abraham Labar's company paraded the streets, with life and drum loudly resounding and colors flying, and the citizens assembled in the court-house to hear their townsman, Robert Levers, read the Declaration.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British under



Howe, in March, 1776, Washington, apprehending that New York was the objective-point of the enemy, moved there with the whole of his army except a small force sufficient to garrison Boston. But his entire army was lamentably insufficient, and Congress resolved to reinforce the commander-in-chief with thirteen thousand eight hundred militia, ten thousand of whom were to form the "Flying Camp." Of this militia the quota of Pennsylvania was six thousand. The matter of the quotas of Pennsylvania and of the different counties was also considered at the conference of the committees of the province, held at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, from June 18th to the 25th, 1776, to which the delegates from Northampton County were Robert Levers, Col. Neigel Gray, John Weitzel, David Deshler, Nicholas Depue, and Benjamin Depue. At this session of the conference the following resolutions were passed concerning the organization of the troops:

"Resolved, unanimously, That this conference do recommend to the committees and associators<sup>1</sup> of this province to embody 4500 of the militia, which, with the 1500 men now in the pay of this province, will be the quota of this province, as required by Congress.

"Resolved, unanimously, That the 4500 militia recommended to be raised be formed into six battalions, each battalion to be commanded by one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major; the staff to consist of a chaplain, a surgeon, an adjutant, a quartermaster, and a surgeon's mate, and to have one surgeon-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, a drum-major, and a life-major, and to be composed of nine companies, viz.: eight battalion companies, to consist of a captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer, a fifer, and sixty-six privates each, and one rifle company, to consist of a captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and eighty privates."

The establishment of a permanent provincial government, and the holding of a convention for the purpose of forming the same, were also considered. A resolution was passed providing that all who were entitled to vote for representatives in Assembly should be permitted to vote for delegates to the convention after taking the test-oath of allegiance (should it be required). The judges of election were vested with power to administer the oath. Monday, the 8th of July, was appointed as the time for holding the election.

Northampton County was divided into four election districts, as follows:

*The First District.*—Easton, William, Lower Saucon, Bethlehem, Forks, Mount Bethel, Plainfield; to be held at Easton.

*The Second District.*—Northampton, Salisbury, Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Macungie, Weisenberg, Lynn, Whitehall, Heidelberg; to be held at Allen's Town.

*The Third District.*—Allen, Moore, Chestnut Hill, Towamensing, Penn, Lehigh; to be held at Peter Anthony's.

*The Fourth District.*—Hamilton, Lower Smithfield,

Delaware, Upper Smithfield; to be held at Nicholas Depue's.

It will be observed that the whole of the present county of Lehigh, except Hanover, was included in the second district. The judges of election for this district were David Deshler, George Breinig, and John Gerhart.

The quota of Northampton towards the formation of the Flying Camp was three hundred and forty six, of which number, it is said, two hundred came from the territory now comprised in Lehigh (though that estimate is probably too high). We learn from the *Bethlehem Diary* that on the 30th of July, 1776, "one hundred and twenty recruits from Allentown and vicinity" passed through that place on their way to the "Flying Camp in the Jerseys." Some of these men joined the company of Capt. John Arndt, of Baxter's battalion, which early in August joined Washington's army on Long Island, and participated in the battle which ensued there on the 27th of that month, and which resulted so disastrously to the colonial troops. The company suffered severely in this engagement, and also in that at Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776. Following is the roll of the company as taken at Elizabethtown the day after the battle:

Capt. John Arndt.	2d Lieut. Peter Kichline.
<i>Sergeants.</i>	
Robert Scott.	Philip Arndt.
<i>Corporals.</i>	
Elijah Crawford.	Peter Richter.
	Jacob Kichline.
<i>Privates.</i>	
Daniel Lewis.	Alexander Sylleman.
John Midblagh.	Henry Onangst.
John McFerren.	Adam Yohe.
Robert Lyle.	James Ferrill.
Jacob Wagner.	Conrad Smith.
Samuel McCracken.	George Essig.
Henry Fatzinger.	John Kestler.
Michael Kehler.	Valentine Vent.
Henry Wolf, Jr.	Michael Piel.
Isaac Shoemaker.	John Vent.
Daniel Schler.	James Symonton.
Christian Stout.	Jacob Miller.
Benjamin Depui.	Michael Kiess.

Names and rank of those killed or taken prisoners on Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776:

<i>Sergeants.</i>	
Andrew Heister.	Andrew Keifer.
<i>Privates.</i>	
Thomas Sybert.	Peter Kern.
Jacob Dufford.	Anthony Frutchy.
Richard Overfield.	Peter Lehr.
Joseph Stout.	Philip Bosh.
Jacob Weidknecht.	Peter Fress.
Martin Derr.	Barnet Miller.
George Fry.	Abraham Peter.
Matthias Steittingen.	John Harpel.
Henry Bush, Sr.	Lawrence Erb.
Peter Boyer.	

Names and rank of those killed or taken prisoners at Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776:

<sup>1</sup> The term "associators" was adopted to designate those who subscribed to the test-oath of allegiance to the provincial government, as prescribed by resolution of Congress. Those who did not take this oath were called "non-associators."



1st Lieut. Joseph Martin.  
3d Lieut. Isaac Shimer.

Drummer, John Arndt.  
Fifer, Henry Allshouse.

*Privates.*

John Wolf.  
Christian Rodt.  
James Hyndshaw.  
John Ross.  
Jacob Andrews.  
John Bush.  
Conrad Bittenbender.  
Paul Reiser.  
John Shuck.  
Isaac Berlin.  
Frederick Rieger.  
Jacob Engler.  
Lewis Collins.  
Joseph Keller.  
William Warrand.  
Fried. Wilhelm.  
Henry Wolf, Sr.

Frederick Wagner.  
Samuel Correy.  
Henry Fiez.  
Henry Bush, Jr.  
Henry Straup.  
Isaac Koon.  
Christian Harpel.  
Joseph Minim.  
Henry Weidknecht.  
Jacob Traunfeeter.  
Adam Weidknecht.  
Adam Bortz.  
George Edinger.  
Christian Harpel.  
Jacob Kreider.  
Joseph Class.

Washington, after the disastrous battle of Harlem Heights, retreated across the North River, and the army marched rapidly through the State of New Jersey by way of Newark, New Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton, making none but brief and necessary halts until Pennsylvania soil was reached. The Delaware was then relied upon to check the progress of Cornwallis' pursuing forces. The General Hospital had been located at Morristown, N. J., but this retreat made it necessary to remove it within the contracted lines of the army. The town of Bethlehem, in the estimation of the commander-in-chief, was the most advantageous location, being well situated and healthful, and far enough removed from the front to be practically secure from the enemy. In pursuance of Washington's wish, John Warren, general surgeon to the Continental Hospital, sent to Bishop Ettwein, spiritual and temporal head of the Moravians, the following communication:

"According to his Excellency General Washington's order, the General Hospital of the army is removed to Bethlehem; and you will do the greatest act of humanity by immediately providing proper buildings for its reception."

The express bearing this notification arrived in Bethlehem Dec. 3, 1776, and one of the principal buildings was immediately vacated and put in readiness for the sick and wounded who were expected. When the first two hundred and fifty human wrecks of war arrived, they were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. They were entirely destitute of provisions, and it was three days before any arrived. During that time the benevolent Moravians supplied them with food gratuitously.

The Moravians at Bethlehem and elsewhere never turned a deaf ear to the cries of distressed humanity. Their position, as regarded the belligerents in the war of the Revolution, was one of strict neutrality, in full accordance with their long-established principles, but they were suspected in some quarters to be in sympathy with the British. One of the men high in their councils said, "It is our desire to live at peace

with all men. We wish well to the country in which we dwell. Our declining to exercise in the use of arms is no new thing, nor does it proceed from certain considerations, being a fundamental principle of the Brethren's Church,—a point of conscience which our first settlers brought with them into this province. We never have, nor will ever, act inimically to this country; we will do nothing against its peace and interest, nor oppose any civil rule or regulation in the province or country wherein we dwell. On the other hand, we will submit ourselves in all things in which we can keep a good conscience, and not withdraw our shoulders from the common burden."

Not only were these people under the suspicion of many of the settlers in Northampton County, but there was a feeling of animosity against them on the part of some of the officers and soldiers of the American army. It was therefore with a feeling of some alarm that they saw troops encamped opposite Bethlehem on the night of Dec. 17, 1776. For some reason, which does not clearly appear, the division of Gen. Lee, then, however, under the command of Gen. Sullivan, after crossing the Delaware in the retreat from Fort Washington, had moved up the Lehigh as far as the Moravian town. Gen. Lee had been captured at Baskin Ridge, N. J., and he had been heard to say at the time that if ever he had opportunity to do so he should sack the town of Bethlehem, for he believed the Moravian people inimical to the American cause, and in some mysterious way responsible for his being made a prisoner. If the citizens of Bethlehem, however, had any serious fears, they were soon dispelled, for Gen. Sullivan showed himself to be their friend, and uninfluenced by the all too-prevalent hue and cry against them. Gen. Gates, too, who happened to be at the town, entertained a very high regard for the Moravians.

While the chief centres of operations and of interest in Northampton County were Bethlehem and Easton, Allentown (then called Northampton), although a comparatively insignificant hamlet of about three hundred and fifty population, was a place of some importance historically, as we shall show, and was frequently mentioned in the official correspondence of the times.<sup>1</sup> A considerable number of the Hessians taken prisoners by Washington at Trenton, on Christmas, 1776, were brought here and kept for a time in tents. According to the testimony of an old citizen,<sup>2</sup> the camp was in the northern part of town, probably where Gordon Street now is. Some of these mercenaries settled down here and became free citizens, being very willing to give up soldier-life when they had opportunity. At a later period of the war other prisoners were brought to Allentown, and also some of the American soldiers who were sick or wounded, to be nursed. In this contingency

<sup>1</sup> Pennsylvania Archives.

<sup>2</sup> From the *Allentown Friedensbote*.





the only church in town was temporarily converted into a hospital.

In the summer of 1777 it appears that Allentown was the centre of operations for the formation of a wagon-brigade. John Arndt, Esq., of Easton, writing under date of July 9th, to Thomas Wharton, president of the Supreme Council, says, "On June 26th, as many of us as could assembled in Allentown, and elected Conrad Kreider, of Allen township, wagon-master." On July 5th, Kreider reported that there were in the county five hundred and fifty wagons. In this same year the bells of Christ Church, Philadelphia, were brought here for concealment<sup>1</sup> when the British took possession of the city, and the *Bethlehem Diary* says that the wagon conveying them broke down in the street at that place.

The *Bethlehem Diary* of Feb. 10, 1777, says, "We have been informed last week that certain militia in the neighborhood of Allentown have expressed threats towards Bethlehem and its inhabitants." This threat was doubtless made because of the reputed Tory, or at least non-resistant, spirit of its people. It was by reason of the same feeling on the part of the Americans that they refused to have the laboratory for the manufacture of cartridges remain in Bethlehem, and removed it to Allentown, Sept. 23, 1777. After this removal works were also established here for repairing arms, making saddles, and other articles needed by the military. These works, as we shall duly make it appear, were quite extensive. One Capt. Stiles was in charge of the stores, tools, and arms, and orders upon him for various quantities of the different articles in his possession were frequently given to officers needing them by Col. Benjamin Flowers and others.

The extreme rigors of the Revolution were felt among the workmen at Allentown, as they were by the American soldiers and artisans employed in that war almost everywhere. Under date of Feb. 17, 1778, John Wetzell, lieutenant at Allentown, wrote to the president of the Executive Council at Lancaster, "My duty demands that I should give news to you of a new order received yesterday, viz., in relation to shortness of rations issued to military workers and saddlers, the same having created such great unrest among the workmen that they concluded to give up work. A conversation with David Deshler and Fred. Hagener made them more content. The sub-lieutenants have received many arms to be repaired, and received yesterday four hundred muskets, and more are expected daily. The quartermaster writes that he wants a large quantity of repaired guns, because he is expecting new militia every day, as well as militia of this county, which is to be fully equipped. We have decided to allow former rations until we receive further instructions. Our department is now in good order, and is increased every day, so that I entertain

the hope to obtain the necessary workmen to finish our labor."

"P.S.—The rations which at present are issued are 1½ pounds of beef, 1½ pounds of bread, also flour and vegetables, ½ pint of rum or whiskey, wood, soap, and candles."

Lieut.-Com. Cornelius Sweets, of Lebanon, writing to Wharton, May 4, 1778, says, "On investigation of the stores at Allentown, I found certain barrels and chests containing sail-cloth. Since we are in immediate need of this article, I asked Capt. Stiles for the same, which he said could only be surrendered on an order of the Council: I flatter myself that you will give this order, as Gen. Washington needs the same for ordnance wagons, etc."

The quantity of arms and stores repaired and in readiness at Allentown was reported by Sub-Lieut. Fred Hagener to Wharton, May 7, 1778, as follows:

"800 muskets and bayonets with scabbards.

550 bayonet belts.

750 haversacks.

45 shot pouches.

18 powder flasks.

400 knapsacks.

75 blankets.

25 tents.

140 camp kettles.

31 rifles (in John Tyler's possession).

150 muskets (could be ready May 20).

"These guns and arms are in good condition, and we will do our best to make others ready and serve our country."

On July 20, 1778, Richard Peters, in the name of the War Office, informed the Vice-President of Pennsylvania that "the condition of affairs on the borders was of the most alarming nature, but that the War Office had done everything in its power to serve out military stores." At that time the State had at least twelve thousand stands of arms at Allentown awaiting orders to be issued to the militia. This serves to show that Allentown was at this period extraordinarily active in the cause of liberty. Its people, and those of the surrounding country, were almost without exception intensely patriotic.

Among the most actively patriotic citizens of the county of Northampton were David Deshler,<sup>2</sup> of Allentown, and Capt. John Arndt,<sup>3</sup> of Easton, both of whom advanced money to the provincial government when the public treasury was empty, and that too at a time when the prospect of its being returned was not very bright. They both labored with unflagging zeal to promote the welfare of the public cause and to fill the quota of the county, as required by the acts of Congress and the Provincial Assembly. We have already exhibited proof of Deshler's great influence

<sup>2</sup> He was the son of Adam Deshler, of Whitehall, who acted as commissary for the Provincial troops in the Indian war beginning in 1755. (See chapter on the city of Allentown.)

<sup>3</sup> Capt. John Arndt, after passing through the disastrous campaign of 1776, returned to Easton, crippled and broken in health from the wound he had received in the battle of Long Island and from the hardships he had passed through. Notwithstanding, he declined to ask for the pension which the law would have given him.

<sup>1</sup> Rupp, quoting R. E. Wright, Esq.



in quelling the mutinous feeling which broke out among the artisans engaged in the Allentown shops for the manufacture of cartridges and the repair of arms. Deshler and Arndt were appointed commissaries, and in that capacity performed most valuable services, which they were enabled to do fully as much through their wide acquaintance and popularity with the farmers as by their business ability. Such instances were not by any means rare. In fact, the majority of the people, sustained by a pure patriotism, did all in their power to advance the cause of the colonies. Most of the farmers voluntarily came forward and sold to the commissaries and their purchasing agents their cattle and produce, receiving only the depreciated Continental currency, when they might have transferred them to the British agents for gold.

But while the majority were loyal, there were of course some exceptions to the rule, men in whom the mercenary was stronger than the patriotic feeling, and who for gain surreptitiously sold their grain and corn and live-stock to merchants in Philadelphia and elsewhere engaged in supplying the enemy with provisions. To prevent the British from purchasing cattle or breadstuffs in the province of Pennsylvania the Assembly passed an act, Jan. 2, 1778, "to prevent forestalling and regrating, and to encourage fair dealing," the principal object of which was to deter all persons from making purchases (especially of cattle) from the farmers except those to whom permits were granted. One, John Peter Miller, of Macungie township, could not resist the temptation of securing British gold by evading this law, and was prosecuted under it in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County. The entry of the case on the docket was as follows: "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. John Peter Miller, of Macungie, For purchasing a number of cattle without a permit to do so, contrary to an act of the General Assembly to prevent forestalling and regrating, and a complaint lodged by Michel Shaefer, committee man of Macungie township." Miller was brought before Justice Robert Levers, Sept. 3, 1779, and was bound over to the next term of the General Quarter Sessions, being admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand pounds, one-half secured by John Peter Miller, farmer of Upper Milford, and two hundred and fifty pounds each by Peter Miller, farmer of Macungie, and Peter Fox, tailor of the same township.

The necessities of the American army were oftentimes very great and urgent, and cattle became so scarce through the frequent levies made on the whole country that most families had to do without meat. Tallow was as a matter of course equally scarce, and the people in many instances had recourse to a bush called the candle-berry-bush to obtain the material for candles. The stems and twigs of this bush, cut in small fragments, were boiled in a kettle, when a peculiar wax or grease arose to the surface, which was carefully skimmed off, and when a sufficient amount

was procured, formed into candles by dipping or moulding. The candles were of a delicate green color, and gave a pale but clear light. This serves as a fair illustration of the expedients to which the people were driven to provide the commonest necessities. An extreme scarcity of salt was a more serious deprivation during Revolutionary times than would at first be imagined. It brought from eight to twenty dollars per bushel, and oftentimes was not to be had for any price. A plant of the fern species was used by many families as a substitute, but poorly answered the purpose, though it made meat and vegetables more savory and palatable than they would be without its application.

The asperity of life during the Revolution in what is now Lehigh County, and throughout the whole of the great territory of old Northampton, as well as in other portions of the province, was very great, and the imagination with all of the aids of fact fails to draw an adequate picture of it. Added to privation the most severe, there was in the latter years of the war period the haunting fear that the war-whoop of the red allies of the British would be heard in the settlements, and scenes of savage butchery follow, which would be illumined by the lurid glare of burning cabins.

Nor was this fear a groundless one. The confederated Six Nations, which had been induced by the English to take the war-path against the Americans during the year 1777, committed great ravages in the State of New York, and in 1778 they determined to make a murderous foray into Pennsylvania, with the especial object of striking the settlements on the two branches of the Susquehanna, which were left in an almost defenseless condition through the departure of their patriotic men for the army. The Wyoming settlement was very naturally the object of the Englishmen's especial hatred, because of the devotion its people had shown to the cause of liberty; and it was easily accessible by the North Branch of the Susquehanna. Late in June there descended that stream, under command of Col. John Butler, a force of eleven hundred men, four hundred of whom were Tory rangers and regular soldiers of Sir John Johnson, Royal Greens, with seven hundred Indians, chiefly Senecas. Jenkin's fort capitulated, and Wintermoot's (which, as was afterwards learned, was built to aid the incursions of the Tories) at once opened its gates to the invading host. At Wyoming were several so-called forts, mere stockades, in no one of which was there a cannon or an adequate garrison, the arms-bearing men nearly all being absent, as has heretofore been stated. Col. Zebulon Butler, who happened to be at Wyoming, took command by invitation of the people, and the little band, consisting chiefly of old men and boys, with a handful of undisciplined militia, against whom eleven hundred warriors had marched, made as heroic a stand as the world ever saw. On the 3d of July they marched out to meet and fight the





enemy, for a safe retreat with their families was impossible, and surrender seems never to have been thought of. It is beyond our province in this work to describe the uneven battle and the slaughter which ensued. Suffice it to say that the brave defenders, about four hundred in number, were defeated by the assailing force, outnumbering them by nearly three to one. Then followed the horrible massacre, a carnival of murder and torture performed by fiends. But who is there who knows not Wyoming? Who that does not shudder at the recall of that name? Of four hundred men who went into battle, but sixty escaped the fury of the Indians. That bloody day made one hundred and fifty widows and six hundred orphans in the valley. And now the Wyoming Valley is a scene of pastoral quiet and loveliness, as if in recompense for the dark deeds done, the Creator had breathed upon the bosom of nature the benison of eternal peace.

The massacre of Wyoming thrilled the world with horror. What, then, must have been the feeling of those people who had reason to think they might at any hour meet with the same fate which had extinguished the lives of the four hundred settlers in the beautiful valley? The whole border was filled with the wildest alarm, and a fever of fear took possession of the people even as far down the country as Bethlehem and Easton. Fortunately, no great raid southward was undertaken by the Indians, and their subsequent atrocities, committed by small bands, were confined to the region north of the Blue Ridge, and were similar in character to the capture of the Gilbert family and some other occurrences which are related in the history of Carbon County. Gen. Sullivan's expedition in 1779 quieted the Indians by creating in them a wholesome fear of the military, and the effective blows which he struck forever destroyed the Iroquois confederacy. The danger, however, was not entirely passed, and two companies of rangers were maintained in Northampton County for the protection of her people during 1781 and the following year. One of these was Capt. Philip Shrawder's Pennsylvania Rangers, and the other Capt. Johannes Van Etten's Volunteers, a body of veterans who had been in the field in 1777, and had fought at the Brandywine.

After 1778 the battle-line was broken, and swept away from the Delaware to the north and the south, to the highlands around New York and the Carolina swamps. The lull of quiet had fallen upon busy Bethlehem, which De Kalb had once thought of fortifying. Washington and Lafayette, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, Sullivan, and many other heroes of the war, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee, Henry Laurens, John Adams, and a host of other civil leaders, who had sojourned at the Moravian town, were engaged in their labors as soldiers and statesmen in other localities; the drum's wild roll and the tramp of armies no more resounded by the Le-

high, and only the news of the distant battle came occasionally to arouse the dwellers in the region which had been for two years a centre of war planning and of war activity. A condition of comparative peace had come to the people, a sense of partial security, which was made complete at the close of the war, when, although left in poverty in common with the citizens of all the colonies, they enjoyed liberty and stood upon the threshold of a greater and truer prosperity than the most sanguine had ever imagined could be theirs.

## CHAPTER IV.

### FRIES' REBELLION.

The Trial of John Fries and his Followers for High Treason.

THE first occurrence of unusual character which broke the calm and monotonous current of affairs in the region of which we write, after the close of the Revolution, was that organized opposition to law which has variously been called "Fries' Rebellion," the "Milford Rebellion," the "Hot-Water War," and the "House-Tax War." This opposition to Federal authority reached its height in 1798 and 1799. The theatre of its action centring in Milford township, Bucks Co., included Bucks, Northampton, and Montgomery, and a large proportion of its scenes were enacted in the territory which constitutes Lehigh.

Shortly after the inauguration of John Adams as President of the United States, on March 4, 1797, a number of acts were passed by Congress, and approved by the Executive, which, by many of the people of the country, were regarded as obnoxious. Among these were the alien and sedition laws, and another known as the house-tax law. The latter, which was looked upon as especially unjust and burdensome by a portion of the people of Eastern Pennsylvania, contained a provision directing the assessors to measure, count, and register the panes of glass in each and every house, and make their number and size the basis of a direct tax for government revenue. This tax led to what we shall hereafter uniformly designate as Fries' Rebellion, which was by no means the first revolt caused by taxation in the United States.<sup>1</sup>

The insurrectionary movement against the house tax of 1798 broke out in Milford township, Bucks Co., in the fall of the year. The head and front of it was John Fries,<sup>2</sup> who had as his trusty lieutenants

<sup>1</sup> Shay's Rebellion, in Massachusetts, was the first organized opposition to Federal law, and was much more serious in its consequences than that which we here have to consider. The Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania (chiefly confined to Washington and Fayette Counties) arose from taxation in 1794, and was not so easily quelled by any means as Fries' so-called rebellion.

<sup>2</sup> John Fries was born in Hatfield township, Montgomery Co., about 1750, married Mary Brunner, of White Marsh, at the age of twenty, and five years later removed to Milford, Bucks Co., where he built a house on the land of Joseph Galloway, at Boggy Creek. At the time of





Frederick Heany and John Getman. The opposition of Fries and his followers to the tax prevented all assessments in Milford township, and they were given up. The insurrection also extended into Northampton County (the region now embraced by its limits, and that also within the bounds of Lehigh), where the assessors were chased from one township to another, and effectually deterred by the fear of physical ill treatment, and even worse consequences, from carrying out the duties for which they were elected. It is said that the resisters of the tax assembled in parties of fifty or sixty, and that most of them were well armed. Fries usually carried a large horse-pistol, and accoutred himself in semi-military style, for he had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and had considerable knowledge of war manoeuvres as well as martial spirit. The system of terrorism was carried on with a high hand, but at length it received a check. One Nichols, who was a marshal of Northampton, had the hardihood when he knew that Fries was absent, to serve warrants on seventeen of his known adherents and take them for imprisonment to Bethlehem. Some were released on bail, but several were retained in custody. This was about the 1st of March, 1799, and it was upon the 6th that the redoubtable Fries learned what had been done. He at once formed a resolution to rescue his adherents from the officers of the law. He drew up a strong agreement, which the members of his band signed, pledging themselves to stand by the leader until his purpose was accomplished.

On the morning of the 7th they marched to Bethlehem, about one hundred and forty strong, bearing arms of almost every variety, and forming almost as motley a throng as an old-time Western company of "corn-stalk militia." They were a determined band, however, and they were inspired not alone by life and drum, but by the words of a man who had in him the elements of a leader. They surrounded the "Sun" Tavern, where the prisoners were confined, and Fries boldly demanded of the marshal that they should be released. After a slight show of resistance, this demand was acceded to, and his object thus being accomplished, Fries rode away in exultation, his supporters following. This bold act came very near costing the leader and some others their lives, for news of the open rebellion coming to the President, he sent an armed force to re-establish order in Northampton and Bucks Counties. Several companies marched from Lancaster, April 1, 1799, wending their way toward the scenes of disturbance by way of

Reading (where also considerable opposition to the tax had been manifested).

Fries had no disposition to meet these soldiers, and so went into hiding. About one month, however, from the time he had boldly marched into Bethlehem and intimidated the marshal and his aids, he was captured in a swamp near Bunker Hill, on the farm of John Keichline. His hiding-place had been betrayed by a little dog called "Whiskey," which followed him everywhere. He was completely crest-fallen, and unresistingly allowed himself to be taken by his captors to that confinement from which he should only emerge to stand trial for treason, the penalty of which was death.

On the 15th of May, 1799, Mr. Sitgreaves, of Easton, opened the trial on the part of the United States. Following are extracts from his speech,<sup>1</sup> which gives quite a detailed history of the "rebellion":

"It will appear, gentlemen, from the testimony which will be presented to you, that during the latter months of the year 1798 disorders prevailed to an enormous extent throughout a large portion of the counties of Bucks, Northampton, and Montgomery, and that considerable difficulties attended the assessors for the direct tax in the execution of their duties,—that in several townships associations of the people were actually formed in order to prevent the persons charged with the execution of the laws of the United States from performing their duty, and more particularly to prevent the assessors from measuring the houses. This opposition was made at many public township meetings called for the purpose. In many instances resolutions in writing were entered into, solemnly forewarning the officers, and many times accompanied by threats. Not only so, but discontents prevailed to such a height that even the friends of the government were completely suppressed by menaces against any who should assist those officers in their duty; repeated declarations were made, both at public as well as private meetings, that if any person should be arrested by the civil authority, such arrest would be followed by the rising of the people, in opposition to that authority, for the purpose of rescuing such prisoners; indefatigable pains were taken by those charged with the execution of the laws to calm the fears and remove the misapprehensions of the infuriated people; for this purpose they read and explained the law to them, and informed them that they were misled into the idea that the law was not actually in force, for that it actually was; at the same time warning them of the consequences which would flow from opposition; and this was accompanied by promises that even their most capricious wishes would be gratified on their obedience. The favor was in many instances granted, that where any opposition was made to any certain person executing the office of assessor, another should be substituted. In some townships proposals were made for people to choose for themselves; but notwithstanding this accommodating offer the opposition continued. The consequences were actual opposition and resistance; in some parts violence was actually used, and the assessors were taken and imprisoned by armed parties, and in other parties mobs assembled to compel them either to deliver up their papers or to resign their commissions; that in some instances they were threatened with bodily harm, so that in those parts the obnoxious law remained unexecuted in consequence. The state of insurrection and rebellion had arisen to such a height it became necessary to compel the execution of the laws, and warrants were in consequence issued against certain persons and served upon them; in some instances during the execution of that duty the marshal met with insult and almost with violence; having, however, got nearly the whole of the warrants served, he appointed headquarters for those prisoners in rendezvous at Bethlehem, where some of them were to enter bail for their appearance in the city and others were to come to the city in custody for trial.

"On the day thus appointed for the prisoners to meet, and when a number of them had actually assembled agreeably to appointment, a number of parties in arms, both horse and foot, more than a hundred men, accompanied with all their military apparatus, commanded in some instances

the outbreak he lived in a log house on a lot that belonged to William Edwards, on the Sunnyside road. He had served in the Revolutionary army. "He was a man of good mind," says Gen. W. H. H. Davis, in his "History of Bucks County," "but had received only the rudiments of an education. He talked well, and possessed a rude eloquence that swayed the multitude. His character was good, and he stood well among his neighbors. He learned the cooper's trade, but followed the occupation of a vendue crier." He died about 1820.

<sup>1</sup> It was reported in short-hand and published at Philadelphia in 1800.



by their proper officers, marched to Bethlehem, collected before the house in which were the marshal and prisoners, whom they demanded to be delivered up to them, and in consequence of refusal they proceeded to act very little short of actual hostility; so that the marshal deemed it prudent to accede to their demands, and the prisoners were liberated.

"This, gentlemen, is the history of the insurrection. I shall now state to you the part which the unfortunate prisoner at the bar took in those hostile transactions. The prisoner is an inhabitant of Lower Milford, Bucks County. Some time in February last a public meeting was held at the house of one John Kline, in that township, to consider this house tax; at that meeting certain resolutions were entered into and a paper signed (we have endeavored to trace this paper so as to produce it to the court and jury, but have failed). This paper was signed by fifty-two persons, and committed to the hands of one of their number. John Fries was present at this meeting, and assisted in drawing up the paper, at which time his expressions against this law were extremely violent, and he threatened to shoot one of the assessors, Mr. Foulke, through the legs, if he proceeded to assess the houses; again the prisoner at a vendue threatened another of the assessors, Mr. S. Clark, that if he attempted to go on with the assessment, he should be committed to an old stable and there fed on rotten corn. The assessor in Lower Milford was intimidated so as to decline making the assessments, and the principal assessors, together with three other assessors, were obliged to go into that township to execute the law. At the house of Mr. Jacob Fries, on the 5th of March, Mr. Chapman, the assessor, met with the prisoner, who declared his determination not to submit, but to oppose the law, and said that by next morning he could raise seven hundred men in opposition to it.

"On the morning of the next day twenty or more of them met at the house of Conrad Marks in arms. John Fries was armed with a sword and had a feather in his hat. On the road, as they went forward, they were met by young Marks, who told them they might as well turn about, for the Northampton people were strong enough to do the business without those from Bucks County. Some were so inclined to do, but at the instance of Fries and some others they did go forward, and actually proceeded to Bethlehem. Before the arrival of these troops, a party going on the same business had stopped at the bridge near Bethlehem, where they were met by a deputation from the marshal, to advise them to return home; they agreed to halt there, and send three of their number to declare to the marshal their demand. During this period Fries and his party came up, but it appears when they came Fries took the party actually over the bridge, and he arranged the toll and ordered them to proceed. With respect to the proof of the proceedings at Bethlehem it cannot be mistaken; he was the leading man, and he appeared to enjoy the command. With the consent of his people he demanded the prisoners of the marshal, and when that officer told him that he could not surrender them, except they were taken from him by force, and produced his warrant for taking them, the prisoner then harangued his party of the house, and explained to them the necessity of using force; and that you should not mistake his design we will prove to you that he declared that was the third day which he had been out on this expedition; that he had had a skirmish the day before, and if the prisoners were not released he should have another to-day. 'Now you observe,' resumed he, 'that force is necessary, but you must obey my orders. We will not go without taking the prisoners. But take my orders; you must not fire first; you must be first fired upon, and when I am gone you must do as well as you can, as I expect to be the first man who falls.' He further declared to the marshal that they would fire till a cloud of smoke prevented them from seeing each other and executing the office of command of the troops, which at that time over-awed the marshal and his attendants; he harangued the troops to obey his orders, which they did. The marshal was really intimidated to liberate the prisoners, and then the object was accomplished, and the party dispersed amid the huzzas of the insurgents. After this affair at Bethlehem, the prisoner frequently avowed his opposition to the law, and justified that outrage; and when a meeting was afterwards held at Lower Milford to choose assessors the prisoner refused his assent, and appeared as violent as ever."

Most of the foregoing charges were proved with a variety of other details, and John Fries was convicted of the crime of high treason and sentenced to death. A new trial was granted, of which the result was precisely the same; but the prisoner was pardoned by President Adams. Upon his release Fries returned to

his home and resumed the occupation of vendue crier, which he had long followed. He had no longer a taste for violent rebellion, and his remaining years were passed in a quiet and law-abiding manner. He died about 1820, having passed the allotted age of threescore and ten.

His lieutenants, Heany and Getman, were also tried and convicted of the crime of high treason, but neither of them received sentence of death. About thirty others who were implicated in the rebellion were tried, and most of them convicted and punished by the imposition of fines or short terms of imprisonment.

Among the disaffected who had been taken prisoners by the marshal and rescued by the insurgents was one Jacob Eyerman, a German preacher, who had not long been in this country. He seems to have exerted nearly as great an influence as Fries in stirring up the people in Bucks County. When he was tried, one of the assessors testified that while he was on the round of his duty in Chestnut Hill township, Eyerman "came in and began to rip out in a violent manner against this taxation, saying that Congress had made laws which were unjust, and that the people need not take up with them; if they did, all kinds of laws would follow; but if they would not put up with this, they need not with those that would come after, because it was a free country; but in case the people admitted of those laws, they would certainly be put under great burdens." He said also that "Congress and the government only made such laws to rob the people, and that they were nothing but a parcel of damned rogues, or '*spitz bube*' (highwaymen or thieves)."

Eyerman, who had fled to New York State after the rescue, was followed and brought back, and the trial in which the foregoing evidence was elicited was held before William Henry, of Nazareth. He was sentenced to be imprisoned one year, pay fifty dollars fine, and give security for his good behavior for one year after release from confinement.

"All the German population of Northampton County," says a good authority,<sup>1</sup> "were more or less affected by the spirit of opposition to the house tax." In Weisenberg township the opponents of the law are said to have prepared a house as a place of defense against the troops, and to have stored within it quite a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Fries' Rebellion has been attributed by some writers<sup>2</sup> to the overbearing disposition and conduct of Jacob Eyerly, who had been appointed by the President to collect the direct taxes in Northampton County. (He was charged, too, with having deserted the Republican or Democratic party, which had elected him to the State Legislature in 1796, and going over to the Federalists.) The *Aurora*, a Democratic paper published in Philadelphia, was the original authority for this

<sup>1</sup> M. S. Henry (a native of Northampton County), in his History of the Lehigh Valley.

<sup>2</sup> Notably by Professor Ebeling, in his History of Pennsylvania.





view of the matter. That journal affected to regard the whole affair as one of insignificant interest and importance, and (warranted by an incident) called it the "Hot-Water War."<sup>1</sup>

A disparaging account of the operations of the military, presumably from the *Aurora*, or at least based upon an article in that paper, is as follows:

"In some parts of the counties named (Berks, Bucks, and Northampton), in demonstration of their opposition to government, they erected liberty-poles. To quell the insurrection troops, in obedience to Adams' instruction, were raised in Lancaster County. Several companies marched from Lancaster April 1, 1799, wending their front toward the arena of dispute by way of Reading, where Capt. Montgomery's troop of light-horse arrived on the evening of the 1st of April. Their first act to display their prowess and gallantry was to go clandestinely to the house of Jacob Gosin, who, in the spirit of the times, had erected a liberty-pole on his own premises, which they cut without meeting with any resistance.

"To give undoubted proof of their daring bravery, they brandished their damascene weapons, drew pistols to show that they were armed, in the house of the inoffensive father, whose minor children were scared 'half to death' at the martial manoeuvres of the Lancaster troops.

"To let no time slip, and while they were undaunted, they proceeded from Gosin's to the house of John Strohecker, whither their eagle eyes were drawn by a recently-erected liberty-pole, tipped with a rag 'flopping in the breeze.' This pole, to show the independence of some sturdy urchins, had been erected by some children, in which Strohecker's were ringleaders. To deter these young heroes, the soldiers took down the pole, stripped it of its insignia, entered the house, where they found the little wights, and, as they did at Gosin's, so did they here: brandished weapons of war, presented pistols and swords to the youthful company, to the no small alarm of both parents and children.

"To consummate their martial plans and designs they molested the house of Jacob Epler, and maltreated him unprovokedly. Like braves ever merit, these merited the contempt of all reflecting persons, rendering themselves obnoxious to the orderly and well-disposed among all classes.

"Satisfied of having rendered their country some service, the troop next morning started for Northampton to fully execute the specific purpose of their mission (the capture of Fries). This done, they again returned by way of Reading, where they entered the office of the *Adler* (*Eagle*), a paper edited and printed by Jacob Schneider, whom they rudely denuded by violently tearing his clothes from his body, in a somewhat inclement season, and by force of arms dragged him before the commanding captain, who peremptorily ordered the editor, for writing and printing some offensive articles, to be whipped. 'Twenty-five lashes,' said he, 'shall be well laid on his denuded back, in the market-house,' which order, however, was not executed because of the timely and manly interposition of some gentlemen of Capt. Leijper's company of Philadelphia. A few lashes, however, had been inflicted before these men had time fully to interpose. These were laid on by one accustomed to beat when little resistance is to be dreaded: he was a drummer.

"Col. Epler, it appears, had by this time erected, by the assistance of his neighbors, a liberty-pole in place of the pole erected by his children. Thither the soldiers resorted, where they attempted to compel a common laborer to cut down the 'offending wood,' notwithstanding that he protested against doing so at the same time on most solemn asseverations, declaring he was also a Federalist ('*Ich bin auch ein Federal der liebe Leut; das bin. Ja ich auch ein Federal*').

"They succeeded in divesting the pole, and with it appended as a trophy, they rode, vociferating as they went, through the streets of Reading to their place of quarters. In a few days they left, but on the 24th of April an army under the command of Brig.-Gen. McPherson arrived at Reading, apprehending some of the insurrectionists, who were afterwards tried." . . .

And so ended Fries' Rebellion. It was one of those lesser disorders to which all governments are

subject, and it might have become a dangerous disease in the body politic had not the effective means been resorted to for its eradication which was ridiculed in the foregoing extracts.

## CHAPTER V.

### WAR OF 1812-14.

Rosters of Lehigh County Companies at Marens Hook and Elsewhere.

WHILE the State of Pennsylvania was at no time invaded by hostile forces during the second war with Great Britain, her people exhibited a sturdy patriotism, and her soldiers went forward to the field with a spontaneousness and alacrity which was commendable, and entirely natural to the sons of sires who had fought in the Revolution. When the metropolis of the State was threatened, there was an outpouring of the militia and other military elements such as had up to that time been unequalled, and has only since been exceeded by the grand muster for the war against secession. In this rally to arms Lehigh County was not behind the other divisions of the State.

It was supposed that the enemy's movement up the Chesapeake was planned for the assault of Philadelphia, but it proved that the objective-point of the British was the national capital, instead of Pennsylvania's principal city and port.

President Madison issued July 14, 1814, his call for ninety-three thousand five hundred militia, of which number the quota of Pennsylvania was fourteen thousand. In pursuance of this general call, Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania, on the 22d of July, sent out general orders to the militia of the State to organize and march against the enemy. The newspapers of Allentown, the *Friedensbote* and the *Republikaner*, published the order August 4th. Ten days later, Capt. Abraham Rinker, of the Allentown Rifles, and Capt. John F. Ruhe, of the Northampton Blues, called their companies together for the purpose of mustering them for service. On the same day the martial spirit of the community was stirred by the sight of one hundred regulars, under Capt. Schell, marching through the seat of justice of the new county on their way to New York State from Reading. On the Monday following the people heard with sorrow and indignation that the national capital was in possession of the enemy.

On Tuesday, the 6th of September, the light infantry company of Capt. John F. Ruhe and the riflemen under Capt. Abraham Rinker went voluntarily to Philadelphia in response to the call from the Governor to protect the sea-coast. Capt. Peter Ruch's cavalry troop, raised in Whitehall, also rode out a few days later for the same destination. Besides these

<sup>1</sup> Says the *Aurora*, "A person was in the act of measuring the windows of a house when a woman poured a shower of hot water on his head."





there were the companies of Capt. Joseph Wilt and John Dornblaser, the former raised principally in Upper Milford, and the latter consisting of militiamen from Lehigh, Northampton, and Pike Counties.

On September 9th the companies of Cpts. Ruhe, Rinker, Dinkcy, and Rueh went into camp at Bush Hill, near Philadelphia. Altogether there were about one thousand men in this camp, including several companies not here mentioned. After the lapse of several weeks they were ordered to Marcus Hook, where they remained until November 30th, when orders were received for breaking camp, and the troops marched home without having been in any engagement. While they won no especial glory, they showed their willingness to meet the enemy, and fully expected to when they were mustered and went forward to the Delaware.

The company of Capt. Ruhe arrived at Allentown, Monday, December 5th, and on the Sunday following attended divine worship at the Lutheran Church in full uniform. Other soldiers from Lehigh County who had been in winter-quarters at Chester returned soon afterward.

The news of Jackson's victory at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, was received at Allentown February 28th. It was celebrated by the firing of cannon, illuminations, blazing bonfires, and the marching of a torch-light procession, headed by "*Eine herrliche bande musik*" from Bethlehem, and thus an extraordinary air of festivity and rejoicing was given to the whole proceeding.

It is not possible to give the names of all the Lehigh County soldiers who obeyed the call of the Governor in the war of 1812-14, but the majority of them are included in the following rosters, for the most part derived from official sources.

#### ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN F. RUHE'S COMPANY.

A complete muster-roll of the Fifth (Capt. Ruhe's) Company of the Second Regiment Volunteer Light Infantry, under the command of Col. Louis Bache, under the order of the commander-in-chief of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania of 27th August, 1814, and attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

	<i>Captain.</i>
Ruhe, John F.	
	<i>First Lieutenant.</i>
Blumer, Jacob.	
	<i>Ensign.</i>
Fatzinger, Solomon.	
	<i>Sergeants.</i>
Miller, William.	Kauffman, George.
Dobbins, William.	Gangwere, Isaac.
	<i>Corporals.</i>
Mohr, John.	Swander, Daniel.
Gangwere, Andrew.	Miller, John.
	<i>Drummer.</i>
Keiper, George.	
	<i>Piper.</i>
Klotz, John.	

#### Privates.

Raser, Benjamin.	Mickley, Jacob. <sup>1</sup>
Stattler, John.	Biery, Peter.
Seip, Christian.	Horn, Samuel.
Reichline, Peter.	Keiper, Daniel.
Nagle, Leonard.	Derr, Abraham.
Weaver, William.	Balliott, Barthold.
Weal, John.	Klotz, Andrew.
Houck, David.	Mohr, Jacob.
Stattler, Henry.	Reichline, William.
Elmer, Henry.	Houck, Jacob.
Gudeknecht, Adam.	Spinner, George.
Huber, David.	Hutter, Charles L.
Keiper, William.	Gossler, Jacob.
Ruhe, Charles A.	Wilson, John.
Mertz, George.	Weaver, Charles.
Swenk, Mathias.	Gross, Henry.
Haveracher, George.	Wagner, John.
Keiper, Peter.	Ginkinger, William.
Seip, Jacob.	Reep, John.
Good, John.	Reichard, Henry.

CAMP MARCUS HOOK, November 29, 1814.

I do hereby certify, upon honor, that the above is a just and true muster-roll of Capt. Ruhe's company.

JACOB BLUMER,  
*First Lieutenant.*  
LOUIS BACHE,  
*Colonel First Regiment P. V. I.*

#### ROLL OF CAPT. ABRAHAM GANGWERE'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of the First Company of riflemen, commanded by Capt. Abraham Gangwere, attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania Militia, in the service of the United States, under the command of Brig.-Gen. H. Spering, Maj.-Gen. Shitz commanding.

	<i>Captain.</i>
Gangwere, Abraham.	
	<i>First Lieutenant.</i>
Moyer, Daniel.	
	<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>
Newhart, Jacob.	
	<i>Third Lieutenant.</i>
Stoin, Jacob.	
	<i>Ensign.</i>
Keller, Adam.	
	<i>Sergeants.</i>
Dull, John.	Beidleman, Abraham.
Minor, Pitkin.	Quear, Jacob.
Quear, Daniel.	
	<i>Corporals.</i>
Keiper, Abraham.	Bickle, Daniel.
Long, Joseph.	Nagel, Joseph.
	<i>Musicians.</i>
Keiper, Jacob.	Quear, Daniel.
	<i>Privates.</i>
Poyer, John.	Kuntz, Phillip.
Daniel, Daniel C.	Hillman, Daniel.
Rose, Joseph.	Hany, Charles.
Swenk, Jacob.	Kinkinger, James.
Frain, John.	Hoffman, Peter.
Keik, Daniel.	Brobst, Henry.
Moyer, Nicholas.	Hartman, Henry.
Keider, Joseph.	Andiser, Henry.
Rhoads, Daniel.	Fisher, George.
Brobst, Solomon.	Flouts, George.
Ott, Jacob.	Good, Henry.
Moyer, Abraham.	Kentz, George.
Rhoads, John.	Long, Jacob.
Yundt, James.	Eline, Mathias.
Litzenberger, George.	Kammerer, Henry.
Shoemaker, Benjamin.	Laudenslager, Peter.

<sup>1</sup> Jacob Mickley is the only one of this company now living. He resides in Whitehall.



Loudenslager, John.  
Foght, Gollib.  
Henry, George.  
Gangwere, Thomas.  
Hubsentine, David.  
Acker, Henry.  
Besh, George.  
Shivry, Jacob.  
Deul, John.  
Shriver, William.  
Besh, John.  
Woodring, Gabriel.  
Good, Michael.  
Flexer, John.  
Reichenbach, Jacob.  
Hamor, Jacob.  
Druckemiller, Michael.  
Miller, John.  
Nerfer, John.  
Frack, Jacob.  
Nagel, Jacob.  
Shantz, John.  
Miller, John, Jr.  
Guishler, John.  
Kinebolt, Cornealius.  
Hill, George.  
Sloufer, William.  
Frymon, Michael.  
Rider, Frederick.  
Rownolt, Solomon.  
Kuntz, Peter.  
Highleageor, Adam.  
Rish, Henry.  
Heller, Frederick.

Snider, Henry.  
Minich, Peter.  
Herner, George.  
Rice, Henry.  
Seip, Peter.  
Breder, George.  
Ebenrider, Peter.  
Trexler, Israel.  
Koch, Jacob.  
Caldwell, John.  
Erich, Jacob.  
Futzingler, Henry.  
Keifer, Elias.  
Erhard, John.  
Hower, Jacob.  
Herwig, Henry.  
Ott, Jonathan.  
Flower, John.  
Snider, John.  
Mushlitz, Jacob.  
Poe, Michael.  
Suttle, Michael.  
Lehr, George.  
Nagel, Philip.  
Rau, Conrad.  
Weil, Conrad.  
Luckenbach, Abraham.  
Hillegas, Jacob.  
Shontz, Jacob.  
Shontz, Henry.  
Heller, Jeremiah.  
Wetsel, George.  
Good, Solomon.

Doll, Charles.  
Kloekner, Solomon.  
Whiteman, John.  
Shoudt, Michael.  
Nunemacker, Henry.  
Keck, David.  
Lehr, Michael.  
Lehr, Adam.  
Mensch, Adam.  
Hartzel, Andrew.  
Diffenderfer, Jonathan.  
Deily, Jacob.  
Yost, Nathaniel.  
Whiteman, Jacob.  
Moritz, George.  
Hantzel, Solomon.  
Gordon, Jacob.  
Horlocher, George.  
Good, Adam.  
Kunkel, Lewis.  
Beidelman, Jacob.  
Hicker, Adam.

Lower, Michael.  
Swander, Henry.  
Fetzer, Daniel.  
Shaffer, George.  
Billig, John.  
Eschenbach, Daniel.  
Bortz, George.  
Newhard, Frederick.  
Steinberger, Jacob.  
Spangler, Jones.  
Sharrer, Adam.  
Bachman, Jacob.  
Rou, or Ran, John (quit the company Sept. 23, 1814).  
Klotz, Peter (quit the company Sept. 23, 1814).  
Ealer, John.  
Mausch, Peter.  
Frantz, Henry.  
Moll, Peter.  
Cook, Peter (enlisted in the army of the United States Oct. 2, 1814).

We do certify that the within list is a true statement, on honor, this 13th day of November, 1814.

ABRAHAM RINKER, *Captain*.  
THOMAS HUMPHREY,  
*Colonel First R. P. V. R.*

#### CAPT. PETER RUCH'S LIGHT-HORSE.

This company was formed almost entirely in the territory now embraced in Whitehall and North and South Whitehall townships, and went to Philadelphia about the same time as the other Lehigh County troops, subsequently going into camp at Red Bank, N. J. The muster-roll has not been preserved, and we are able to give only a partial list of names of those who were members of this cavalry organization:

Peter Ruch.	<i>Captain</i> .
William Boas.	<i>First Lieutenant</i> .
Peter Good.	<i>Privates</i> .
James Seagus.	Michael Frack.
Peter Troxell.	John Swartz.
Solomon Steckel.	Jacob Schreiver.
John Deichman.	Daniel Leisenring.
Peter Burkholter.	Peter Leisenring.

#### ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN DORNBLASER'S COMPANY.<sup>1</sup>

Muster-roll of Capt. John Dornblaser's company, belonging to a detachment of Northampton, Lehigh, and Pike County militia, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Christopher J. Hutter.

Dornblaser, John.	<i>Captain</i> .
Bush, John V.	<i>First Lieutenant</i> .
Winters, John.	<i>Second Lieutenant</i> .
Fonner, Frederic (elected 10th October, 1814).	<i>Third Lieutenant</i> .
Smith, David.	<i>Ensign</i> .
Morrison, John W.	<i>Sergeants</i> .
Hartzell, John.	Hartzell, Jacob.
	Fenner, Frederick, promoted.
	<i>Corporals</i> .
Teel, Nicholas.	Stocker, Samuel.
Barret, Henry.	Brady, William.

<sup>1</sup> The names in this roster are not exclusively those of Lehigh County soldiers, but as it is found impossible to effect a thorough separation, the entire roll is here presented.

The above statement commences from the 23d day of September, 1814, to the 31st day of October, 1814, making one month and eight days complete.

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of the number of men in my company, attached to One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, First Brigade, Seventh Division, Pennsylvania Militia, in the service of the United States.

ABRAHAM GANGWERE,  
*Captain*.

I believe the above to be correct.

CHRISTOPHER J. HUTTER,  
*Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding*.

I certify that the company commanded by Capt. Abraham Gangwere is now in the service of the United States, under order of Brig.-Gen. H. Sparring, commandant militia district.

THOMAS J. ROGERS,  
*Brigade Major*.

MARCUS HOOK CAMP, Oct. 23, 1814.

#### ROLL OF CAPT. ABRAHAM RINKER'S COMPANY.

CAMP DU PONT, Nov. 13, 1814.

A true list of Capt. Abraham Rinker's company of the Eighteenth Section of Riflemen, commanded by Col. Thomas Humphrey.

<i>Sergeants</i> .	
Knouse, Peter.	Marck, Jacob.
Lehr, Peter.	Strouse, John.
<i>Corporals</i> .	
Sliffert, John.	Stoer, or Starr, Conrad.
Nunemacker, George.	Keck, John.
<i>Musicians</i> .	
Wotring, Ferdinand.	
<i>Privates</i> .	
Bower, Henry.	Lucas, Solomon.
Siegfried, Daniel.	Strouse, George.
Hertzell, Henry.	Yohe, Jacob.
Mayer, George.	Deily, Christian.
Smith, Adam.	Hartzell, Adam.
Hartzell, Jacob.	Steinberger, Peter.
Reinhold, John.	Kerslmer, Conrad.



*Drummer.*

Saylor, Isaac.

Hockman, Jonas.

Dietz, John.

Rape, George.

Snyder, Peter.

Ward, John.

Ostertack, John.

Young, John.

Shafer, Joseph.

Nolf, George.

Hoffert, Samuel.

Bunstein, Jacob.

Walter, Conrad.

Yonag, Adam.

Stocker, David.

Willower, George.

Miller, Abraham.

Wimmer, Joseph.

Price, Freeman.

Kehler, Leonard.

Hutmacher, J. (disch. Oct. 17, 1814).

Kehler, Daniel.

Wineland, Christian.

Stouffer, John.

Stocker, Jacob.

Gangwehr, Jacob.

Holman, Jeremiah R.

Nye, Lawrence.

Nye, Andrew (disch. Oct. 20, 1814).

Steiner, Joseph.

Miller, Daniel.

Hahn, Peter.

Hahn, George.

Myer, George.

Schick, Peter.

Keyser, Jacob.

Geres, Frederick.

Swartwood, Jacob.

Winner, John.

Fisher, Philip.

Crawford, John.

Beard, John.

Shepperd, David.

Lowman, John.

Evans, David.

Stine, John.

Barr, James.

Kester, Philip.

Kester, Leonard.

*Fifer.**Privates.*

Miller, Henry.

Morris, Obed.

VanHorn, Cornelius.

Barr, Adam.

Cooper, Joseph.

Davis, William.

Clark, John.

Bureau, William.

Arndt, Jacob.

Smell, Samuel.

Erie (or Ihrie), Conrad.

Gower, John.

Myer, Henry.

Serfas, George.

Serfas, John.

Fisher, Dewald.

Crisman, Jacob.

Klinetrup, John.

Mack, John.

Posty, Thomas.

Miller, George (disch. Oct. 17, 1814).

Swenk, John.

Brewer, James.

Smith, Christopher.

Merwine, Jacob.

Huston, John.

Rinker, George.

Rees, Samuel.

McGannon, Alexander.

Strunk, Peter.

Faulk, John.

Coolbaugh, Garret.

Jayne, Peter.

Bunnell, Barnet.

Place, Jacob.

Adams, John.

Horman, Frederick.

Winans, Samuel.

Kincaid, Sylvester.

Vandenmark, Peter.

Vanetter, Anthony.

Howe, John.

Impson, Robert.

Vansickle, William.

Steel, Isaac.

Courtwright, Levi.

Watson, George.

CAMP MARCUS HOOK, October 21, 1814.

I certify, on honor, that this muster or pay-roll exhibits a true state of the company. Regiment, Pennsylvania militia, now in service of the United States, and the remarks set opposite the names are accurate and just, to the best of my knowledge.

JOHN DORNBLASER,  
Captain.

I believe the above to be a correct muster or pay-roll.

CHRIST. J. HUTTER,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

## CHAPTER VI.

## THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.

Their History, Character, Customs, Language, Literature, and Religion.<sup>1</sup>

FULLY three-fourths of the population of Lehigh County, and a large proportion of that of Carbon, are Pennsylvania Germans or their descendants. A his-

<sup>1</sup> By A. R. Horne, D.D.

tory of these counties would remain far from being complete without giving at least a brief account of this people, their language, habits, customs, and other characteristics. Since the preponderance of the population of the counties of Pennsylvania east of the Susquehanna, with the exception of the southeastern extremities, is of the same nationality, what is said of this class of people, as they are found in Lehigh and Carbon, applies with equal force to those of the eastern and central part of the State.

**Their History.**—The German tongue belongs to the great Aryan family of languages, and in times very remote was spoken on the highlands of Central Asia. From this part of the world the Germans swarmed westward, and took possession of Central and Northern Europe. Five hundred years before Christ, the historian Herodotus makes mention of the Germans as "Shouters in battle." They were fully established in Europe when history begins. In the second century before Christ, two thousand years ago, Papius Carbo, a Roman consul appointed to fight with the Celts, came upon this people, and found the men of huge strength and fierce courage, and the women scarcely less formidable. For five centuries from the time of Julius Caesar, as we go down through the ages, Ariovistus, Arminius, Maroboduus, Alaric, Chnodomar, and Theodoric are the confronting Goths who vanquished the Romans, and took up the sceptre. Tacitus, the great Roman historian, who wrote in the first century after Christ, holds up the Germans to his people as purer than themselves. Christian churches were established among the Germans before the migration of the races in the fourth and fifth centuries. Ulfilas, the Moeso-Goth, made a translation of the Bible at the end of the fourth century, the earliest memorial in any Teutonic speech. When Ulfilas died the Goths carried the Bible with them to Italy and Spain. This Bible translation is the foundation-stone of German literature. This was A.D. 388. Charlemagne, one thousand years ago, crossed and recrossed the Main at Frankfort (*Frank-furt*) with his Franks, exterminated the youth of the land and exiled multitudes. In the year 800 he was crowned emperor of Germany, France, and most of Italy and Spain. His great problem to solve was to give the Christian religion and free schools to the people. The various tribes settled in the present regions after the migration,—namely, the Hessians, Palatinians, Alamanians, Suevians, and Alsations. For eight centuries longer the Germans shifted about in their country till, in 1682, by the invitation of William Penn, their emigration began to the New World.

Several thousand Germans had entered Pennsylvania prior to 1689. From this year on a steady stream of immigration set in. In 1742 their number was given at one hundred thousand, and in 1783 at two hundred and eighty thousand. They settled in that part of the State which is now included in Lehigh, Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Berks, parts of Bucks,





Montgomery, Lebanon, Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Snyder, Union, Columbia, Centre, and other counties, ultimately extending even into Maryland, West Virginia, and Ohio. They came from Rhenish Bavaria, Baden, Alsace, Würtemberg, Switzerland, and Darmstadt.

The names of many of the townships of Lehigh are evidences of the fact that the early settlers of this section of the country were Germans, who named them in honor of their native places, or that their English neighbors gave names to these localities to designate thereby from what countries the German settlers had come. Such are the names Hanover, Salzburg, Weissenberg, and Heidelberg. The early German settlers were farmers, and while lands were cheap they purchased extensive tracts, always selecting the best. To this day it is a well-known fact that all the best lands in the eastern part of the State are owned by the Germans and their descendants, and that frequently the English settlers are displaced by the steady encroachment of the Germans upon them. Thus, entire townships which originally were English, as their names indicated and their early history substantiated, have become entirely Germanized under the progressive and aggressive encroachment of the Germans. Illustrations of this are afforded in the names of Lowhill, Whitehall, Milford, and Lynn, names of undoubted English origin, but which are now townships so intensely German that English sounds are only heard exceptionally in families within their limits.

**Their Language.**—It is sometimes taken for granted by ignorant persons that the Pennsylvania Germans have no language of their own, that they speak a *patois*, that their language is an admixture of English, or that it is *Dutch*. Hence it may not be out of place to give the origin of the language.

Martin Luther, in the early part of the sixteenth century, by his Bible translations, hymns, and extensive writings in High German, caused that dialect to become the standard language of German literature. Hence to this day the High German is employed in literary productions as well as in discourse. But there were also other dialects spoken through all the centuries in different parts of Germany. In the southern portion—whence the greater part of the Germans who settled in Pennsylvania came—a dialect akin to that which prevails in the German counties of Pennsylvania was spoken, and has continued to be used to a certain extent to this day. This is the origin of the Pennsylvania German. It is as old as the High German, possibly older, and frequently more expressive. It has never been extensively used in print, because the High German was adopted for this end. As a spoken language, however, it has prevailed from time immemorial in the South German dialects. The ancestors of many of the Pennsylvania Germans came from the Palatinate or *Pfalz*, now included in Baden, Bavaria, and Darmstadt, where a

language resembling that of the Pennsylvania German very closely, is still spoken. It also has a number of Swiss and Alsatian characteristics.

Many of the Pennsylvania German words can be traced back to older roots, and they are often more expressive than their High German synonyms. *Goul*, the Pennsylvania German word for "horse," is older and more purely German than *Pferd*, the High German, which is derived from the Latin *veredus*; *Hutsch*, "colt," and *Hutschli*, "little colt," from the Suabian *hutschel*, *hutschele*, Westerwald *husz*, Lusatian *huszche*, is more purely German and more expressive than *Füllen*, the High German, which is derived from the Greek and the Latin. *Hutschli* and *hutschele* is an imitation of the sound made by young colts, and, therefore, as that large class of words which are the oldest in all languages, it must come down from the historic age when the names of objects were first invented.

*Homeli*, "little calf," can be traced back through the Swiss *ammeli* and *mammeli* to the language of nature, which gives us *mamma*, the labial sound made in imitation of the mother, when the child observes her lips move in talking to it while she is bending over the cradle,—a word common to all languages.

The Pennsylvania German for pig, *sou*, with its *hus sou* and *wuts*, are striking illustrations of the antiquity of this language, when it is remembered that these words are derived from the sound made in imitation of the pig, words belonging to the common language of nature, from which the Latin *sus*, the Greek *is* (hus), the English *sow*, the Dutch *soe*, etc., are derived. *Schwein*, the High German, is of much more recent origin, it being a derivative of *sou*, from the Saxon *svin* and *su*. The Pennsylvania German *grundbeer*, potato, is much more expressive and original, meaning a crooked pear, or *grundbeer*, ground pear, than the High German *kartoffel*, derived from *Erde-äpfel*, an artichoke.

The Pennsylvania German *krop*, crow, *schpel*, pin, *schtrel*, comb, *schtruwlich*, stroobly, *pönhars*, scramble, *büwi*, a young chicken, *mullakup*, tadpole, *blech*, tin-cup, *bötser*, a tailless chicken, *lutzieh*, stumpy, are vastly more expressive and original than their English or High German equivalents.

It may be added also that the Pennsylvania Germans use the language in their conversation with considerable accuracy. They make but very few mistakes in gender, case, or syntax; and this is the more remarkable from the fact that their language, like the High German, has all the inflections of number, gender, and case, which make it so difficult to construct sentences properly. The definite article *the*, for example, has the same form in all cases and genders, while the Pennsylvania German equivalent has at least eight different forms, thus:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	der,	de,	des.
Gen.	dem sei,	dara er,	dem sei.
Dat.	dem,	dara,	dem.
Acc.	den,	de,	des.



All these difficult inflections and agreements are given substantially correct by the Pennsylvania Germans in their conversational language, though there is no grammar of the language, and it is not taught in families or schools.

**Their Sayings and Songs.**—The proverbs, adages, songs, and sayings of a people are, to a great extent, an index of their character. The proverbs of the Pennsylvania Germans, which are handed down from generation to generation, are very expressive and original. The following, among many others, are proverbs so common among them that, by their frequent repetition, they have made impressions upon them sufficiently strong to influence life and character. They are the household sayings of every family, familiar to young and old.

*Kumt mer ieuwer der hund so kumt mer ieuwer der Schwänz.* "If one can climb over the dog, he can also get over the tail." By this is meant that when the most difficult part of an undertaking can be managed, the less difficult can be easily accomplished.

*Wie mers möcht so hut mers.* "As one makes it, so he has it." That is, a person must expect results in accordance with his actions or deportment.

*Der äbbel fällt net weit föm schtömm.* "The apple does not fall far from the stem of the tree." Usually applied to children when they have the faults of their parents.

*Wer net haert muss sichla.* "Who will not hear must feel." A person who will not listen to good advice must suffer the consequences.

*Wer lauert an der wänd, haert sei egne schönt.* "He that listens by the wall hears his own disgrace." Eavesdroppers hear their own faults descanted on.

*Der heeler is so schlecht wie der schtechler.* "The concealer is as bad as the stealer."

*Uf en gruwwar bluck g'het en gruwwar krüdel.* "A rough wedge is required for a rough block." A rough, boorish fellow must be handled without gloves.

*De kinner un dei nörra sawga die wöhret.* "Children and fools tell the truth."

*Wer awhalt g'winnt.* "He that perseveres will gain the victory."

*Erish gewoigt is halwee g'winna.* "That which is zealously entered upon is half achieved."

*Mer muss sich nach der deck schtrecka.* "Stretch yourself according to the cover." That is, venture out only as far as your means will allow; do not venture too far out.

*Wös mer net im kup hut, hut mer in da fees.* "What one has not in the head he has in the feet." If your thoughts are not collected, you must make up for it in extra labor. Frequently applied when anything is forgotten, and a person is obliged to return for it.

*Förs denka könn em niemand henka.* "No one can be hanged for his thoughts." A person is allowed to think as he pleases.

*Lushdich wer nach ledlig is, drounrich wer ferschrucka is.* "Jolly who is single, sad who is engaged."

Frequently used by persons who have no prospect of getting married.

*Wös gruwwar is wie dreck, geht schwer weck.* "What is coarser than dirt removes itself." Applied by persons while sweeping when any one is in their way.

*Wer net kummt zu rechter zeit muss nehme was ieruech bleibt.* "He that does not come in season must take what is left." Used when persons are belated in coming to meals.

*Gros gekrisch un wennig woll.* "A big noise and little wool." Applied where a great ado is made about anything which is of little importance.

*Gut g'wetst is halwer g'meht.* "Well whetted is half mowed." Keep your tools in good condition if you would work with ease, especially applicable to mowing with the German scythe, which had to be well hammered and frequently whetted.

*Wös en dörn warra will schpist sich in der zeit.* "The thorn prepares in season to sharpen its point." That is, it is early noticeable when a youth is preparing for a bad ending.

*Eh chr is die öner werth.* "One honor is worth another." Signifying that one favor deserves another.

*De mad wo peisa un de hinkel wo graach mus mer bei zeit der höls rum dreha.* "Girls who whistle and hens that crow must have their necks wrung in good time." It is as much out of place for women to whistle as it is unusual for hens to crow.

*Es kummt net af die gracs arch, sunscht könnt en kuh en haws fänga.* "It does not depend on the size, otherwise a cow could catch a rabbit." A small person can often accomplish as much as a large one.

*Körtsa hor sin glei geberscht.* "Short hairs are soon brushed." This is applied to doing a small job, traveling a short distance, seeing a small place, etc.

*Wer em önnere en grab graubt fällt schwer nei.* "Whosoever digs a pit for another falls into it himself."

*Wer awhalt gewinnt.* "Whoever perseveres succeeds."

*Wer en buck schtecht is ken schof dich.* "Whoever steals a ram is no sheep-thief." That is, a person may be accused of a deed of which he is not guilty, when he has committed another of a similar character.

*Mer mus ken kötz im söck kaufta.* "Do not buy a cat in a bag."

*Wön mer der esel nennt kumt er garennt.* "When the ass is named he comes trotting along." When a person is named in conversation he often comes.

*Wer sich nehra will mit fisha und yavga mus ferisena hussa drawga.* "He that would live by fishing and hunting must wear torn breeches." Fishing and hunting are poor occupations.

*Mer hut nix unne druwel.* "Nothing without trouble."

*Wön mer der hund dreft blöft er.* "The dog barks when he is hit." When a person is guilty, he speaks out when allusion is made to him.

*Sourkrout un schpeck dreibt alle sorga weck.* "Sour-





crout and bacon drive care away." A good, substantial meal is a corrective of dull care.

*Wönn de meis sött sin, is es mchl bitter.* "When the mice are done eating, the meal is bitter." When any one has a surfeit, he does not relish his victuals any longer.

*De mörga schtund hut gold in mund.* "The morning hour has its mouth filled with gold." "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise." "The early bird catches the worm."

*Besser en lous im krount ös gawr ken fletsch.* "A louse in the cabbage is better than no meat." It is better to have a little of a good thing, even if not extra good, than to dispense with it entirely.

*Mörga roth möcht böcka roth, omet roth bringt drucka broul.* "Morning red makes red cheeks, evening red brings dry bread." Early rising is promotive of health, while deferring work till evening produces poverty.

*Ncia besem kehra gut.* "New brooms sweep clean." A new employé makes a good beginning.

*Züb ön deiner egua naws.* "Pull your own nose." Attend to your own faults.

*Yedar mus sei egue hont zum gerwer drawga.* "Every one must carry his own hide to the tanner." Every one is responsible, amenable for his own actions.

*Näch em essa en piß duröck, un dös schlecht in der bined.* "After a meal a pipe of tobacco, and *this* is found in the Bible." A pun on "*this*," which word is found in the Bible.

*En blinde söw findt aw ölsamohl en ecchel.* "A blind hog finds an acorn sometimes." An unsophisticated person may sometimes make a happy hit.

*Em g'schenktä goal gukt mer net ins moul.* "The mouth of a horse received for a present is not examined." Be not supercilious about a gift. "Beggars must not be choosers."

*Mit schpreck fängt mer die meis.* "Mice are caught with bait." Enticements are held out to dupes.

*Besser en wenig geleiert ös gönz g'feiert.* "Better to do a little of something than nothing."

*Mer muss lewa und lewa lassa.* "Live and let live."

*Zu wenig und zu viel verderbt ölle schpiel.* "Too little and too much spoils everything."

*Zu schörf schneit net, und zu schpitsich schlecht net.* "Too sharp does not cut, and too pointed does not stick." It will not do to be too exacting. Extremes spoil everything.

*Do sitzt der haws im peffer.* "There the rabbit sits in the pepper." There lies the secret. There is where the catch is.

*Glena grutta hen aw gift.* "Little toads have poison too." Applied to small persons, asserting that they too can accomplish great deeds.

Many of their simple rhymes have been repeated by parents and grandparents to children and children's children while sitting in their laps, so that there is hardly a person to be found who is not able to repeat them. They are the "Mother Goose," "Mary had a Little Lamb," "Mother Hubbard," "Sing a

Song o' Sixpence," the "House that Jack Built," etc., of the Pennsylvania German nursery and household. Such are:

"Aw, be, zee,  
De köts lukt im schnee,  
Der schnee geht weck,  
Die köts leit im dreck."  
"Bölla wie sölz,  
Butter we schmölz,  
Peffer geht uf,  
Wer fongt schmeist druf."  
"Hönsel fon Böch,  
Hut lauter gut söch,  
Hut schtiwwel un schpora,  
Hut ölles ferlora," etc.  
"Die sun scheint,  
Es fegli greint,  
Es luekt uf em lawda,  
Un schpint en länger fawda," etc.  
"So schikt der bauer es hundli nous,  
Es soll der Yuckli beisa,  
Hundli will net Yuckli beisa,  
Yuckli will net biera schittla,  
Biera wolla net fölla," etc.

Who the authors of these rhymes were is not known, as they have come down from times to which "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

There are, however, more recent compositions, and of a higher literary character, which have already gained a firm foothold in the memory of the people, and which promise to become standard pastorals,—elegiacs, such as, the "Cotter's Saturday Night" and "Gray's Elegy" are in English. Among these may be named the poems of the sainted Dr. Henry Harbaugh, than which no better poetry can be found in any language. His "'S Alt Schulhaus an der Krick" and "'S Haemweh" are productions the reading of which strikes a responsive chord in every heart. The following lines from the "Haemweh," descriptive of the sweet rest of heaven, are an example of the touching pathos of his beautiful stanzas:

O, wann's net vor der Himmel wär,  
Mit seiner ijdene Ruh,  
Dann wär m'r's do ihnn lang verleeht  
Ich wär net, was je edn,  
Doch Hoffnung leidet meinen Weg  
Der ew'gen Heemet an.

Dort is 'n ijd'el, ijd'el Vaterhaus,  
Dort geht m'r nimmeh firt;  
Es weint fer' ant Mammi meß'  
In jellern Arideert.  
Aee! Dats fuch meß' fer 'n Grab,  
Wo, was er lieb hat, firt!  
Selt is fer' Glendwelt wie die,  
Wo alle Lust berriegt;  
Dort hat das Jene ewiglich  
Jwer der Doet gefiegt.

Dort fünd m'r, was m'r de verliert,  
Un d'balts in Ewigkeit;  
Dort fene unsre Dedte all'  
In Vicht un ew'ger Aride!  
Wie oft, wann ich in Trunfel bin,  
Dent ich an jelli Ruh,  
Un wott, wan's ner Gott's Wille wär,  
Ich ging ihr schueller an;  
Doch wart ich bis mei' Schindte schlägt,  
Nur's sag ich — Welt, adin!





**The Pennsylvania German with English Admixture.**—Where the Germans have intercourse with the English, their language has become somewhat contaminated by the introduction of English words. This is but the history of all languages. The fact is that the English language is entirely composed of words from other languages, the greater part of which are Saxon, and, hence, when the German uses an occasional English word or phrase, he but receives the return of what was borrowed from his language. We introduce several examples from the compositions of writers who use the Pennsylvania German with the English admixture, illustrating the kind of Pennsylvania German spoken in localities where the people come in contact with the English. The first specimen is a poem, entitled "S' Fawrä in d'r Train" ("Riding on the Train"), written for Horne's "Pennsylvania German Manual" by the present senator from Lehigh County, Hon. M. C. Henninger:

## S' FAWRÄ IN D'R TRAIN.

'S is öles händlich eigericht  
In uns'rä gootä zeit,  
'S bruch sich nemönd blogä ma,  
'Unles 'r is net g'sheit.  
D'r shtem doot öles für de leit,  
Sel is yosht wös ich maïn;  
Un wön m'r ärgets he wil ga,  
Don fawrt m'r in d'r train.

'S wawr nèt so goot in ölt'r zeit,  
Sel was ich förnä nous;  
Dës möcht f'leicht dal öltä bas,  
Düch sawg ich's frei herons.  
Se sin gëlüfa öi d'r wag  
Fün fuf bis fufzich meil,  
'N pawr, de epäs reich'r wawr'n,  
Sin göngä uf de geil.

So wawr d'r shteil in ölt'r zeit,  
'S lawfä wawr ka shönd;  
Wös is m'r öls dohe gadrült,  
Sel is eich goot bäkönt.  
'S is nimä so in nusrä zeit,  
'S fawrt yad'r wön 'r kön,  
Un wat gawr nini lawfa dnt,  
Dar is d'r elend'huön.

Nou fawrt m'r mit d'r inshein-kawrs—  
Des is 'n eis'n'r goul,  
Dar shnouft un hechst we ön'r fe,  
Düch sicht m'r gawr ka moul;  
Dar wärd nèt med un wön 'r shpringt  
N' hun'rt dous'nd meil;  
Do hüt 'r shoer d'r förzug weit  
Für öi de ön'rä geil.

De train is im'r zimlich fal  
Mit ölä sörtä leit,  
'N dal de sin gawr heslich dum,  
Un ön'ra sin zoo gsheid.  
'S hüt ufgebutstä elend'l-leit.  
Dal shwörzä un dal weis,  
Un ladis fün d'r rächtä sört  
Wös sin se düch so neis.

Do stist 'n räsk'l in dem site,  
Un dör't 'n goot'r chrisht;

Glei knut so 'n dumi wun'rnaws  
I'n frogt dich wär doo bisht.  
'N frötsböns stist in sel'm shtoot,  
Sei tiket uf 'n hoot,  
'R mant 'r war 's göns öi'a,  
Wös felt 'r düch so goot.

'N pörs stist nèt weit äweg,  
D'r möcht 'n länges g'sicht,  
Un drüwä is so 'n rot'r kärl,  
Dar gukt os we 'n licht,  
Un weit'r drous is nuch 'n pawr,  
Uf erëm hüchzich-trip  
Se bleiwä nèt so, örich läng,  
Dës wet ich aw 'n flip.

Do stist 'n weilsmeñsh mit er'm kind,  
'S kreisht am däl un dawb.  
De kawrs gat märkiwärdig shtork,  
Wös rast des düch d'r shtawb.  
M'r ward fardreckt fön küp zoo foos,  
Mit kola-esh un shmok;  
Düch öi dës nent m'r guadich 'aw  
Er'n zimlich gootär chok.

De kars dunert dörch bärg und dawl,  
'En lewi löngi shtum,  
Un wön se dörch 'n tünel gat,  
D'no sicht m'r gör ka' sun.  
M'r mus aw im'r engstich sei,  
Se shpringt öb fön der 'haw  
'Od'r treft f'leicht 'n rinshikfee,  
Wös gebt 's dön d'no?

D'no göbt's 'n wesh't'r äksident,  
'S is öles göns f'rkont,  
De weilsleit wärs ömehetich,  
De mousleit sin f'rslart,  
D'r inshtiner blost nard'rl ich,  
De insheiu gat druf los,  
Nou shpringt se wöd'r'n ölti koo—  
Wös gebt'rä dös 'n shtos.

So 'n shtos d'r is m'r nèt g'want,  
'R möcht 'n dawb un shtum,  
'N dal de shlawga borts'lawm,  
Un kumä net rechl rum,  
Un onerä shtau uf händ un fes  
Se höltä fesh't öm flor  
'En yad'r wiisht, ör wär dahem,  
Ous darä grosä g'for.

So gat des fawra uf der train,  
Ich has es örich sha,  
M'r grikt kën küpwa fön der löts,  
Un aw ka' shteiffä ba,  
M'r kawft sei tiket förnä nous  
D'no is mër öi O. K.  
Un wous' hast "tickets if you please,"  
Dön nacht m'r 'n ewa he.

We also append a vocabulary of such Pennsylvania German words as commence with the letter D, taken from Horne's "Pennsylvania German Dictionary," published in 1875, to further illustrate the words in use, and giving their English and High German equivalents, those commencing with D being selected as they constitute a fair average of the number of words in use under each letter of the alphabet. The words are spelled phonetically.



O', dā, the, (dat. pl. article), ten  
 dachlich, dail y, taglich.  
 dael, dat, (pl. datu), diel, thäten.  
 dāfore, before, in favor of, dafür.  
 dafin, of it, therefrom, davon.  
 dag, dough, Teig.  
 dagaga, against, dagegen.  
 dagich, doughy, teigig.  
 dahau, at home, zu Haus.  
 dal, part, partly, Theil, zum Theil.  
 daln, to share, to deal, theilen, theiln mit.  
 dalya dahlia, Georgine.  
 damedich, humble, meek, demüthigen.  
 damönd, diamond, Diamant.  
 danke, thank you, jähnen Tauf.  
 dar, pl. dera, door, Thür.  
 där, the, der.  
 dāra, to dry, to cure, tōrren.  
 darbaden, turpentine, Turpentin.  
 daw, dew, Thau.  
 Dawb, deaf, destitute of a kernel, tauf.  
 dawdi, father, Vater.  
 dawed'r, against, wider.  
 dawlsbein, baptismal certificate, Taufschein.  
 dawg, day, Tag.  
 dawgdeb, idle fellow, Tagdieb.  
 dawgwerk, day's work, Tagwerk.  
 dawlar, dollar, Thaler.  
 dawProds, aster, Thalerrose.  
 dawr, there, da, dort.  
 dawtum, date, Datum.  
 dazoo, to that, also, too, dazu.  
 dāzwisha, between, dazwischen.  
 de, the, ie.  
 deb, thief, Dieb.  
 debich, quilt, bed-spread, Teppich.  
 debshawl, theft, Diebstahl.  
 derasho, menagerie, Menagerie.  
 derashwel, door-sill, Thürschwelle.  
 defendera, to defend, vertheiligen.  
 deuchla, conduit pipes, Röhren.  
 deks'l, thill, wagon tongue, Teichsel.  
 deiks'loog'l, thill pin, Rostnagel.  
 deiks'lshtnöl, pole-piece, Teichselstange.  
 deitlich, plain, distinct, clear, deutlich.  
 deit'r, pointer, Zeiger.  
 deitsh, German, teitsch.  
 deitschlond, Germany, Teutschland.  
 deitschen'r, one born in Germany, Teitscher.  
 deitschenarish, after the manner of Germany, teitschänderisch.  
 deiw'l, devil, Teufel.  
 deiw'lsdrek, assatoetida, Teufelstred.  
 dek, cover, Fede.  
 deka, to thatch, to put a roof on, deden.  
 deklbed, coverlet, featherbed, Tedden.  
 dekl'l, bed, Fedel.  
 dek'lglos, tankard, Fedelglas.  
 dek'lkön, with a lid, Fedellanne.  
 dek'sl, adze, to cut with adze, strummart.  
 del'r, plate, Teller.  
 dem, to this, dem.  
 demadi, timothy, Fieschgras.  
 demograwt, democrat, Temefrat.  
 dempa, to condle, to boil, dāmpen.  
 demarung, twilight, Dämmerung.  
 dena, to those, denen.  
 deng'l, to hammer scythes, dengeln.  
 deng'lshtuk, a little anvil on which the edge of a scythe is hammered, Teufelstet.  
 denk, to think, denken.  
 denket'l, reminder, Denkfettel.  
 densär, dancer, Tänzer.  
 degglecha, also, too, deeggleichen.  
 desh'lgroun, shepherd's purse, Teichselfrau.  
 desmol, for this time, Demail.  
 dest, desk, Pult.  
 dezemb'r, Dezember, Deceumber.

dib'ldonich, diblich, spotted, gefleckt.  
 dich, thee or you, dich.  
 dicht'r, poet, Dichter.  
 diels, tents, Zigen.  
 dik, thick, dick.  
 dikbökich, full cheeks, dickbäckig.  
 diksckich, punch-bellied, dickbauchig.  
 din, thin, dünn.  
 dinda, ink, Tinte.  
 dindäglös, inkstand, Tintenfaß.  
 ding, dings g'möcht, things, told stories, Ding.  
 dingä, to hire, ringen.  
 dinstadmal'l, servant girl, Dienstmagd.  
 dinstlög, Tuesday, Dienstag.  
 dish, table, Tisch.  
 dish'l, thistle, Dösel.  
 dishlnch, table-cloth, Tischluch.  
 d'm, d'n, to the, the, den.  
 d'no, d'noit, d'rno, after that, nachher.  
 do, there, da.  
 döba, paw, Pfote.  
 döbä, to grasp for, to tumble, greifen, fallen.  
 döblich, clumsy, ungefeicht.  
 döch, roof, Dach.  
 döchdröf, eaves, Dachtraufe.  
 döchfenshter, dormer window, Dachfenster.  
 döchfarsht, ridge pole, Dachgiebel.  
 döchkönd'l, rainspout, Dachentel.  
 döchlawla, hatchway, Dachladen.  
 döckrood, purlin or parline, Dachrinne.  
 döchshül, ridge-lead, Dachstuhl.  
 döel, death, dead, Ted, tett.  
 dödikawr, hier, Bahre.  
 dödlägel, shroud, Tottenleid.  
 dödlawögä, hearse, Totenwagen.  
 döel göngä, to die, tottgegangen.  
 döfän, dödrän, of that, davon.  
 dog, day, Tag.  
 dögtuch, daybook, diary, Tagebuch.  
 döglen'r, day laborer, Tagelöhner.  
 dögabruach, break of day, dawn, Tagesanbruch.  
 döks, racoon, Rakan.  
 dökslanich, badger footed, nachsteinig.  
 döel, millers' share, toll, Zoll.  
 döm, dam, Dam.  
 dömit, therewith, damit.  
 dömol, at that time, damals.  
 dömp, vapor, Dampf.  
 dön, then, dann.  
 denki, thanks, Dank.  
 dönkbar, thankful, grateful, dankbar.  
 dönkbarckad, thankfulness, gratitude, Dankbarkeit.  
 döns-ä, dance, to dance, Tan.  
 dön un wön, now and then, dann und wann.  
 döo, thou or you, Du.  
 döo, döuä, doesn't, dood, to do, dost, do, thun, Du, thaft.  
 döpl, döp's, a clumsy fellow, Teipel.  
 dör, tar, Theer.  
 dörch, through, durch.  
 dörchbringa, to squander, durchbringen.  
 dörchbringar, spendthrift, Verschwender.  
 dörböriwa, thorough, durchdrüben.  
 dörchfola, full through, durchfallen.  
 dörchgan, to run off, to escape, durchgehen, fertlaufen.  
 dörchg'shlidst, slit through, durchgeschliff.  
 dörchg'widst, escaped, entronnen.  
 dörchlawf, diarrhoea, Verwech.  
 dörc'nön'r, in confusion, mixed up, durcheinander.  
 dörchons, through, by all means, durchaus.  
 dörchons net, on no account, durchaus nicht.  
 dörchsana, to look over (a book), durchsehen.  
 dörchseha, to strain, to filter, durchsieben.  
 dörchshimara, to be perceptible through, durchschimmeren.  
 dörchsheinä, to shine through, durchscheinen.  
 dörchstöchä, to pierce, durchstechen.  
 dörchsichtig, transparent, durchsichtig.  
 dörchsuchä, to search, to ransack, durchsuchen.



dörehwëk, throughout, on average, durchweg.  
dörehwëks, houseset, Durchwachs.  
dörehzwëngä, to force through, durchzwingen.  
dörd'ldoub, turtle dove, Turstelente.  
dörm, gut, intestine, Darm.  
dörm'l, giddiness, Tummel.  
dörmlich, giddy, tanneln.  
dörmsad, gut string, cat gut, Darmseile.  
dörn, thorn, Dorn.  
dörnich, thorny, dornig.  
dörshd, thirst, Durst.  
dörshdig, thirsty, durstig.  
dös, that, than, daß, als.  
dos, a dose of medicine, Dosis.  
doub, pigeon, dove, Taube.  
douwä, staves (of a barrel), Faßbauben.  
dounling, thumb-stall, Däumling.  
dow'r, duration, Dauer.  
dow'rthöft, lasting, durable, strong, bauerhaft.  
dousendjarich reich, Millennium, tausendjähriges Reich.  
dousendgildagrout, gentian, Tausendgiltentrant.  
d'r, the, er.  
dra, turn, curve, crank, Drehe.  
draä, to turn, to twist, drehen.  
draä, (bud'r), to churn, Buttern.  
draä, to threaten, drehen.  
drabök, turning lathe, Drechselbank.  
drad'r, treadle, Treter.  
drachonär, tread power, Trete-Maschine.  
drathend'l, winch, Drehe.  
drawin, dream, Traum.  
drawgä, to carry, to wear, tragen.  
dreh, dim, cloudy, impair, trüb.  
drebsawl, tribulation, Trübsal.  
drechd'r, tunnel, Trichter.  
drechd'rblum, morning glory, Trichterblume.  
drechd'rknuchä, tunnel cake, Trichtertuchen.  
drëfa, to hit, treffen.  
drëfts, tares, cheat, Treffe.  
drei, three, drei.  
dreibletrich, threefoil, dreiblättrig.  
dreidradlich, having three stands, three-ply, dreitälrig.  
dreiek, dreishpits, triangle, Dreieck.  
dreiekig, triangular, dreieckig.  
dreiong'l, triangle (musical instrument,) Dreilangel.  
dreiwa, to drive, treiben.  
dreiwar, coachman, drover, Treiber, Kutscher, Viehhändler.  
drejyarich, three years old, dreijährig.  
drek, dirt, Dreck.  
dreckel, dirty, soiled, dreckig, schmutzig.  
drep, stairs, Treppe.  
drepshä, to dribble, fall in small drops, tröpfeln.  
drësha, to thrash, drehen.  
dreshden, thrashing floor, Schenerflur.  
dreshd'r, pomace, Treter.  
dreshd'g'l, flail, Dreschflegel.  
dreshmaschen, thrashing machine, Dreschmaschine.  
d'rfor, for it, dafür.  
d'rfun, of it, from it, davon.  
drëbla, to move with small drops, to patter, trippeln.  
drif'l, third part, widow's dower, Drittel.  
drika, to press, to squeeze, drücken.  
drikedig, drowth, Dürre.  
drila, to drill, trillen.  
drilsak, hacksaw, Drift-Säge.  
drin, in it, inside, darin, innenbü.  
driwa, over, on the other side; brücken, über.  
driw'r, over, darüber.  
d'rnuwä, by the side of, at the same time, daneben.  
dröeh, dragon, Drache.  
dröehäloch, cave, Höhle.  
drod, wire, wax ends, (shoemaker) Draht.  
droschitumba, shoemakers' ends, wax ends, Drahtenten.  
drolgörn, shoemakers' thread, Drahtgarn.  
drolzóng, pliers, Drahtzange.  
drol, trench, Trog.  
drön; tshoil, Thran.

dröd, trot, trab.  
drouä, to mourn, trauern.  
drouä, to marry, copuliren.  
drouarleit, mourners, Weidenbegleiter.  
droub, grape, Weintrauben.  
drourich, sad, afflicted, traurig.  
drous, out, outside, draus, draußen.  
drowa, on the top, darauf, oben.  
drub, drove, Truppe.  
drüba, drop, Tropfen.  
drübsä, fall in drops, tröpfeln.  
druf, upon it, darauf.  
drufg'shuopt, died, gestorben.  
druka, dry, Trocken.  
druka, to print, drucken.  
drukaded'r, dandruff, Grind.  
denkaret, printing office, Druckerel.  
druk'r, printer, Drucker.  
drül, troll, a short gallop, troffen.  
drum, drum, Trommel.  
drumbad, clarion, Trompete.  
drumsak, cross-cut saw, große Säge.  
druna, among, below, darunter, unten.  
drünk, trunk, Messer.  
drüs'l, trestle, Stäfel.  
d's, that, daß.  
dübla, to double, doppeln.  
dübl'd, double, doppelt.  
duch, handkerchief, broad cloth, Tuch.  
duch'r, daughter, Tochter.  
dudsend, dozen, Duzend.  
dud'lsok, bagpipe, Dudelsack.  
dükd'r, doctor, physician, Arzt.  
düktern, to take medicine, to be attended by a physician, einen Arzt haben.  
düktern, to adulterate, verfälschen.  
düktschich, sneaking, dückmäutig.  
dulabawu, tulip, Tulpe.  
dulmet'sch'r, interpreter, Dolmetscher.  
dum, ignorant, stupid, dumm.  
dümhada, blunders, trivialities, Tummelreiten.  
dumbich, hot, close, (air) dumpig.  
dumküp, blockhead, Tummelkopf.  
dun, ton, Tonne.  
dun'l, to hurry, to hasten.  
dunara, to thunder, donnern.  
dunarwed'r, thunderstorm, Donnerwetter, Gewitter.  
dunkes, gravy, sauce, Brühe.  
dunkel, dark, dunkel.  
dusht, vapor, Dunst.  
dushtich, spotted, fleckig, gefleckt.  
du-h'r, dusk, twilight, Halbdunkel.  
dawök, tobacco, Tabak.

The next specimen consists of several extracts from Rauch's "Pennsylvania Dutch Hand-Book," and exemplifies the manner in which E. H. Rauch, Esq., the editor of the *Carbon Democrat* ("Pit Schweißelbrenner"), writes Pennsylvania Dutch, as he terms it.

## THE DOCTOR.—DER DUCKTER.

Doctor in sick-room.—Well, what seems to be the matter with Annie?

Duckter in der kronka shooch.—Well, was is letz mit der Annie?

Mother at bedside.—Indred, I don't know what is the matter. She was ailing all of yesterday and last night, with severe headache and feverish, and it seems to me also that she has a swelling of the neck.

Mooter om side fun bet.—Eei ich wais g'wiss net wo's failet. So hnt gachang'd geshter der gous dawg un aw de letsht maucht, hut knipwa un fever, nu es coomd mer aw fore era hols war g'shwulla.  
D. (Feeling pulse.) Yes, she seems to be a little feverish. Annie, just let me see your tongue. Yes, that's it. Has Annie been eating anything this morning?

D. (Feeld der pools.) Yaw, se sheind a wennich feverish tzu si. Annie, weis mer amohl di tzoong. Yaw, so is 's. Hut de Annie ebbs g'essen den moryu?

M. No, not a mouthful except two soft boiled eggs, a piece of toast





well buttered, and a piece of steak about half as big as my hand. She drank two cups of coffee, however.

M. Nay, net a mowful except tzwe waich gachty oyer, a shtick toast goot gabooterd un a shtick flaisch net holb so gross os my hond. Se hut aw tzwe cuplin coffee gadrounka.

D. Oh, then her case may not necessarily be a serious one. At all events, I think we'll soon get her over this attack.

E. Oh, don't be in a one dash not g'fairlich. Anyhow, leh denk mer wasser se fed iyon don attnick bringa.

M. I hope so, for I don't know what I'd do if Annie would die—I't would set me crazy.

M. Ich will so huffa, for leh wais net wass leh du dait waim de Annie shtarwa set—es dait mer narrich unucha.

D. Don't be uneasy, she'll be all right in a day or two: no danger at all.

D. Si net unruish, se coomd oll recht in a dawg odder tzwe: gor kie g'fore.

M. What is it that's the matter with her—it isn't what they call congestion of the brain, is it?

M. Wass is es ora failed—is 's net wass se de congestion fun galarn haisa?

D. No indeed—nothing of that kind—it's only a case of overtaking the stomach and a slight cold, causing some nervous agitation, with a little mental prostration.

D. Nay, nay, nix fun der awrt—es is yosht an ivverlawdung fun mawga un a wennich kalt os an narfische unru feroorsaucht iuit a wennich gamets fershwacherung.

M. But doctor, Annie is very sick—seriously sick, and I'm sure she needs medicine.

M. Awer duckter, de Annie is orrick kronk—g'fairlich kronk, un ich bin sure os se meditzeeen hawa moos.

D. Well yes, of course, it's as I say—she's sick, but what I mean is, she is not in that sort of condition as to cause the least alarm.

D. Well yaw, of course, es is we ich sawg, se is kronk, awer wass ich mane is, os se net in so a condition is os emiche unru feroor sucha set.

M. May be it's what they call diphtheria? Oh; I do hope she'll get over it.

M. Ferleicht is 's wass se diphtheria haisa? Oh! ich du huffa se coomd drayver.

D. No diphtheria at all, and in fact nothing serious of any kind. Fact is, I can't name any particular complaint, because there is none other than as I stated—slightly indisposed.

D. Gorka diphtheria, un in fact gor nix g'fairlichs fun emicher awrt. De fact is, ich con kie particulerer nawm fun kronkheit gevva weil es kie realy kronkheit is, awer yosht a wennich ung'soondichkeit.

M. Then you are not going to give her any medicine, are you? If you won't, I'll have to send for Doctor Smith, because I'm as certain as I live that Annie is seriously sick.

M. Demnoch wid era kie meditzeeen gevva; wann net slick ich for der Duckter Shmit, for ich bin so sure os ich heb os de Annie g'fairlich kronk is.

D. Well, you may send for Doctor Smith if you will, and if you do, he will fully agree with me that there is nothing serious the matter with Annie.

D. Well, du mawgsht for der Duckter Shmit shicka wana du wit un wann du doosht, don ward ar aw fullens agreea mit mer os gor nix g'fairliches mit der Annie is.

M. Well I'll take your word for it, but, then I'm sure she needs some medicine.

M. Well, ich will don di wardt defore nemma, awer, ich bin sure os se doch meditzeeen hawa mms.

D. Oh yes, of course she does, and I mean to give her just what she needs, and if you'll let me have a piece of paper I'll prepare some powders—the very thing that will bring her all right inside of twenty-four hours.

D. Oh yaw, of course, un ich will aw gevva yosht wass se braucht, un wann du mer 'n shtick bobbeer gelsht will ich etlich pifferlin prepara for se; un selly bringa so rous in wennicher os feer un tzwonsich shtoonnd.

The doctor prepared the powders, and directed one to be taken in sugar every two hours, and as he left the room, Annie's mother began to suspect that after all she may have been needlessly alarmed.

Der Duckter hut do pifferlin prepared un g'orderd aues ei tzu gevva olly tzwe shtoonnd, un we ar tzu der shtoonb nous is, hut der Annie era moeter suspect os om end hut se kie ursach g'hot for unrooche tzu si.

# DRY GOODS.

Clark.—How do you do to-day, mam. Can I be of any service to you?

Clarick.—We mauchts heit. Con ich ebbas du for dich?

Lady.—I want to see some of your best black silks.

Lady.—Ich will amohl eier beshter shwartzs sida sana.

C. Yes'm. Just please step this way. Here are the best goods ever produced—perfectly faultless. Here is a piece at a dollar; and here at one and a quarter; this at one dollar sixty, and here still better at one sighty.

C. Yaw. Si so goot un shtep den waig. Doh sin de beshty goods os yemadels g'maucht sin warra, perfect un failer-fil. Doh is 'n shtick on a dawler; un doh on aues un a fertle; un dos doh a dawler un sechtzich, un doh ols noch besser for an dawler un auehtzich.

E. Sure that this is the best?

L. Sure os des 's besht is?

C. Rely on it, this is the very best that the leading houses of New York and Philadelphia can furnish. There is nothing anywhere to surpass these goods.

C. Ferluss dich druf, des is 's very besht os mer kawfa con in de leading heiser in Nei Yorrick odder Philadelphia. Es sin gor kie goods os de doh beata kenna.

L. It looks well—you are sure it's the best? Mrs. Jenkins has a dress that seemed to me unsurpassed, and I want none below that grade.

L. Es gookt shaw—bisht sure os des 's besht is os tzu hawa is? De Mrs. Jenkins hut 'n dress os mer ivvertrefflich fore coomd un ich will nix os net of coomd tzu eras.

C. Why Mrs. Jenkins' dress to which you refer is from this very piece, and you say truly, it is unsurpassed.

C. Ei der Mrs. Jenkins era dress is fun dem very same shtick, un du husht recht wann du sawgsht 's is ivvertrefflich.

L. Then you have none to beat this, have you?

L. Demnoch husht nix os des beata cen?

C. Well, let me see, here is a piece of figured goods, equal as to quality and as a matter of taste. I incline to think it is richer in consequence of the figure.

C. Well, luss nich sana—doh is 'n shtick os g'figgerd is un es is yosht 'n broke fun taste eb 's shenner is; ich denk de figger gebt dem a sheuners awsi.

L. What's the price of it?

L. Wass is der price fun dem?

C. Well, the price of this is two ten—just twenty-five cents per yard more.

C. Well, der price fun dem is tzwe dawler un tzae cent—yusht finf un tzwonsich cent de yord mainer.

L. It's higher priced, then, is it?

L. Don is des doh haicher in price?

C. Yes, twenty-five cents higher, and I think it worth fully that much more.

C. Yaw, finf un tzwonsich cent haicher, un ich denk es is aw fullens so feel mai wart.

L. I don't know but that it is, and I think it looks yet richer than Mrs. Jenkins'—don't you think so too?

L. Ich wase net eb 's net so is, un ich denk es gookt noch reicher os der Mrs. Jenkins eras—denksht net aw so?

C. Oh certainly, it's richer and better.

C. Yaw gawiss, es is reicher un besser.

L. Well, I'll take—let me see—eighteen yards—and you may fill the necessary trimmings, and send it up to No. 945 Quality Street. The bill you'll send to my husband, Mr. Swelling, at his office, No. 28 Finawe Avenue.

L. Well, ich nemn—luss mohl sana—anchtzain yard, un du mawgsht de trimmings alda, un slicks nuf tzu nummer nine hoonert un fuuf un fertzich (945) Quality Shtrose. De bill slicksht tzu mein moun on siner office, nummer aueht un tzwonsich (28) Finawe Avenue.

**Religion and Education.**—Tacitus, the Latin historian, two thousand years ago, gave a description of the German character, which, at this day, as far as the virtues ascribed to them are concerned, is applicable to the Pennsylvania Germans. These bold pioneers in the settlement of Pennsylvania had brought with them from the fatherland their re-



ligion, love for education and liberty, their industry, economy, and indomitable perseverance. Equipped and adorned with these as their capital and accomplishments, they gained possession of the fertile valleys and of the hill-sides, even to the summits, which have been caused by their labors to blossom as the rose, to yield to them abundantly the fruits of the soil, and to gladden the eye of the observer as once did the fertilities of Goshen, the beauties of Sharon, the rich abundance of Canaan, and the enchantments of Paradise. Among the few treasures—very few indeed—which they had brought from their homes beyond the sea were a Bible, a Psalter, Starke's "Gebét Buch," and Arndt's "Wahres Christenthum." Not one of them was without religion and education, two precious legacies which they had brought from the Fatherland and transmitted to their posterity. Houses of worship were erected in every community, which, though but rude structures, afforded them places in which to worship the God of their fathers. It is worthy of mention, too, that these church edifices, hundreds of them in Eastern Pennsylvania, have been built and owned conjointly by different denominations, sometimes three of them using and owning the edifice, having services on alternate Sundays, or on different hours of the same day, by agreement, worshipping under the same roof for a century without a jar or discord. Where, in all this land, can another section of country be found in which brethren of different religious faiths have thus dwelt together in unity? It is doubtful, indeed, whether anywhere in Christendom a parallel case can be found, except, perhaps, in Germany, the native country of these people, where, in certain localities, Protestants and Catholics worship in the same churches,—the one body of Christians occupying the building in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon, of the same day.

The children, when of proper age, are instructed in the principles of religion, and encouraged to become members of the church of their parents. So carefully and conscientiously were these duties discharged by parents, that fifty years ago it was difficult to find an adult who was without church-membership. It was looked upon as greatly to the discredit of any one who lived to the age of manhood without having made a profession of religion. When any of these sporadic cases were found, ministers of the gospel regarded it their duty to make a public example of them, and to hold them up as a warning to others on the day of their reception as members of the congregation.

Church discipline was also rigidly enforced, and though more or less laxity has crept into some of the churches of the present time, yet in most of them the careful practices of the fathers are preserved. Examinations of candidates for church membership are made, and such as do not come up to the requirement of intellectual and moral qualification are held

in abeyance till, after further instruction of mind and conscience, they attain to the proper standard. Members of congregations are subjected to an examination before they are admitted to the communion-table. If any are at variance with their neighbors, a reconciliation must be effected before they can come to the Lord's table. Those that live in outward and gross sins are prohibited from communing until they have given evidence of sincere repentance. Those who have been guilty of overt acts of transgression are required to do *Kerchabusz* until they give satisfactory evidence of a reformation of their hearts and lives. Suicides were formerly buried on the outside of the graveyard, or in a remote corner within, away from all others. The graveyard (*Gottes Acker*) is always hard by the church, and regular sermons are preached in the church on funeral occasions.

The educational interests of the young have always received special attention at the hands of the Germans. In the Fatherland every child is compelled to attend school from the age of seven to fourteen. To find a German who cannot read and write is as much of an impossibility as to find one of fourteen years and over who is not a confirmed member of the church.

In conformity with the custom and spirit of the Fatherland, a church and school-house were among the first buildings erected by the sons of their worthy sires as they reached America. In every German community of Pennsylvania, from the Delaware to Lake Erie, this custom was perpetuated. The old edifices, still standing at many places, though simple and primitive in their style of architecture, bear testimony to the high value which these people placed on education. Teachers too, not *land lacer* and ignoramuses, but regularly-trained instructors coming from the gymnasia and schul-lehrer seminarien of the old country, were employed whenever the early settlers could command the means for doing so. These teachers were not mere itinerants, who taught a term and then left, but they were permanently employed. Houses were furnished them, and farms, containing in some cases a hundred acres, were set apart for the use of the teacher, who at the same time was also the organist of the church and musical instructor. He was the *foresinger*,—not the chorister nor the leader of the singing, but everything that the word *foresinger* implies. The teacher was as indispensable in many respects as the preacher, and ranked only second to him. In many cases he took the preacher's place, especially so in conducting the services in the absence of the minister, in which case, though not permitted to enter the pulpit, as that belonged to the minister exclusively, in distinction of his office, he read a sermon at the altar. Frequently the minister, as is now the case in the sparsely settled sections of the West and Southwest, was the school-teacher, being engaged six days of the week in teaching, and preaching to the congregation on Sunday, as well as holding *kinnerlehr*.





The Pennsylvania Germans a century, and even fifty years, ago, were almost without exception farmers, mechanics, and laborers. Their daily toil on the farm and their trades kept the children so busily engaged that they had but little time at their command for school or study. The consequence was that the education of many was sadly neglected; not because the parents disparaged education, but from almost inevitable circumstances.

They did not so readily adopt the public-school system in its earlier days as some of their English neighbors, but this was not because they were unfriendly to education and schools. Neither is their opposition to the public school system to be attributed to ignorance, as those not conversant with the facts sometimes think. There are two reasons for it. Coming from a land where religion is taught in the schools, they feared that in State schools their most precious heritage, religion and religious instruction, would be ignored, and the moral nature of their children left uncared for by a merely secular education. And, in the second place, with their intense love of liberty, and having come from a land where church and state are united, producing a most unhappy state of things, they sought to preserve that freedom which they enjoyed here, and feared that by the establishment of State schools a step might be taken looking towards a union of school, church, and state. As soon as they felt convinced that such a course was not contemplated, they became the ardent advocates of a free school system, and are now its warmest supporters.

**Their Traits of Character.**—The greater part of the Pennsylvania Germans are farmers, hardy and industrious tillers of the soil. They are robust, strong, healthy, and hard workers. In many of the rural districts women assist the men in farm-work. Though not seen following the plow, it is nevertheless a common sight to see them engaged in raking hay, binding grain, hoeing and husking corn, milking cows, and the like. If it be a failing, their failing is that they work too much. Ofttimes we have seen young ladies whose parents were worth their thousands engaged as servants, waiting on tables at boarding-school where their brothers were attending as students. While these women may not be experts at the piano, and yet they sometimes are, they understand practically how to bake bread, fry beefsteak, and prepare a most sumptuous and tempting meal. Every mother educates her daughters in the art of housekeeping before they are permitted to leave the maternal roof. Solomon's description of a diligent wife could not have been more accurate than it is, if he had taken a Pennsylvania German girl for his model.

As farmers, the Pennsylvania Germans have no superiors. Their good native judgment guides them in the selection of the farm, and they always have the best in the land. Many a worn-out farm, on which

the original possessor starved, has been purchased at sheriff's sale and the soil's fertility reclaimed by these people. In a few years the new possessor becomes enriched, and lives thereon, as their proverb has it, *wie en vogel im hönfsaema*. Nowhere, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, can farms be found in as high a state of cultivation, stocked with as fine sheep, horses, and cattle, and as well improved with fine, large, convenient buildings, as in the German counties of Pennsylvania.

The large Schweitzer scheuer, Swiss barn, is a structure peculiar to this people. It is one of the first necessities of the farmer. Even when his house is indifferent in style, and cramped in the interior for room, the barn is commodious and supplied with all the modern conveniences. The heavy farm horses, which are always kept scrupulously clean and well fed, reflect great credit on their owners. They treat their beasts with great consideration, foregoing their own convenience rather than that their cattle and horses should suffer. The horse is stabled and fed before the owner looks after his own wants, thus fulfilling the scriptural precept that "the righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."

The Pennsylvania German farmer has all the improved tools and machinery. His grain is sown, harvested, threshed, and cleaned by means of the best machines. All the latest inventions, if proved good, are purchased, regardless of cost. His dairy has the modern improvements, and a creamery is found in almost every neighborhood. The improved breeds of cattle are procured for dairy purposes, hundreds of dollars being frequently paid for a choice heifer. Fruit-trees are found, not only in the immediate surroundings of the buildings, but entire orchards of choice varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc., are found on almost every farm. It is not uncommon to meet from twelve to twenty varieties of grapes on a farm. In many sections tobacco is raised and great profits derived therefrom. The fact is, the Pennsylvania German farmer is progressive, and when he finds that a new crop can be cultivated to advantage, he is not slow in introducing it. He may not have studied agricultural chemistry theoretically, but he knows experimentally how to adapt his crops to the soil, or the soil to the crops, how to rotate crops, and what ingredients it is necessary to supply to the soil. He has probably not studied higher arithmetic, algebra, or geometry, nor even book-keeping, but he knows how to balance his accounts so that from year to year his property is enhanced in value. He may not have studied political economy, but he has learned to economize practically, so that when the properties of his Yankee neighbors fall into the sheriff's hands he is enabled to purchase them.

In the midst of his busy life, the Pennsylvania German farmer is not indifferent to the cultivation of his æsthetical nature. His house and yard are often very tastefully fixed and arranged. Great taste is





displayed in his flower-garden. The housewife, with her good sense, provides unostentatious decorations for her rooms and parlors, while her beautiful flowers in pots adorn the windows, and often require a small conservatory for their preservation in winter, so that, transplanted in spring, in summer, and even till late fall, the tastefully laid out yard is fragrant with their odor, while their beautiful and varied colors please the eye.

Music is one of the fine arts very extensively cultivated among this people. An organ, and not unfrequently a piano, is found in almost every house. Around this musical instrument, which many a farmer's daughter can play, the young folks of the neighborhood gather of an evening or a Sunday afternoon, and fill the air with the sounds of their clear, almost stentorian, voices. The notes may not be quite as delicate as refined operatic music, yet they sing with such a heartiness and good cheer that the music seems to come from the inmost soul. It is an outburst of feeling, of emotion, strong and eloquent, which, though pronounced by the city belle as not delicately beautiful, nevertheless is beautifully sublime. Orpheus-like, the Pennsylvania German farmer's daughter, by hand and voice, has often caused, if not the tree-tops, yet the head of full many a city dude to bow at the magic charm of her music, and, Icarus-like, his wings melted, to be drawn by the resistless siren strains to the fatal coast of some Pennsylvania German homestead.

As neighbors, they are extremely kind and friendly. They frequently assist each other by loans of money. Before the modern innovations and customs were introduced, these loans were made without interest and without requiring instruments of writing. Even when notes were given, the holder sometimes handed the note to the borrower, with the remark, "I might lose the paper, and then when you return the money it would cause trouble if I could not find the note, so you best hold the note with the money, and when you return the money you can bring me the note."

In sickness and misfortune they assist one another to the extent of their ability, and never accept any compensation. When, before the days of insurance, buildings were destroyed by fire or property was lost by misfortune, they collected moneys, frequently sufficient to cover the amount of the loss. At funerals, even to this day, all the neighbors assist the afflicted family until the dead are buried, and it would be regarded almost as a mortal sin to accept any compensation, either for services rendered or money expended in performing these offices of love.

Their hospitality is proverbial. No one, not even the beggar, is permitted to depart from their gates at meal-times without having his hunger appeased. Their beneficence is sometimes abused by unscrupulous persons, who impose upon their kindness. Hence no section of country is so much infested by tramps as the German counties of Pennsylvania. No Pennsyl-

vania German farmer, even when himself in straitened circumstances, would think of accepting pay for meals and lodging from any one who temporarily enjoys his hospitality; in reality it would be regarded as an insult if any guest should offer to pay for his entertainment.

They are very sociable, and given to visiting; even distant relatives are not forgotten. Sunday afternoon is largely devoted to visiting, but frequently, too, several days are set apart, when the season of the year permits, for the purpose of making visits. In winter-time entire weeks are devoted to visiting. No visit is counted unless a meal is partaken of in connection therewith. These meals are most bounteous, such as the Pennsylvania German housewife understands so well to prepare. Several kinds of meats, vegetables of all kinds when in season, and pies and pastry of every conceivable kind are on the table. It is not at all unusual to have six to eight different kinds of pies, and frequently as many kinds of cakes.

These victuals are cooked, and baked, and dished up in the very best style, so as to tempt the appetite of the most fastidious. The good housewife and her daughters, who wait on the guests, insist that every one at table must at least taste every dish and baked article that is passed around. The more there is eaten thereof the better the host is pleased. With "*Helf dir durch selber, du escht yo schier gauer nix, du bischst dich much net söt, ess dich dich recht söt*," and similar expressions, the guest is pressed to partake of the bountiful repast until his ability to do further justice to the meal is exhausted.

Sobriety, modesty, and honesty are distinguishing characteristics of this people. They are not, as a rule, total abstainers, but are not drinkers on the other hand. Their sociality sometimes leads to conviviality, but it seldom terminates in drunkenness. They are from principle opposed to sumptuary laws, but also from principle abhor drunkenness. Their modesty has restrained them from protruding themselves to the public gaze. Hence their ability has been underrated, and great injustice done them. If not unknown to fortune, they have been at least to fame in consequence. They have been averse from blowing their own trumpets. For the same reason they prefer to suffer denials, privations, and poverty, rather than to protrude themselves upon the charities of others. Tramps and beggars of other nationalities abound, but of the Pennsylvania Germans never. Hardly ever is a single case to be encountered. Their honesty has also become proverbial. Until spoiled by the philosophy of the world, it was regarded as a great disgrace for any of them to become involved in financial failure, or to neglect the payment of their honest debts. The principle that "a good name is to be chosen rather than great riches" influences them in their dealings with their fellow-men.

**Customs, Habits, Peculiarities, etc.**—*The Old-time Schools and Schoolmasters.*—The school-houses



and furniture in the Pennsylvania German districts were often of a very primitive character. The building was a rudely-constructed log cabin, with four windows, unplastered walls, a six-plate wood-stove, and no furniture. The desks were inclined planes of rough boards around the wall, at which the larger scholars found place to do their writing, while they sat on benches rudely manufactured from a log split through the middle, or slabs, with legs or rounds fitted into auger-holes. These benches, without support for the back, were placed around the stove, on which the smaller scholars were seated seven hours a day, with nothing to do but to stare at the unplastered wall or look at the old "Mary Ann Furnace" stove. The daily routine of school exercises consisted in "*ufsawga*." This meant the reading and spelling of words, without regard to sense and expression. The exercises continued during all of the day, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M., with an hour's recess at noon. There was ciphering and writing, but not in class. Each pupil constituted his own class, and when help was needed the slate was brought to the teacher, who looked over the "sums," while, at the same time, the "*ufsawga*" went on. The writers received no attention, except an occasional mending of the goose-quill pen.

The books in use were the Testament, the "English Reader," "Comly's Spelling-Book," and the "American Tudor Arithmetic." Geography, grammar, history, and kindred branches were not known. The teacher's knowledge of the branches taught was frequently very limited. Reading was a merely mechanical exercise, consisting of the pronunciation of a certain number of words. It was a practical solution of the problem of *maxima* and *minima*,—pronouncing the greatest number of words in the shortest time possible. The pupil that could do this was considered the best reader. The teacher's knowledge of arithmetic was very meagre. One of the first superintendents of Lehigh County reports that he found a teacher at his examinations who could add and subtract, but when requested to perform an operation involving multiplication and division he excused himself, saying, *Des multiplizere un difidere hawb ich noch net gelernt* ("I have not learned yet to multiply and divide"). Among the tricks played on the teacher was that of locking him out on *Fösnacht* (Shrove Tuesday), and not permitting him to come in till he treated to cake and wine, the pupils "holding the fort" inside. Some of the shrewder teachers devised plans by which they could get possession of the house. In one instance the teacher tied chips in a paper, and colored some water so that it had the appearance of red wine. With the bottle of colored water resembling wine in one hand and the package of chips in the other, he approached the school-house, when the door was thrown widely open. After the teacher had entered the house and the deception was detected, it was too late to change the programme, as he now had possession, and, with birch in hand, soon commanded order, bringing

the ringleaders to terms. Another climbing on the roof, placed a board on the chimney, or rather on the pipe protruding above the roof. The smoke had no means of escaping, and, very soon, doors and windows were cheerfully opened, admitting the teacher *volens volens*.

**Their Social Gatherings and Employment.**—Their sociability has devised various methods for the Pennsylvania Germans performing their hardest work in a collective capacity, thus greatly lightening the burden, and making labor a pleasant employment rather than an irksome task. The farmer assists his neighbors, and they in turn assist him. In harvest-time as many as twenty to thirty persons of the same neighborhood were formerly frequently seen in one field. Thus when one farmer's grain was cut the harvesters went to the next, thus continuing till all the grain was harvested. The hard work was compensated by the many pleasures connected with it. The large party of workers collecting under a shade-tree to eat the nine-o'clock lunch or "the four-o'clock piece," relating anecdotes, cracking jokes, and engaging in pleasantries, men and women participating with equal enjoyment; the immense dinner, breakfast, and supper-tables, where a feast of good things was spread out, and a flow of lively sentiment kept up the laughter until the food, relished by the keen appetite, slowly but surely disappeared; the *ruh schtund* (rest-hour), from twelve to two, spent in rest, sleep, or story-telling under the shade-tree by some, while the women assist in washing dishes, and the mowers or cradlers grind their scythes, and in hay harvest (*denget*) hammer them; the evening enjoyments, when there is *feier owel* (holi-evening), all sit on the piazza or recline on benches, enjoying rest after the weary labors of the day, verifying their proverb, "*Nach der erwet is gut ruha*," were social events which those that engaged in them recall with a never-to-be-forgotten pleasure.

The corn-husking parties, when of an evening the young men and ladies, to the number of thirty or forty, assemble to assist a neighbor to house his crop, are most enjoyable affairs. When a red ear is found by a gentleman, it entitles him to the privilege of kissing a lady. There is a merriment such as even a New Orleans *Mardi Gras* hardly affords. Then comes supper, and the carnival that follows.

The quilting-party and the apple-butter party were institutions of former days. The former has almost passed away, and is a matter of history. The ladies of the neighborhood, young and old, were invited. The afternoon was spent in making the quilt, which was composed of a large number of patches sewed artistically, and other designs, representing birds and animals, being quilted thereon. After the supper was partaken of, the married ladies went home, while the single ones remained, and soon the young men of the neighborhood congregated, when the evening was spent in a lively manner, music and dancing constituting the amusement.





The apple-butter party is still in vogue where apples are plentiful. The Pennsylvania Germans are noted for their apple-butter, which is different from any other, and pronounced by competent judges the most palatable article made. It is not a New England sauce, to be eaten with spoons, nor a Shaker apple-butter, with its pumpkins used in connection with the apples and cider. It is a marmalade, made of sweet cider and *schnitz*. *Schnitz* are a Pennsylvania German product, for which there is no English name. At the apple-butter party the *schnitz* are made. The young folks are seated around a large tub, peeling the apples and cutting them into slices (*schnitz*), which are thrown into the tub until bushels of them are made. These are poured by the bucketful into the eider, boiling in a kettle which frequently holds a barrel. As the cider concentrates by boiling, and a fresh supply of apples is continually added, the apple-butter thickens. It becomes a brown, smooth mass, which is seasoned with allspice, cinnamon, cloves, and other spices, and then put in crocks. The kettle is scraped with pieces of bread, which, with the fresh apple-butter on, are eaten, and constitute one of the pleasures of the party. This apple-butter is used as a substitute for molasses, and when spread on bread with *schmierkaes*, another Pennsylvania German product, is unequalled, even by the best of jellies. After the apple-butter is boiled, the young people spend the evening in a manner similar to that of the quilting-party. These gatherings, when not held in connection with quiltings or apple-butter boilings, are sometimes called *en geseht*.

It is specially worthy of mention, in this connection, that Pennsylvania Germans, the Schimmel family, are the inventors of the butters manufactured now on a large scale from different fruits in their extensive establishments in Philadelphia and Chicago. They commenced the business, which has assumed so large proportions, on a small scale, with a single kettle, less than twenty years ago.

H. L. Fischer, Esq., in his Pennsylvania German poems, describes the apple-butter party most truthfully. One of his stanzas runs thus:

"Un wan latweg zu kocha war,  
Dau war'n parti g'macht;  
Erscht hen m'r all die aepel g'schaelt,  
Un dau, e ding un's aamer g'schpielt  
Bis lang nooch mitter-nacht;  
Un turnabout d'r latweg g'riert,  
Bis kich un kessel war ferschmirt.  
Un wan d'r latweg fertig war,  
Un all die g'werze d'r in,  
Un heffa foll, un—abgehowa,  
Ich muss den latweg heit noch lowa,  
Don sin m'r nit de maed hame gonga."

The *Battalions* were, in *ante-bellum* days, a notorious institution. The militia had their drills (*craziera*) in early spring. Corn-stalks, hoe-handles, and broom-sticks served as guns, with which the drills were performed. The battalion, in May, was the consummation of these preparatory exercises. Cavalry and

infantry were in the field, generals, majors, colonels, and captains, with cocked hats and plumes, with epaulettes on their shoulders, fully equipped and uniformed, were in command. "*Atten—shone, company!*" was the command, given in thunder-tones, while brave lieutenants repeated the words in Pennsylvania German, "*Gerbt ach't, buwa, non hœrcht, bœsst uff!*" More imposing sight was never beheld, nor impressive command given, than on the old-fashioned *bœdeltzta* day. At the age of eighteen the young man was compelled to become a soldier, the very age at which also girls were at liberty to marry. To the battalion they went; then, if not already acquainted, they were introduced, not in the formal way of polite society, but in blunt Pennsylvania German, somewhat like the following: *Des is der John. Des is die Betz. Kum her. Huck dich omma zu mir. Ich gleich dich. Ich dich awb.* All was hilarity and fun. They danced all night, and went home with the girls in the morning.

The holiday observances of the Pennsylvania Germans are also worthy of mention. Christmas is one of their chief holidays. The Christmas-tree is found in almost every house, and the churches, even those in the rural districts, are profusely and tastefully decorated with evergreens. Children are told of the *Krischt-kindli*, which is not a meaningless Santa Claus, or Kriss-king. It is the Christian Christ-child. Their *Krischt-kindli* is not the fantastic St. Nicholas, nor the horror and consternation creating Bel-nickel, but the kindly dispenser of good gifts. The *Krischt-kindli* does not terrify (*fargelschteen*) the little ones, but gently knocking at the door, or modestly stepping within, scatters chestnuts, dried cherries, and other fruits (candy was scarcely known in olden times), lays down a gift, perhaps a pair of gloves, or some other article of wearing apparel, at the feet of each child, and then, after speaking words of encouragement or imparting wholesome advice, withdraws, as it came, like an angel of mercy in the habiliments of a human being. The inquiry, when children meet one another or their older friends, on Christmas morning is not, "Where is my Christmas present?" but, "*Wo is mei Krischt-kindli?*" It is not merely a present, but it is a Christ-child gift. The gift of God, in the Christ-child Jesus, is to be illustrated, reduplicated, by giving in the Christ-child spirit.

On *New-Year's* eve the custom formerly prevailed of shooting out the old year and shooting in the new. This practice is now, however, fast becoming obsolete. Meaningless as this custom may appear, its abuse only rendered it unpopular. In that elder day, when brass bands and other instrumentalities for serenading were not as common as now, the new-year shooting salutation also had its significance, and possibly its benefits. It was a means of manifesting good will and expressing greetings, which now is supplanted by less offensive methods. The shooting, however, was not the exclusive exercise. Beautiful verses of hymns and





Scripture were committed by the members of the company, and these were repeated singly or in concert, or sung under the windows of those to whom, at the midnight hour, through snow and storm, they wended their way. If shooting was not agreeable to the persons visited, it was not indulged in, as permission was always asked for before the first shot was fired. Those to whom these salutations were conveyed recognized their indebtedness to the kind purveyors by inviting them into the house, and handed around refreshments. On New-Year's day, when persons meet, they wish each other not "A happy new year," but, "*En glickselig nei yohr*,"—that is, a blessed, happy new year. Members of the family vie with each other, as well as with strangers, to be first in making this wish.

*Fösnecht*, Shrove-Tuesday, is another day of very general observance, not as a holiday, but for baking and eating *kichen*, fat cakes. This is a custom which the Pennsylvania Germans have, with our common Christianity, inherited from the ancient church, as it enters upon its forty days of fasting in the Lenten season. It would be as uncommon for any household not to have the *Fösnecht kichen* on this day as for the New Englander not to have his turkey on Thanksgiving-day.

*Good-Friday* and *Ascension-day* are high religious holidays,—holydays in the true sense. These days, commemorative of the solemn events of the crucifixion and ascension of the Saviour, are always observed with appropriate religious services in the churches. On Ascension-day they abstain almost superstitiously from all kinds of work. It is believed by many of the more ignorant that lightning will strike the house or barn if any sewing is done on this day in the family.

Easter also is observed by the Pennsylvania Germans, in common with the Christian world, as a religious festival. In many of the churches the Lord's Supper is celebrated on this day, and young members are received in connection with the church. The joyfully solemn services of the Easter festival are heightened and made more impressive by the decorations of pulpit and altar with the symbols of the resurrection, the flowers of early spring. Easter-eggs, symbolical of the lifelessness and inertia of the grave, until the germ of life within causes the shell to break, are eaten in every house. These eggs are frequently highly colored, and have beautiful designs engraved upon them. They are given as presents or exchanged. Not only children, but old people also indulge in the custom.

The 1st of April is regarded as a day for innocent pleasantry. It is not the *All-Fools' day* of the English, because the Pennsylvania German has a certain instinctive abhorrence for calling any one a fool, or making a fool of him. *In der Öpril schicku* is the term he employs, as less rude or objectionable than April fool.

*Whit-Monday*, *Pingscht-Mondung*, is, in many of the German sections of the State, the great holiday for social enjoyment. From long distances they come, young and old, by thousands, to spend the day in town. It is the gala-day of the year.

*Harvest Thanksgiving Services* are a peculiarly Pennsylvania German institution. They are observed with special interest. After the oat harvest is housed, some time in August usually, a day is appointed, not on Sunday, when all the people are called on to assemble in their places of worship for the purpose of returning thanks to the Almighty for his goodness. Every farmer leaves his work, however important, and unites with the congregation in praising the Lord. Persons who are not found in the house of God on any other occasion of the year are in attendance at the *aernd kerch*, and ministers sometimes embrace the opportunity of reminding indifferent members of their neglected duties.

On *funeral* occasions, as already observed, there are large gatherings of relatives, friends, and neighbors of the deceased. A short service is held at the house, after which the funeral procession moves to the church, where the burial takes place, and a sermon is preached. A custom prevails in many neighborhoods to invite the friends back to the house of the deceased to partake of refreshments. Very extensive preparations are sometimes made for this purpose, and from fifty to two hundred persons dine there. This custom is happily being more and more discountenanced, and, with other objectionable practices, may, before many years, be classified with the things of the past, even as the still more reprehensible custom, which was countenanced a hundred years ago, of dispensing liquor at funerals is now only a matter of history. Such, however, was the practice then. Every person who attended a funeral in the days of yore had an opportunity of being regaled with a drink of whiskey, a chunk of cheese, and a piece of bread, so that frequently waiters were stationed by the road-side, where the funeral procession passed on its way to church, where the customary refreshments were again served.

*Catching Elbedriches* was a sport which, like the boys pelting the frogs with stones, though fun to the initiated, was, if not death, at least anything but agreeable to the unsophisticated youth. A number of boys, who understood the trick, persuaded a verdant youth to accompany them to a lonely field or wood on a cold winter's night. With the pretense that they were going (around) by the side of a hill to chase the mythical bird,—for elbedriches were supposed to be a bird,—they placed the uninitiated youth at a fence corner, holding a bag widely open for the birds to run in. There he stood trembling and his hands freezing. Neither bird nor companions put in an appearance. At length, almost perishing from the cold, he concluded to go home, where he found his companions gathered around the hot stove, enjoying the fun at his expense.



**Beliefs and Superstitions.**—The Pennsylvania Germans, in common with all nationalities, had their beliefs (*glawwa*) and superstitions in the olden days. The signs (*zeecha*) of the almanac were closely consulted for certain purposes. The waning (*abnehmen*) moon (*alt licht*) was favorable for certain purposes and very unfavorable for others. No crops were put out nor garden vegetables planted at this time, while the increasing moon (*zunehmen*) was favorable. In the sign of the Lion cider was drawn off for vinegar, but no meat was put away for curing in this sign, as it was liable then to be infested with vermin, to become lively like the lion. The Balance was a good sign for bees to swarm, as the hive would then become heavy with honey. When hens were set, it was done in the sign of the Virgin, as then they were sure to hatch and the young ones become hardy. An odd number of eggs had to be placed in the nest, as in that case all would hatch. When a house was roofed, it had to be done when the horns of the moon pointed downward (*im unnergehenda*), as then the shingles would remain tightly on the roof; if done in the *invergehenda*, when the horns were turned upward, the shingles were certain to turn the edges upward. It was contended that a board placed on the ground would turn the edges downward or upward in accordance with the sign. When a cup with coffee-grounds in was inverted and then placed upright again, the number of dark lines made by the grounds indicated the number of visitors to be expected that day. The charred wick of a tallow candle forced out beyond the flame indicated, by the way in which it pointed, the direction from which a beau might be expected. When the cat washed itself it denoted visitors. The first young man entering by the doorway over which a chicken-bone was placed by a young lady was to be her future husband. Finding a horseshoe was a sign of good luck, so was a four-leaved clover leaf, but a leaf of five leaflets was unlucky. When a barn-swallow was killed the cows gave bloody milk. When flowers or the thyme growing on graves was smelled, that person's sense of smell would be lost. When a child was stepped over by any one, its growth was retarded if not stopped thereby. When the hair was trimmed on the first Friday of new moon, its growth became beautiful and luxuriant. When the fingernails were trimmed on Friday, it was a preventive of toothache; when trimmed on Sunday, the person who did it would feel ashamed that day. When an article of clothing was put on reversed, it denoted good luck, but if turned right afterwards, it was unlucky. Sneezing was a sign of good luck and good health, and hence the expression "*tsundheit*" was used when any one sneezed. The crowing of a hen and the crying of a dog were regarded as very unfavorable signs, portending a death in the family. When a young corn-stalk or garden vegetable turned white, it was a similar omen. In boiling soap, a sassafras stick had to be used in stirring it.

Various cures were in vogue, prominent among them the word-cures, powwowing (*braucha*). *Baes-ding* (felons) were cured by incantations pronounced over the inflamed finger by a "word doctor." Convulsions, pain, bleedings, etc., were stopped in the same way. Guns might be bewitched that they could not be fired off, and dogs that they did not bark. But when a gun was loaded with a silver bullet, or two pins stuck so that they formed a cross, or when the dog was named *Wösser*, the charm had no effect, or was counteracted. Children were frequently believed to be liver-grown (*awgewäcksu*), and were cured by passing them through under a brier grown fast at both ends. When a horse became lame, it was cured by tying a bag-string around the lame foot; but the string had to be stolen from a flour-bag, and the horse left in the stable while the cure was in progress. The skin of a snake, which the animal had shed, picked up with the teeth and carried in the mouth, will prevent toothache as many years as the person takes steps backward while holding the skin between his teeth. It is always safest to take a hundred steps, as not many persons get toothache after that age of life. Looking up the chimney when a person comes to a new home will prevent home-sickness. If he is already affected with that disease, it can be cured by making him eat the scrapings of the four corners of the table on a piece of buttered bread. Warts are cured by rubbing them with a piece of fat meat (*schpeck*) out of doors, when the new moon is seen the first time, and looking at it over the left shoulder, while the words are repeated, "*Wäs ich sehn nemmt zu, wäs ich reib nemmt ab.*" Sassafras-tea is drunk in spring to purify the blood, and boneset- (*düch-wär*) tea as an appetizer. March snow, melted, is good for weak eyes, and the water of it is often preserved for years. When an aching tooth is stirred with a nail taken out of a coffin, it will stop the aching. Such a nail carried in the pocket will cure rheumatism. A cured eel-skin tied around the wrist or ankle is both cure and preventive of rheumatism. A lock of hair of a person who had never seen his father was a cure for whooping-cough, if worn next the skin.

Different signs are employed for prognostications. The snowfalls of a winter are indicated by the number of days from the first snowfall to full-moon. Whether the months will be dry or wet can be foretold by setting twelve fresh onions, partly hollowed out and filled with salt, in the garret, and giving them the names of the months. Those in which the salt is melted at the expiration of twelve days are the wet months, while the others are the dry ones. When the spleen of the slaughtered pigs is thick in front, the first half of the winter will be cold, and *vice versa*.

**Their Distinguished Men.**—One-half of the distinguished Governors of the State were Pennsylvania Germans. The first Governor that ever took a decided stand in favor of public schools was a Pennsylvania German, John Andrew Shulze. In 1828 he





said, in his message, "The mighty works and consequent great expenditures undertaken by the State cannot induce me to forbear again calling your attention to the subject of public education. To devise means for the establishment of a fund and the adoption of a plan by which the blessings of the more necessary branches of education should be conferred on every family within our borders, would be every way worthy the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The establishment of such principles would not only have the happiest effects in cultivating the minds, but invigorating the physical constitution of the young. What nobler incentive can present itself to the mind of a republican legislator than a hope that his labors shall be rewarded by insuring to his country a race of human beings healthy and of vigorous constitution, and of minds more generally improved than fall to the lot of any considerable portion of the human family?"

His biographer says of Schulze, "None of his predecessors had come to that high office with so much culture and grace as he." Under him stupendous plans for the improvement of the commonwealth were adopted and put in execution.

George Wolf, another Pennsylvania German Governor, was born in Allen township, Northampton Co., almost on the banks of the Lehigh River. He came to the gubernatorial chair when the outlook was most gloomy and the credit of the State was at a low ebb. He, by a bold stroke and an expensive policy, carried out the great system of improvements which have been so beneficial to the State. The most substantial of these was the establishment of a system of public instruction. James Buchanan, in a speech delivered at West Chester in 1829, said, "If ever the passion of envy could be excused in a man ambitious of true glory, he might almost be justified in envying the fame of that favored individual, whoever he may be, whom Providence intends to make the instrument in establishing common schools throughout this commonwealth. His task will be arduous. He will have many difficulties to encounter and many prejudices to overcome; but his fame will exceed that even of the great Clinton, in the same proportion that mind is superior to matter. While the one has erected a frail memorial which, like everything human, must decay and perish, the other will raise a monument which shall flourish in immortal youth, and endure whilst the human soul shall continue to exist. Ages unborn and nations yet behind shall bless his memory." That honor was accorded to George Wolf, once a Pennsylvania German boy.

Simon Snyder, the third Governor of Pennsylvania, whose name has been a household word for over half a century in every German family, and for whom one of the counties of the State was named, was a representative Pennsylvania German. He was Governor during most thrilling times,—the war of 1812-15. He devoted all his energies to prosecuting the war, and

held out every inducement to facilitate volunteering and to aid in the equipment and support of the troops.

Joseph Hiester, another Pennsylvania German Governor, like many of the German boys, was put to the plow so young that when it struck a stump or caught under a root he was thrown on his back. When, in 1775, the great Washington was in need of men and means, Hiester aroused his fellow-townsmen of Reading to come to the rescue. When a public meeting had been called, he laid forty dollars on a drumhead as bounty money and promised to furnish a company with blankets and funds for their equipment, which promise he fulfilled faithfully. He raised a company and marched them to the assistance of Washington, and with them endured indescribable privations and sufferings. He was Governor from 1820 to 1823.

Joseph Ritner, a Pennsylvania German farmer's boy, and in his youth a common farm laborer (*knecht*), with less education than any other Governor, nevertheless proved himself the possessor of so much good common sense and reason, as Pennsylvania Germans usually do, that his administration was quite an eventful one. Perhaps much of his success was due, like that of many of the Germans, to the fact that he consulted his good wife when difficulties arose. At least it is said that when the family had learned of his election to the gubernatorial chair the daughters asked Mrs. Ritner, "*Sin mer nuw all Gouveeneer?*" And she gave them the laconic and yet expressive answer, "*Nee, ihr nörre, guscht der dad un ich.*" In his administration the public school law was put into force. He always regarded the consummation of the adoption of the common-school system as the crowning glory of his administration.

Perhaps the best representative of Pennsylvania German character that ever occupied the gubernatorial chair was Francis Rawn Shunk. He was not only a German by extraction and birth, but preserved his German feelings, manner of thought, language, and habits to his dying day. Like the other German Governors, he was a poor, hard-working farmer-boy. He worked by the day (*im dawghaw*) in his youth like many a German boy; he, however, employed his leisure hours in study. His faithful mother's influence, advice, and consolation, when, after a weary day's labor, he laid his aching head on her lap, was powerfully effective in forming him to be the great man he was. There never was a better exponent of the Pennsylvania German character so noted for honesty, sincerity, and purity, whether in private life or in the Governor's chair, than Francis R. Shunk; cheerfulness and joyousness, combined with a deep seriousness and religious feeling such as his German Bible which he read daily commended, characterized his life.

Governor John W. Geary, though not regularly classed with the German Governors, was also of German extraction, and so was David Rittenhouse Porter on his mother's side.





The last one in the line of German Governors was John F. Hartranft, who, like the others, true to the character of his people, came from comparatively humble circumstances to the office of chief executive of the State.

Not only as Governors of the State but in other positions of prominence and usefulness, both in this and in different States of the Union, have the Pennsylvania Germans distinguished themselves. Among them may be named Godlove (Gottlieb) S. Orth, one of the prominent men of the country, at one time Governor of Indiana, and minister to Austria. An illustration that the Pennsylvania German is still living in all its freshness and vigor in Europe, as it did centuries ago, is furnished in the fact that when Mr. Orth was introduced to the Emperor of Austria, he conversed with the emperor in the vernacular of Pennsylvania. The emperor, although speaking thirteen languages, did not speak English. As the conversation, at Mr. Orth's request, was conducted in German, the emperor asked him, "Tell me in what part of Germany were you born?" "Not in Germany," Mr. Orth replied, "but in Pennsylvania, in the United States." "But," said the emperor, "you speak the pleasing accent of the Rhine."

From the beginning of the Thirty Years' war, in 1618, to the end of Queen Anne's, in 1713, their capital city, Heidelberg, leveled with the ground three times, every decade an army of soldiers sweeping like a whirlwind over the Palatinate, leaving confusion and death in its train, crops destroyed and houses burned, men, women, and children driven into forests, where they were left to suffer and to die, leaving their native home, and seeking new homes in a foreign land, robbed on the high seas, and sold as slaves upon their arrival in America, harassed here and distressed by unmerciful savages, oppressed, down-trodden, persecuted by their English neighbors, this people has preserved its identity, character, and language that they are till this day, as—

"Selbst schon in jenen grauen Jahren, da Tacitus geschrieben,  
Gesoudert, ungemischt und nur sich selber gleich."

The first Bible published in America was published in German by Christopher Sauer, thirty-nine years before an English Bible was published. The first paper-mill erected in America was erected by Rittenhouse in 1690.

Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who came to this country in 1742 as a Lutheran minister, and who himself was a distinguished divine, extensively known in America and Europe, was also the sire of a numerous family of descendants, many of whom became prominent as theologians, statesmen, and scientists. Gen. Peter A. Muhlenberg, the Revolutionary patriot minister, who divested himself of his clerical robe in the pulpit, and took up his sword in defense of his country, his congregation joining him, F. A. Muhlenberg, Speaker of the National House of Representatives in 1789, Rev. Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, the

distinguished author of the well-known hymn, "I would not live away," and Muhlenberg, the scientist and botanist, whose name is associated with a number of specimens, all were descendants of the Pennsylvania German patriarch.

Rev. Michael Schlatter, the patriarch of the Reformed Church in America, through whose exertion a society was formed in England, in 1752, for the diffusion of knowledge among the Germans in America, should also be named in this connection. Conrad Weiser, the noted Indian interpreter, whose name and fame are intimately associated with the history of this State, David Rittenhouse, the astronomer and philosopher, second only to Franklin in his scientific researches and discoveries, Hartman, the discoverer of anthracite coal and its uses, Barbara Fritschie, the heroine of Fredericktown, Lorenz Bach, who makes the calculations for the almanacs of North and South America, Dr. Henry Harbach, the poet of the home and heart, Zinzendorf, the Indian missionary, Baron Stiegel, the first man who smelted iron ore in this part of the country, Mary Clemmer, the distinguished writer, and such men as Herman, Helfrich, Schindel, Dubbs, Neitz, Waage, Demme, and Weiser, who by their oratory stirred and by their lore instructed the masses, were all Pennsylvania Germans.

**Influences Exerted—Changes and Improvements Made by Them.**—The Pennsylvania German has only of late begun to make his influence felt. For more than a century he was engaged in toil and labor, so that but little was heard or known of him beyond the limited circle of his immediate surroundings. He had no hankering for office, he did not seek for renown, nor attempt to press himself into prominence, preferring in his modest way to attend to his own business, and thus remained in comparative obscurity. His character was as little understood as his language.

Within the past few decades, however, his worth has become very generally recognized. He has learned the language of the land, and converses very fluently therein. Instead of being a disadvantage to him, it has been found that his German is an advantage. That the saying that, as many languages as a man knows by so many times he multiplies himself, is applicable also to him. His practical knowledge of an additional language besides the English has given him many advantages. His knowledge of the Pennsylvania German enables him to understand the High German when he reads it or hears it spoken.

In the Eastern Pennsylvania counties, and even beyond the Susquehanna, the preaching of the gospel is very largely in German. In more than half of the churches in this part of the State the services are exclusively German. Of the remaining half, at least half are alternately English and German. The German used in the sanctuary is a proper, grammatical High German. The Pennsylvania Germans, though they may never have been taught to read the German



of the books, have not the least difficulty in understanding it, besides they can learn to read the German almost without effort. The Pennsylvania German affords them an easy access to the rich treasures of German lore, of which those who do not understand German can only acquire a knowledge by severe study. The chief difficulty of the Pennsylvania Germans in learning English is in the articulation of those few sounds which do not occur in German. These are chiefly *th*, *w*, *ch*, and a few others. Many of them have, however, by faithful, persevering practice, entirely overcome these difficulties, and pronounce the English so well that even the most practiced ear cannot detect any imperfections. The ability to articulate German sounds not found in English is a great help to those whose mother-tongue is Pennsylvania German, in acquiring other languages, and constitutes a full offset to the labor required in overcoming difficult English sounds. *Ch*, as pronounced in German, *z*, *ü*, and other sounds not found in English, are more difficult for the English tongue to acquire than *th*, *w*, and *ch* are to the German. Let any Englishman try to say *acht und achtzig*, and he will fail eighty-eight times in the attempt. But these and *ü* are sounds which are found in Greek, French, and other ancient and modern languages. That it is much easier for a German to learn the pronunciation of those languages than for an Englishman is hence very evident, and constitutes among others one of the advantages that a German has in acquiring foreign languages.

The towns and cities of Eastern Pennsylvania all have German newspapers, and the circulation of these is constantly increasing. The German weeklies of Allentown alone have a combined circulation of thirty thousand. This is far in excess of the proportionate increase of population during the past thirty years. There now are six or seven churches in Allentown in which German is preached exclusively, and fully as many more whose German is on an equality with the English. Thirty years ago there were in this city only three or four churches in which German was preached. A similar pertinacity of the Pennsylvania German is found throughout the German districts of the State.

In many sections of the State the original English and Scotch-Irish population has given way almost entirely to the Germans. In Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon, Northampton, and other counties where, at the beginning of the present century, large and prosperous settlements of English-speaking people were found, the Pennsylvania Germans have supplanted them so completely that if it were not for the inscriptions on the tombstones these English names would be entirely unknown.

The Pennsylvania Germans have made an impression on the customs and habits of those with whom they have come in contact, and have, which is usually regarded most difficult, even introduced their forms of expression and idioms into the English of their

neighbors. Thus the expression *right away*, so frequently heard, as "I will come *right away*," is a Pennsylvania Germanism, from *grawdes wegs*. *Mondays*, *Tuesdays*, is from the German *Mondays*, *Dinshdays*. The German ethical dative *mir*, *for me*, is another example, as "my flowers all died *for me* last winter,"—*mei blumma sin mir al dol gänge*, etc. *Once*, so frequently heard, is a similar Pennsylvania Germanism, as "come here *once*," "let me see *once*,"—*kum mol här, las mich emol schma*. The word *dumb* is frequently used in its Pennsylvania German sense, as "he is a *dumb* fellow,"—*er is en dummer kerl*. The English word "dumb" means "not able to speak," but in German the word means "ignorant," and hence the expression "dumb fellow" is intended to mean an "ignorant fellow," "a stupid fellow."

The idiom *it is all*, so universally heard in English sections of country where German influences prevail, is another example. The German says, *es is alles all*, "it is all all," and means "there is nothing left," but the expression anglicized is nonsensical, and yet "the money is all," "the paper is all," "the ink is all," etc., are heard almost constantly. The adverb "so," as frequently used in English communities in which Pennsylvania German influences prevail, is another illustration of how their idiom has insinuated itself into the English. "I can get along *so*," *ich könn so fort kumma*; "this will not go *so*," *des geht so net*, and similar expressions, are very common. The adverb *then*, as frequently heard, is also a Germanism. "Well then, you may go," *well dann magst du geha*; "can you read then too?" *könscht du dann au lesa?*

While these influences may be of a doubtful character, there are others which the Pennsylvania Germans have brought to bear on their neighbors that are of unquestionable benefit. Thus, for illustration, have they taught others, by precept and example, industry and economy. Laziness is discarded by these people to such an extent that no one is tolerated among them who will not work. Even the intellectual laborer is sometimes not in the best repute among them, unless he is willing, at times, to "lay his hand to the plow," which, indeed, is to his advantage physically. Book agents, drummers, and even professional men find it greatly to their advantage, when they attempt to transact business among the Pennsylvania Germans, to give a specimen of their ability to work, should they come to the country in the busy season.

The farmer's wife and daughters exhibit specimens of their industry at the annual fair. One of the interesting features of the Allentown and Lehigh fairs is the needle-work, jellies, preserves, butters, canned fruits, wines, bread, cakes, pies, and various other articles displayed, which are the handiwork of the German ladies of Lehigh and Carbon. Similar exhibits are found at the fairs of other Eastern Pennsylvania counties. Nor are these mere external show.





In the homes of these women may be found similar exhibits. Their garrets and otherwise unoccupied rooms are filled with large rolls of home-made rag-carpets, bags of *schnitz* and other dried fruits, crocks of apple-butter,—enough to supply several years' consumption,—clothing and underclothing of the most substantial kind, bed-quilts, sheeting, pillow-cases, stockings, gloves, and, in olden times, home-spun and home-made fabrics of all descriptions to last the family for years. In the cellar, pickles, sour-crout, pickled cabbage, mince-meat, and other articles of diet are stored away in abundance. Besides this, the house, from cellar to attic, is kept scrupulously clean. No dirt nor dust are allowed to accumulate on window-panes, stairways, floors, or furniture. The house is washed out several times a week, and swept and dusted daily. The beds are not infested with vermin, nor the clothes permitted to become moth-eaten. The Pennsylvania German women are not only seen on their knees in their devotions, but when scrubbing, sweeping, and dusting, which constitutes also part of their worship, an article of their faith being that "cleanliness is next to godliness," or, better, that "labor is worship," or, better still, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread."

It would be folly to suppose that these examples of industry could remain without effect on those who come in contact with them. Their English neighbors will either imitate the example thus set them, or in shame sell them their property and remove to another locality. The young lady who is not German, if she marry one of these young men and comes to his home, where she forms the acquaintance of his mother and sisters, takes the lesson to heart and soon learns to imitate their example. The influences thus shed abroad by these people have converted the hills and valleys of Eastern Pennsylvania into one vast hive swarming with industry and economy.

Among the many improvements made by the German population of Pennsylvania, in late years, that of erecting school and church edifices deserves mention. In the city of Allentown, perhaps the most intensely German city in the State, have been erected no less than five or six of the finest and most substantial school buildings that can be seen anywhere outside of the largest cities. It is, indeed, a question whether any city of equal size in this country has better school buildings and accommodations than German Allentown. Nowhere in the United States are so many educational institutions found on the same area of territory as in Eastern Pennsylvania. Lafayette College at Easton, Lehigh University and the Moravian Female Seminary at Bethlehem, Muhlenberg College and the Female College at Allentown, the Keystone Normal School at Kutztown, Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, the Millersville Normal School, Lebanon Valley College at Annville, Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Dickinson College at Carlisle, the West Chester Normal School, the

Bloomsburg Normal School, the Cumberland Valley Normal School at Shippensburg, Lewisburg University, and Palatinate College at Myerstown are all located either in German counties or receive their patronage largely from the German districts. Many of these institutions were built by the money of Pennsylvania Germans.

The many beautiful and costly church edifices which have been built in the rural districts of German Pennsylvania, as well as in the towns and cities, in the last twenty-five years, are an abundant proof of the liberality and progressiveness of this people. Nowhere in the whole country, it has been repeatedly observed with great surprise by visitors from other sections of the United States, are so many church buildings found of equal size, so well built and furnished, and better attended services. These churches are mostly built of brick or stone, have high and well-proportioned steeples, are carpeted, and have improved furniture and large pipe-organs.

The manufacturing interests and public improvements in this territory are scarcely exceeded by those of any other territory of equal size. The iron industries, from the mining of the ore to the manufacturing of almost any article into which iron is capable of being manufactured, are simply immense. Lehigh, Berks, and other German counties are literally honey-combed with ore beds. The number of furnaces from Easton to Harrisburg is counted by the score, while the rolling-mills and other iron manufactories are equally numerous. These, however, constitute but one branch of the industries found in this territory. The manufacture of hats, shoes, tobacco, silk, furniture, clothing, paper, cotton goods, etc., is extensively carried on, and gives employment to the surplus population not engaged in agricultural pursuits, as well as affording development for their inventive genius.

These external evidences of progress and improvement are but the index of an internal growth which is constantly going on. While it is true that, as is sometimes asserted in disparagement of the Pennsylvania Germans, none of their number has ever occupied the bench as judge of the Supreme Court, it is equally true that almost every other position of prominence, from Governor of the State to President of the United States, has been filled by representatives of this people; and not only this, but that for all the learned professions, as well as the different positions of trust and responsibility, they have furnished not only creditable but distinguished representatives during the present century.

While Judge Jeremiah Black, Hon. Simon Cameron, and President James Buchanan may not be ranked among the full-blooded Pennsylvania Germans, these distinguished individuals have always claimed to have sprung from this people from their mother's side, or to have German blood coursing in their veins. On the other hand, such men as Dr. Gross, the eminent surgeon, Dr. Krauth, one of the





first theologians of the country, the Drs. Schmucker through three generations, and a dozen other prominent theologians, are Pennsylvania Germans "to the manor born." Many of the rising men on the bench, at the bar, in the pulpit, in the practice of medicine, in science, and the professorial chair at this day, are Pennsylvania Germans, who are proud of their nationality and the language of their mothers. It is worthy of mention, in this connection, that whereas this people twenty-five years ago had not a single representative on the bench, they now have no less than a dozen who are an honor to any nationality. The presiding judges of Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Berks, Schuylkill, Lebanon, Union, Montgomery, Centre, Somerset, Clearfield, Clinton, and other judicial districts of the State may be named in this connection.

In closing this subject, which has already exceeded its limits as marked out originally, it is but proper to add that a people, as the Pennsylvania Germans, so little known beyond their immediate surroundings, so often misunderstood and misrepresented, and yet a people who have acted so prominent a part in the history of our country, and constitute so important a factor among our population, a people who are by no means becoming extinct, either in language or influence, are worthy of a more extended notice: an entire volume should be devoted to this subject.

## CHAPTER VII.

### CIVIL HISTORY OF LEHIGH COUNTY.

Its Township Divisions, Courts, Seat of Justice, and Public Buildings—  
Care of the Poor.

THE three original counties of the province of Pennsylvania, established by the proprietary government in 1682, were Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester. The territory now included in Lehigh County was a portion of the vast county of Bucks, and it so remained until the erection of Northampton, in 1752. It was then an integral portion of that county until the increase of its population led to the setting off of Lehigh, in 1812.

For purposes of civil government the region which is now Lehigh County, with some additional territory, was in 1734 organized as a township. Settlements had been made in what was afterwards Macungie and Milford as early as 1729, and roads had been laid out from these settlements to Goshenhoppen (in what is now Montgomery County), and to other points, in 1730 and the early succeeding years. The people living here petitioned the court of Bucks County for the laying off a township on June 13, 1734. A survey of the territory was ordered, which was duly made, and the report returned on September 13th, and the

township was soon after established. It had been proposed that it should be called "Bulla," but for some reason the name of Milford was substituted. On the 10th of January, 1737, a petition was presented praying for the division of this great township, which was granted, and a decree issued which created the township of Upper Milford, with an area of twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-five acres, which was included in Lehigh County upon its organization.

In January, 1742, a petition was presented to the court of Bucks County for the organization of another township. Return of a survey was made on January 28th, which was accepted, and a decree of the court brought into existence the township of Macungie, with an area of twenty-nine thousand two hundred acres.

The next in order, and but a very short time later, was the laying out of the territory on the lower part of the river Lehigh. In the spring of 1742 the settlers along the south bank of the river, "on and near Saucon," petitioned the court of Bucks County for the laying off a township to be called Saucon. A survey was made in April, and confirmed by the court at the March term in 1743. No record is found of the division of this township; but that it occurred in the latter part of the same year is evident from the fact that constables were appointed for Upper and Lower Saucon. Upper Saucon became, on the organization of Lehigh County, a portion of its territory.

On May 11, 1751, a petition was presented to the Assembly of Pennsylvania praying that a portion of the county of Bucks be set off as a new county. This project became the subject of considerable debate in the Assembly, and of contention outside of that body. The act erecting Northampton County was, however, finally signed by Governor James Hamilton, March 11, 1752. The territory thus set off embraced the townships of Upper Milford, Macungie, and Upper Saucon, afterwards in Lehigh County. On the 16th of June, in the same year, a petition was presented to the first court of Northampton County, asking that "the back parts of Heidelberg"<sup>1</sup> and Macungie be formed into a separate township. This petition was granted, a survey was made, and a township set off which was given the name of Heidelberg, formerly applied to a division or district of Macungie.

Weissenberg and Whitehall townships were established in 1753, as appears by a record of the Northampton court, under date of March 20th, which simply states that they were "made and allowed." Salisbury was "laid off by bounds" on June 9th of the same year.

Lynn township was organized and its boundaries established by the Northampton court at its June session in 1753. The territory which it comprised had previously been called "adjacents to Heidelberg."

<sup>1</sup> The back district of Macungie had been known as Heidelberg district, and was not until this time recognized as a township.



Lowhill township was ordered to be laid out Dec. 18, 1753.

The next township in this territory was Hanover, taken from Allen by order of the court at the January term, 1798. The greater part of this township was embraced in Lehigh County upon its organization fourteen years later. In 1810 Whitehall was divided into the townships of North and South Whitehall.

**Erection of Lehigh County.**—That part of the territory of Northampton lying west of the Lehigh, south of the Blue Ridge, and bounded on the south-west by the county of Berks, had by 1810 so increased in population that the project of securing its organization as a separate county naturally arose in the minds of its most active men. The people settled here were so far away from Easton that the journey thither to transact business was a great inconvenience to them. Besides that, Allentown had for a number of years aspired to become a seat of local government, and in early days her citizens had even hoped and endeavored to have the town made the capital of Northampton County. These considerations led to the petitioning of the General Assembly for the organization of a new county. The project met with favor, and upon March 6, 1812, the Assembly passed an act erecting Lehigh County. It was decreed by that law—

"That all that part of Northampton County, lying and being within the limits of the following townships, to wit, the townships of Lynn, Heidelberg, Lowhill, Weissenberg, Macungie, Upper Milford, South Whitehall, North Whitehall, Northampton, Salisbury, Upper Saucon, and that part of Hanover within the following bounds to wit, beginning at the Bethlehem line where it joins the river Lehigh, thence along the said line until it intersects the road leading from Bethlehem to the Lehigh Water Gap, thence along said road to Allen township line, thence along the line of Allen township westwardly to the Lehigh, shall be and the same are hereby, according to their present lines, declared to be erected into a county henceforth to be called Lehigh."

The townships which have been organized since the erection of the county are Upper and Lower Macungie, formed by the division of the original Macungie, in the spring of 1832; Washington township, taken from Heidelberg, on Dec. 6, 1847; Lower Milford, set off from Upper Milford, in January, 1853; and Whitehall, set off in 1867.

Northampton township once existed and has been lost, principally by absorption into the borough, and afterwards the city, of Allentown. No record of its organization can be found, but it seems to have been recognized as a township as early as 1804. At that time the county of Northampton was redistricted for judicial purposes, and Northampton, Salisbury, and Whitehall townships were made to constitute District No. 7. Elections for justices, constables, supervisors, school directors, and other officers were held until 1852. In that year a portion of Northampton was added to the borough of Allentown, and the remainder was doubtless attached to one of the bordering townships. At any rate it then ceased to exist as

a township. What its precise boundaries were is not known.<sup>1</sup>

**Location of the County-Seat.**—Section 9 of the organizing act of March 6, 1812, authorized and required the Governor, on or before the 1st day of May following, to appoint three discreet and disinterested persons, non-residents in the county of Northampton, nor holding real property therein, whose duty it should be to fix upon a proper and convenient site for a court-house, prison, and county-offices within the county of Lehigh, and as near its centre as the situation would admit. It was provided that these commissioners, or a majority of them, should, on or before the 1st of July, make a written report to the Governor in which they should certify and describe the site or lot of land they had chosen. Commissioners were also appointed to take possession of the property, and to assess, levy, and collect moneys for that purpose. It does not appear that a site was selected within the time specified by the act, as no purchase was made Nov. 19, 1812. Upon that date William Tilghman (in his own right and by virtue of powers vested in him by an act of the General Assembly passed April 11, 1799, entitled "An Act for the benefit of Elizabeth Allen and Elizabeth Margaret Tilghman") sold to William Fenstermacher, John Yeakel, and Abraham Gresheimer, commissioners of Lehigh County, "in consideration of one hundred dollars lawful money and for other causes, two certain lots or parcels of ground adjoining each other, situate on the northwest corner of Hamilton and Margaret (now Fifth) Streets, in the borough of Northampton." These lots are one hundred and twenty feet in width by two hundred and twenty-five feet in depth on Fifth Street. The deed further specified that the lots were transferred to the commissioners, "to be by them held for the use and benefit of the people of the county, and for the purpose of erecting and building a court-house thereon, and such other public offices as may be deemed necessary for the said county of Lehigh." It was provided that the commissioners should "yield and pay therefor yearly, on the 1st day of January in every year, forever, the sum of four dollars lawful money to the party of the first part during his life," and after his death to Margaret Elizabeth Tilghman, her heirs and assigns, forever; "and the said party of the first part, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, hereby covenants with the said party of the second part and their successors in office forever, that no part of the said yearly rent shall ever be demanded or received by the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or by any other person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim under him or

<sup>1</sup> As no history of this township is given elsewhere in this volume, we present here a list of the justices of the peace elected in Northampton from 1840 to 1852 (those prior to the former year being given under the head of District No. 7 in the county civil list). They were as follows: Jacob Albright, 1840; Jonathan D. Meeker, 1842; James M. Wilson, 1844; John F. Holbach, 1848; George White, 1852.





them, or by the said Elizabeth Margaret Tilghman, her heirs or assigns, or any person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim under her or them; and that in case the said Elizabeth Margaret Tilghman, her heirs or assigns, shall not execute a release of the said yearly rent so as to extinguish the same, then the heirs, executors, and administrators of the said party of the first part shall and will pay the said rent forever, and keep and preserve the said parties of the second part and their successors in office, and the said County of Lehigh forever indemnified from the payment of the said rent or any part thereof, and all costs and charges to be incurred on account of the same."

On the same date as the above—Nov. 19, 1812—a lot sixty by two hundred and thirty feet, on the southeast corner of Margaret and Andrew Streets (Fifth and Linden), was transferred for a nominal sum to the commissioners to serve as a site for the county jail. The deed sets forth that this lot was bought by William Fenstermacher, John Yeakel, and Abraham Gresheimer, commissioners of Lehigh County, from Henry Pratt, Thomas W. Francis, John Ashley, Thomas Astley, and Abraham Knitzing, of Philadelphia, merchants, by their attorney, William Tilghman, in compliance with a request by Ann Penn Greenleaf, wife of James Greenleaf, now resident in the borough of Northampton.

An effort was made to secure the location of the county-seat at Millerstown, now Macungie borough, and another to have the public buildings placed upon Market Square in Allentown. The *Republikaner*, in a contemporaneous issue, says that a bill was presented to the Legislature in reference to the latter location, but was not called up. Another bill, petitioning the appointment of commissioners, was called up on the 1st of April, 1814, and rejected by the vote of the Speaker. In the mean time, the jail had been built upon the lot secured for the purpose, and the county commissioners had advertised on Jan. 7, 1813, for contracts for the furnishing of stone, lumber, and other material with which to build a court-house.

**Organization of the Courts.**<sup>1</sup>—The act by which Lehigh County was created provided and declared "That the inhabitants . . . be entitled to and shall at all times hereafter have all and singular the courts, jurisdictions, officers, rights, and privileges to which

the inhabitants of other counties of this State are entitled by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth," and "that from and after the third Monday in December next the Courts of Common Pleas and of General Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Lehigh, shall be opened and held at the house now occupied by George Savitz,<sup>2</sup> in the borough of Northampton (Allentown), in the said county of Lehigh, until a Court House shall be erected in and for said county."

Under this authority the first term of court was opened. The following is from the court record:

"December the 21st, 1812. This being the day on which the several courts of Common Pleas, of the Quarter Sessions, of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Lehigh, were to be opened, the Judges of the said Courts appeared at the house of George Savitz, in the Borough of Northampton, that being the House designated by law for holding the Courts, when the Honorable Robert Porter, Esquire, produced a Commission under the great Seal of the State, dated the — day of —, A.D. 1812, appointing him President Judge of the said Courts.

"Peter Rhoads, Esquire, produced a commission under the great seal of the State dated the 13th of October, A.D. 1812, appointing him Senior Associate Judge of the said Courts, and Jonas Hartzell, Esquire, produced a Commission under the great seal of the State, dated the 13th of October, A.D. 1812, appointing him an Associate Judge of the said Courts."

"John Mulhaddon produced a commission from the State appointing him Prothonotary of Court of Common Pleas, Clerk of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Term Delivery, Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, bearing date July 23d, A.D. 1812."

The grand inquest was composed as follows:

George Rhoads, Esq., Allentown.  
Daniel Sieger, Esq., Lynn.  
Frederick Jordan, Esq., Saucon.  
Daniel Cooper, Esq., Saucon.  
John Schuler, Esq., Upper Milford.  
Peter Moyer, farmer, South Whitehall.  
Abram Dorney, farmer, South Whitehall.  
George Ebenreiter, farmer, Hanover.  
Solomon Graff, distiller, North Whitehall.  
Christian Smith, farmer, Heidelberg.  
Andrew Strassburger, tanner, Upper Milford.  
David Biery, farmer, South Whitehall.  
John Keek, farmer, Heidelberg.  
John Bare, hatter, Upper Milford.  
Joseph Kidd, farmer, Hanover.  
Godfrey Roth, farmer, Heidelberg.  
Abraham Gruenewalt, miller, Weissenberg.  
John Engleman, farmer, Upper Milford.

<sup>1</sup> The Third Judicial District, of which Lehigh, upon its erection in 1812, became a part, was created April 13, 1791, and was composed of the counties of Berks, Northampton, Luzerne, and Northumberland. Jacob Rush was its first president judge, and was succeeded by John Spayd in 1806. Robert Porter was elected in 1809, and was upon the bench when Lehigh County was organized. In 1831, Garrick Mallory was elected, and he was succeeded by John Banks, in 1836. The original district remained unchanged until April 14, 1834, when the State was redistricted, and Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh Counties were made to compose the Third District. On April 5, 1849, Berks County was detached and organized as the Twenty-third District. Northampton and Lehigh remained the Third until the State was again redistricted by act of Assembly, April 2, 1874, when Lehigh became the Thirty-first District, as it still remains.

<sup>2</sup> This was what is now the Allen House, then a two-story stone structure, about and above which the present large hotel has slowly grown.





Jacob Grim, farmer, Macungie.  
 George Small, farmer, North Whitehall.  
 George Eisenhard, surveyor, Macungie.  
 Joseph Larosh, farmer, Heidelberg.  
 John Keiper, tobaccoist, Allentown.  
 Christian Smith, farmer, Lowhill.

G. Stahler, for election expenses at Millerstown.....	\$34.80
J. Mummy, " " Grim's District.....	37.20
A. Shifferstein, " " Saeger's District.....	44.20
F. B. Shaw, " " Allentown District.....	49.50
G. Kramer, commissioner on seat of justice.....	50.00
George Savitz, rent of rooms for court.....	50.00
Commissioner's salary, November 20 to January 1.....	55.91
Quarry stone for prison.....	67.21

\$368.82

The first business of the court was the admission of attorneys. In the first thirteen cases that were called confessions of judgment were entered. There were altogether nineteen civil causes for trial. Eight cases were made returnable at the February term, 1813. Three petitions for roads were received, and one praying for the appointment of a commissioner to examine a person of alleged unsound mind. Three persons made declaration of their intention to become citizens.

On Nov. 30, 1813, court was opened at the house of George Savitz, but adjourned to meet in the upper story of the prison building (which was completed a short time before, and stood on lot No. 122, at the southeast corner of Margaret and Andrew Streets,—Fifth and Linden). The courts were held at this place until the summer of 1817, when the court-house was finished, since which time they have been held in that building (hereafter to be described) down to the present, with the exception of two terms in 1864, when the court-house was being remodeled.

The first record of the Orphans' Court of Lehigh County is dated Dec. 7, 1812, at which time a term of court was held by the associate justices, the Hon. Peter Rhoads and the Hon. Jonas Hartzell. But one case was brought before them,—the appointment of a guardian of a minor child.

The records in the register's office show that wills were recorded from the 13th of September, 1812. Those of the following persons were recorded in that year: Daniel Schmeiers, of Macungie township, dated July 28, 1812; John Newcomer, of Upper Saucon township, dated Aug. 22, 1805; Matthias Brobst, of Lynn township, dated Aug. 12, 1805; Christian Weidenstein, of Macungie township, dated June 15, 1806; Barbara Jenser, of Weissenberg township, dated January, 1810.

Letters of administration were granted in 1812 upon the estates of John Quarry, Adam Ruber, Christian Strump, and Adam Wetzell.

**Early Financial Affairs of the County.**—At the time of the formation of the county, William Tilghman, one of the proprietors of Northampton (Allentown) pledged himself to pay one thousand dollars annually for three successive years into the treasury of the county. He made the first payment Nov. 28, 1812, and it served an important part in meeting the expenses which the commissioners were obliged to incur. The total expenses of the county up to Jan. 1, 1813, were three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents, leaving six hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighteen cents in the treasury. The expenditures were as follows:

The county accounts were audited by John Wagner, Frederick Hyneman, and George S. Eisenhard.

In 1813 the receipts of the county from all sources were \$15,448.30. Of this sum, \$1558.66 represented the balance at the previous settlement, and the amount paid in by Judge Tilghman on his promised donation. The sum of \$13,254.56 was collected in taxes out of \$16,772.60 assessed on the inhabitants and estates, and \$3.90 was paid in by Peter Hauck as sheriff's fees. At the close of the year there was a balance in the county treasury of \$6693.80. The auditors were John Weiss, John Spangenberg, and George S. Eisenhard.

In 1814 the total receipts were \$18,325.91, and in 1815, \$15,050.89. The auditors in those years were William Eckert, Henry Haas, and Henry Mohr.

In 1816 the total receipts were \$17,214.95. This year, for the first time, bank loans were made for county purposes, the first being one of \$2176.53 from the Easton Bank.

**Court-House and Jail.**—As we have heretofore related, the first courts were held in George Savitz's hotel, a small building, which was the nucleus of the Allen House, and the succeeding ones for several years in the jail or county prison building. The first action in reference to the erection of the court-house of which any record has been preserved was the insertion in the German newspapers of Allentown of an advertisement, bearing date of Jan. 7, 1814, calling for proposals for furnishing stone, lumber, shingles, and other material for the erection of the proposed building. The commissioners whose names were affixed to this card were William Fenstermaker, Philip Kleckner, and John Yeakel. In addition to the funds provided by taxation, a number of the inhabitants of Allentown had subscribed various sums for assisting in the work of erecting the public buildings. The treasurer's account for 1815 shows that three hundred dollars was received from William Tilghman for James Greenleaf for that purpose, and also a balance of money subscribed by the proprietors of the borough amounting to \$141.34.

John Yeakel having visited Lycoming County and secured a plan of the court-house there, it was made the basis of design for the Lehigh County building. Work was immediately begun on the court-house, and it appears that during the year 1814 the money expended amounted to \$6911.98. During the next year the aggregate of the itemized account was \$8989.85, and in 1816 it was \$1852.68, thus making, with the cost of the bell, \$775.80, incurred in 1817, a total of \$18,530.31. Other improvements were made about



the building and grounds which, as is shown by the commissioners' account for April, 1819, increased the grand total to \$24,937.08. Court was held in the new building for the first time in August, 1817.

The court-house remained in its original condition, with occasional repairs, until 1864. At the November term of court in the preceding year the grand jury reported the "court-room entirely too small and inconvenient for the administration of justice, and are of opinion that by building an addition of about thirty feet to the north side thereof in proportion with the old building would make the court-room large enough, and would therefore recommend that the commissioners of the county would enlarge said court-

Accordingly, they advertised for proposals for furnishing stone with which to build. On the last of February, E. Culver, architect, of Williamsport, met the commissioners, and presented drafts and specifications, which were accepted, and on the same date an agreement was entered into with Henry Smith for the mason-work. Work was commenced April 17th, and prosecuted as expeditiously as was consistent with thoroughness. On the 10th of November the court was held in the enlarged room, which, however, was not finished, and the trial of William Keck for murder was conducted at that term.

The cost of the enlargement and improvement of the building, and the proper furnishing of the court-room and offices, which alone was four thousand dollars, amounted to \$57,235.86. This expenditure resulted in giving Lehigh County a large, substantial, conveniently arranged, and tasteful court-house, which is in every respect adequate to the needs of the public. The court-room is unusually large, and the offices of the prothonotary, treasurer, recorder, register, Orphans' Court, and sheriff are all ample for the purposes they serve, and are provided with excellent vaults and safes for the preservation of the county records.

The erection of the first jail antedated by nearly four years the building of the court-house. Active work was commenced upon it in the spring of 1813, and by fall had progressed so far that the commissioners ordered the upper room to be prepared for occupation by the courts, which was done, so that the November term of Quarter Sessions was held there. The room was used for this purpose until the completion of the court-house, in 1817. This building, which cost only a little over eight thousand four hundred and twenty dollars, was used as a jail until the present elaborate and imposing structure was in readiness, in 1869.

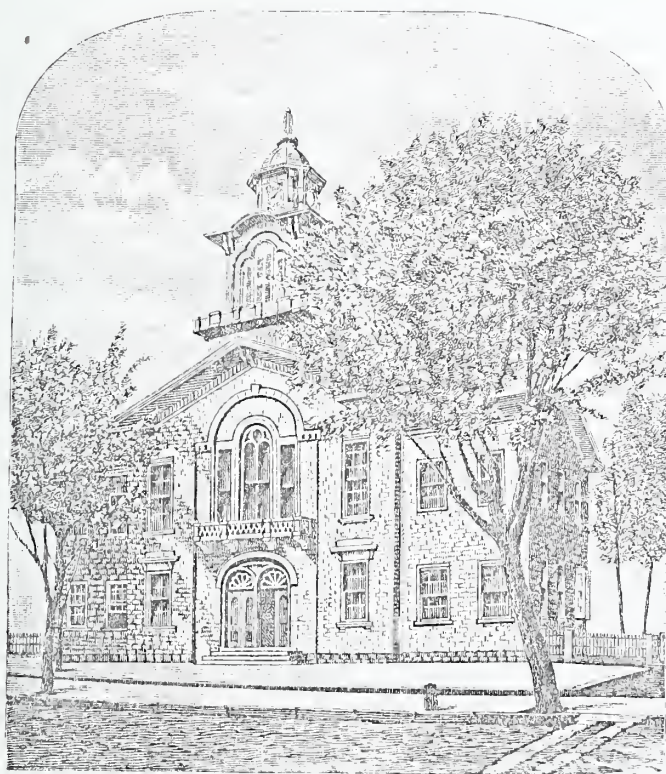
The first action was taken in reference to the new jail in 1865, the grand jury at the September term of court reporting:

"That in accordance with the suggestions of the court they have examined the county prison, and are unanimously of the opinion that the true interest of the county, and the duty of those who represent the people of the county, requires that a new jail should be erected as soon as consistent with our financial condition. We therefore recommend and direct the county commissioners to commence the erection of a county prison some time in the year 1867, having a due regard to the wants of the county and the interests of the people.

"By order of the Grand Inquest.

"LEVI LANE, Foreman."

The grand inquest at the October term, the same year (1865), reported, "That in accordance with sug-



COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

room by making said addition to the same as aforesaid, the cost of which not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars; or in case the cost of said attachment should exceed said sum of three thousand dollars, that such excess will be made up by private subscription.

"Approved Nov. 6, 1863.

"Reuben Stahler,

"Foreman."

Publication of the above recommendation was made in the newspapers, and no exception being taken, the report of the grand jury was approved by the court Jan. 14, 1864, and the commissioners were advised to immediately commence improvements.





gestions of the court they have visited and examined the jail of said county, and find the same, in their opinion, quite inadequate to answer the purpose for which it is designed, it being too small and too badly arranged, and also too insecurely built to accommodate and keep safe the number of prisoners generally confined therein, and having examined a report on the same subject made by the grand inquest at the last preceding session, and having duly considered the premises, we beg leave to state that we fully concur therewith, and recommend the building of a new jail under the conditions set forth in said report."

After due publication of the recommendations given above and no exceptions being taken, the court approved of the report of the grand jury, and recommended the commissioners to proceed to the selection of a site and the erection of a new jail. On the 14th of March, 1866, the present site, two hundred and thirty feet on Fourth Street and four hundred and twenty feet on Linden, bounded by the street named and Court and Penn Alleys, was purchased of Christian Pretz and others for ten thousand dollars.

At a meeting of the commissioners, held Dec. 3, 1866, it was resolved that the commissioners, the clerk, and Mr. G. A. Aschbach visit Schuylkill and other counties to examine their prisons. On the 10th of December they reported that they had visited the prisons of Schuylkill and Berks Counties, and Mr. Aschbach was instructed to draw plans embodying the most desirable features in the structures they had seen.

On the 3d of April, 1867, it was resolved that a jail or penitentiary should be erected on the ground already purchased, "in accordance with the plans of Messrs. Aschbach and Nauman, who are appointed architects and engineers, and which plans have been approved by the secretary of the commonwealth."

Work was then immediately commenced. No contracts were made, but all of the labor was performed by the day, that upon the wood-work being under the superintendence of Stephen Donblazer and James Foelt. The stone used in the building, with the exception of that in the front, was from the quarry of Nathan Benner, in Salisbury township.

On April 16, 1868, the commissioners resolved to sell the old jail lot at public sale on June 6th following, possession to be given on April 1, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the new jail was ready for occupancy. Early in April, 1869, the new jail having received completion, a bill was passed by the Legislature authorizing the transfer of prisoners to it from the old one. The transfer was made April 14th.

The building was not entirely finished until 1870. The last report of Mr. Aschbach, bearing date of Dec. 12th in that year, contained a statement of the amounts expended upon the work each year, as follows: 1867, \$68,653.78; 1868, \$63,627.42; 1869, \$38,963.62; 1870, \$9800.89; 1871, \$8349. If to the aggregate of these

amounts the sum of \$10,000 expended in 1866 for the lots and \$9094.25 in 1869 for a heavy iron fence be added, it will be seen that the total cost of the prison was \$200,222.95.

The jail is a model one in all respects. It is a massive and substantial-appearing structure in the Tudor style of architecture, and the sombre brown or dark-red sandstone of its front gives, in combination with its outlines, an impression of gloomy grandeur. A square tower rises from the centre of the front to a height of one hundred feet. It is embattled at the top with heavy embrasures. The building is two stories in height, and the long structure extending back from the front, in which is the prison-keeper's residence, gives the building the form of a letter T. The length of the side walls is one hundred and seventy-eight feet, and they are built of the Lehigh mountain stone, which, it has been remarked, came from Mr. Benner's quarry. The prison contains forty cells.

**County Provision for the Poor.**—A project for the establishment of a "House of Employment and Support for the Poor of Lehigh County" was set on foot as early as 1831. The Legislature was petitioned to pass a bill authorizing the people of the county to vote upon the question of opening such an institution, but there arose quite a strong opposition to the measure, which was expressed in numerous remonstrances, and the bill was not passed until April 11, 1844. At the next October election the people voted "Poor-House—Yes" or "Poor-House—No," according to their individual preferences, and with the result of twelve hundred majority in favor of providing an asylum for the indigent at the expense of the county. Accordingly, the commissioners, twenty-eight in number, named in and appointed by the act to select and purchase land on which to erect the necessary buildings, assembled in Allentown on Oct. 28, 1844, for the purpose of effecting an organization. Lewis Schmidt was appointed chairman, and Michael D. Eberhard secretary. A committee of eight was appointed to receive proposals for a suitable farm. Thirty properties were offered before the next meeting was held, on December 4th. The full board of commissioners met in the court-house and voted on the different farms offered. The properties of Charles and Solomon Mertz being proven the choice of a large majority of the commissioners, twenty-two of whom had voted for its purchase, a committee of four was appointed to have it surveyed and negotiate the purchase. It was found to contain two hundred and fifty-four acres, and the price paid for it was \$27,662.32.

The Board of Poor Directors met in Allentown on March 28, 1845, for organization, and at their second meeting, April 7th, received reports from the different districts in regard to the number of paupers in them. Allentown reported 44; Upper Macungie, 17; Lower Macungie, 11; Upper Saucon, 11; Salisbury, 3; South Whitehall, 6; North Whitehall, 15; Weissenberg, 1;





Lowhill, 5; Hanover, 7; and Upper Milford, 25; making a total of 145, with three townships—Lynn, Heidelberg, and Northampton—not heard from.

Thomas Faust was chosen as steward, and his wife, Anna Faust, as matron, April 9, 1845.

On May 1, 1845, proposals were received for erecting a building, and contracts awarded to Joshua Seip, Stephen Dornblaser, Thomas Becker, Daniel Smith, Nonnemacher & Fatzinger, and Robert McDowell. The main building was put up in the summer of 1845, at a cost of \$4893, and \$1044.70 were expended in furnishing it in a proper style. This building was ready for occupancy in December, and upon the 29th of that month twenty-four paupers from the various districts of the county were admitted. In January, 1846, all of the poor who were being maintained in the several districts were removed to the institution.

In 1847 a hospital building was erected, and in 1861 an addition was built. In 1878 the building was again extended and otherwise improved by the county commissioners. The workhouse was erected in 1865. The total cost of the buildings has been \$51,154.21. The institution is a large one, and is maintained in excellent condition by the directors and the superintendent and matron. It affords accommodations for four hundred and eighty persons, there being in the several buildings three hundred and three single and fifty-five double beds, while the insane department has forty cells. The expenses of the institution for each year since its establishment are shown by the following table:

1846.....	\$2,273.63	1862.....	\$7,000.00
1847.....	7,000.00	1863.....	13,000.00
1848.....	4,500.00	1864.....	11,000.00
1849.....	3,500.00	1865.....	9,000.00
1850.....	3,000.00	1866.....	19,728.12
1851.....	4,000.00	1867.....	23,000.00
1852.....	3,000.00	1868.....	23,725.82
1853.....	4,500.00	1869.....	21,953.07
1854.....	5,200.00	1870.....	24,826.49
1855.....	6,500.00	1871.....	18,000.00
1856.....	6,500.00	1872.....	16,000.00
1857.....	6,500.00	1873.....	18,000.00
1858.....	5,000.00	1874.....	18,673.39
1859.....	5,000.00	1875.....	19,563.39
1860.....	5,500.00	1876.....	19,101.49
1861.....	9,500.00	1877.....	7,419.46

Following is a list of the poor directors from 1844 to 1883:

1844.—Jesse Grim, Michael D. Eberhard, Allentown; John Blank, Upper Saucon.
1845.—Jesse Grim, Allentown.
1846.—Michael D. Eberhard, Allentown.
1847.—John Blank, Upper Saucon.
1848.—Henry Schantz, South Whitehall.
1849.—Jonas Brobst, Upper Macungie.
1850.—Daniel Miller, Upper Macungie.
1851.—Henry Dieffenderfer, Lower Macungie.
1852.—Hiram J. Schantz, Upper Macungie.
1853.—Peter Romig, Lower Macungie.
1854.—Solomon Klein, Sulisbury.
1855.—Samuel Bernhardt, Upper Macungie.
1856.—John Maddern, Millerstown.
1857.—John Bortz, Upper Macungie.
1858.—Jesse Grim, Allentown.
1859.—Benjamin Jarrett, Lower Macungie.
1860.—Leonard Moyer, Upper Macungie.
1861.—Jacob Andreas, Allentown.
1862.—Perry Weaver, Upper Milford.

1863.—Charles Wenner, South Whitehall.
1864.—Jacob Andreas, Allentown.
1865.—Jacob Schaffer, Upper Macungie.
1866.—Solomon Griesener, South Whitehall.
1867.—Daniel B. Mohr, Allentown.
1868.—Henry Ritter, Sulisbury.
1869.—Reuben Henninger, South Whitehall.
1870.—John Erdman, North Whitehall.
1871.—Jonas Hartzell, Allentown.
1872.—Reuben Henninger, South Whitehall.
1873.—John Erdman, North Whitehall.
1874.—Jonas Hartzell, Allentown.
1875.—John Sieger, South Whitehall.
1876.—David Wieser, Whitehall.
1877.—Jesse Marks, Allentown.
1878.—John Sieger, South Whitehall.
1879.—David Wieser, Whitehall.
1880.—Jesse Marks, Allentown.
1881.—Henry Shantz, South Whitehall.
1882.—Reuben Donner, Lower Macungie.
1883.—Edwin Cramlich, Allentown.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### CIVIL LIST.

Roster of Civil Officials of Lehigh County and Representatives in the National and State Legislative Bodies from 1812 to 1884.

#### MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Joseph Frey, Twentieth and Twenty-first Congresses.....	1827-31
Henry King, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congresses.....	1831-35
Peter Newhard, Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh Congresses.....	1839-43
Jacob Erdman, Twenty-ninth Congress.....	1845-47
John W. Hornbeck, Thirtieth Congress.....	1847
Samuel A. Bridges, Thirtieth, Thirty-third, and Forty-fifth Congresses.....	1847-49, 1853-55, 1877-79
Henry C. Longenecker, Thirty-sixth Congress.....	1859-61
John D. Stiles, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Forty-first Congresses.....	1863-65, 1869-71
J. S. Biery, Forty-third Congress.....	1873-75

#### STATE SENATORS.

Elected.	Elected.
Henry Jarrett.....October, 1813	William Fry.....October, 1852
Joseph Frey, Jr. .... " 1817, 1821	J. Schindel..... " 1858
Henry King..... " 1825, 1829	George B. Schall " 1864
W. C. Livingston..... " 1831, 1833	Edwin Albright..... " 1870, 1873
John S. Gibbons..... " 1840, 1842	Evan Hollen..... " 1876, 1878
Jacob D. Bous..... " 1846	M. C. Heninger..... " 1882

#### MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elected.	Elected.
Abraham Rinker.....October, 1815	Jacob Erdman.....October, 1836
Philip Wint..... " 1815	George Frederick..... " 1836
Peter Newhard..... " 1817	Jacob Erdman..... " 1837
Wm. Fenstermacher..... " 1817	Martin Ritter..... " 1837
Peter Newhard..... " 1819	Martin Ritter..... " 1838
Wm. Fenstermacher..... " 1820	Charles Foster..... " 1838
John J. Krause..... " 1821	Martin Ritter.....Oct. 11, 1839
Wm. Fenstermacher..... " 1822	Benjamin Fogel..... " 11, 1839
John J. Krause..... " 1822	Benjamin Fogel..... " 16, 1840
George S. Eisenhard..... " 1823	Peter Haas..... " 16, 1840
Samuel Moyer..... " 1824	Benjamin Fogel..... " 15, 1841
Peter Newhard..... " 1824	Peter Haas..... " 15, 1841
Jacob Dillinger..... " 1825	George Frederick..... " 14, 1842
Peter Newhard..... " 1826	George S. Eisenhard..... " 14, 1842
Jacob Dillinger..... " 1826	Reuben Strauss.....October, 1843
George Miller..... " 1827	— Jarrett..... " 1843
Jacob Dillinger..... " 1828	Jesse Samuels..... " 1844
George Miller..... " 1828	Reuben Strauss..... " 1844
Walter C. Livingston..... " 1829	Reuben Strauss..... " 1845
Peter Newhard..... " 1829	Jesse Samuels..... " 1845
Daniel Edgar..... " 1830	David Laury..... " 1846
Peter Knepley..... " 1830	Peter Bouman..... " 1846
Christian Pretz..... " 1831	Samuel Mark..... " 1847
Peter Knepley..... " 1831	Peter Bouman..... " 1847
John Weida..... " 1832	Robert Klotz.....Oct. 10, 1848
Peter Knepley..... " 1833	Samuel Mark..... " 10, 1848
John Weida..... " 1833	Samuel Mark..... " 9, 1849
Jesse Grimm..... " 1834	Robert Klotz..... " 9, 1849
Jacob Erdman..... " 1834	David Laury.....October, 1850
Alexander Miller..... " 1835	David Laury.....Oct. 14, 1851
William Stahr..... " 1835	David Laury..... " 19, 1852

1 To fill unexpired term of Thomas B. Cooper, deceased.



Elected.	Elected.
David Laury.....Oct. 11, 1853	Adam Woolever.....October, 1870
James S. Reese....." 10, 1854	Herman M. Fetter....." 1870
Joshua Fry....." 9, 1855	Adam Woolever....." 1871
Herman Rupp....." 14, 1856	Herman M. Fetter....." 1871
Herman Rupp....." 13, 1857	Boas Hausman....." 1872
Tilghman H. Good....." 12, 1858	Robert Steckel....." 1872
Samuel Bodiet....." 12, 1858	Robert Steckel....." 1873
Samuel J. Kistler....." 11, 1859	James Kimmelt....." 1873
W. C. Lichtenwallner....." 9, 1860	John H. Fogel.....Nov'r, 1874
W. C. Lichtenwallner....." 8, 1861	James Kimmelt....." 1874
Samuel Camp....." 14, 1862	George F. Gross....." 1874
Nelson Weiser....." 13, 1863	George F. Gross....." 1875
Nelson Weiser....." 11, 1863	Franklin B. Heller....." 1876
James F. Kline....." 11, 1864	Ernst Nakel....." 1876
Nelson Weiser.....October, 1865	Ernst Nakel....." 1878
James F. Kline....." 1865	Franklin B. Heller....." 1878
James F. Kline....." 1866	Charles H. Foster....." 1878
John H. Fogel....." 1866	Patrick F. Boyle....." 1880
John H. Fogel....." 1867	Amundus Sieger....." 1880
Daniel H. Greitz....." 1867	William B. Erdman....." 1880
John H. Fogel....." 1868	Patrick F. Boyle....." 1882
Daniel H. Greitz....." 1868	Amundus Sieger....." 1882
Daniel H. Greitz....." 1869	William B. Erdman....." 1882
Adam Woolever....." 1869	

## SHERIFFS.

Peter Hauck.....Oct. 22, 1812	Joseph F. Newhard.....Oct. 16, 1850
George Klotz....." 17, 1815	Nathan Weiler....." 18, 1853
Anthony Musick....." 22, 1817	Henry Smith....." 25, 1854
Charles L. Hunter....." 27, 1820	Charles B. Haines....." 17, 1859
Abraham Rinker....." 21, 1823	Herman M. Fetter.....Nov. 12, 1862
Daniel Metz....." 16, 1826	John H. Fogel.....Oct. 31, 1865
Abraham Rinker....." 20, 1829	John P. Miller....." 29, 1868
Peter Hoffman....." 16, 1832	Owen W. Faust....." 31, 1871
Jacob Hagenbach....." 20, 1835	Edwin Zimmerman.....Dec. 8, 1874
Jonathan D. Meeker.....Nov. 12, 1838	Thomas B. Morgan....." 18, 1877
George Wetherholt.....Oct. 19, 1841	George Bowel....." 7, 1880
Daniel Stern....." 15, 1844	Charles B. McDerry....." 1883
Charles Thrie....." 23, 1847	

## PROTHONOTARIES.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
John Mulhollen.....July 23, 1812	Jesse Samuels.....Nov. 14, 1839
Henry Wilson.....April 11, 1815	Daniel Metz....." 12, 1842
Henry Wilson.....Jan. 8, 1818	Nathan Miller....." 17, 1845
Christian F. Beitel.....Feb. 9, 1821	Nathan Miller....." 25, 1848
Charles L. Hunter.....Jan. 2, 1824	Francis E. Samuel....." 22, 1851
Charles L. Hunter.....Dec. 23, 1826	Francis E. Samuel....." 18, 1854
Daniel Kremer.....March 29, 1830	James Lackey....." 19, 1860
Daniel Kremer.....Feb. 4, 1833	Esaius Rehrig....." 4, 1863
Edmund W. Hunter.....Nov. 25, 1834	Esaius Rehrig....." 8, 1866
Charles Craig.....July 13, 1835	Jacob S. Dillinger....." 27, 1869
Jacob Dillinger.....Oct. 20, 1835	Jacob S. Dillinger....." 7, 1872
Christian F. Beitel.....Jan. 9, 1836	Henry A. Saylor.....Dec. 15, 1875
Christian F. Beitel....." 4, 1839	Henry C. Wagner....." 14, 1878
Jesse Samuels....." 29, 1839	Tilghman D. Frey....." 22, 1881

## RECORDERS OF DEEDS.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
Leonard Nagle.....July 13, 1812	Nathan German.....Nov. 22, 1851
Leonard Nagle.....Jan. 18, 1818	Charles Gross....." 18, 1854
George Marx.....Feb. 9, 1821	Benj. M. Krause.....June 13, 1856
James Hall.....Jan. 2, 1824	George S. Gross.....Nov. 10, 1856
James Hall.....Dec. 23, 1826	Joseph Sieger....." 4, 1859
John Wilson.....March 29, 1830	Jonathan Trexler....." 12, 1862
William Boas.....Jan. 19, 1836	Jonathan Trexler....." 6, 1865
William Boas....." 4, 1839	Silas Camp....." 13, 1868
A. Gangwere....." 29, 1839	Silas Camp....." 14, 1871
A. Gangwere.....Nov. 14, 1839	John F. Sieberling.....Dec. 8, 1871
A. Gangwere....." 12, 1841	Edwin H. Bieder....." 24, 1877
George Stern....." 17, 1843	Dallas Dillinger....." 7, 1880
Nathan German....." 25, 1848	Joseph C. Kapp....." 1883

## REGISTERS OF WILLS.

Leonard Nagle.....July 23, 1812	Edward Beck.....Nov. 25, 1848
Leonard Nagle.....Jan. 8, 1818	Joshua Stohler....." 22, 1851
George Marx.....Feb. 9, 1821	Samuel Colver....." 18, 1854
James Hall.....Jan. 2, 1824	Jacob Stummer....." 10, 1857
James Hall.....Dec. 23, 1826	Jacob Stummer....." 19, 1860
John Wilson.....March 29, 1830	S. R. Engleman....." 4, 1863
William Boas.....Jan. 19, 1836	S. R. Engleman....." 8, 1866
William Boas....." 4, 1839	E. R. Newhard....." 20, 1869
Samuel Marx....." 29, 1839	E. R. Newhard....." 7, 1872
Samuel Marx.....Nov. 14, 1839	Henry German.....Dec. 15, 1875
Tilghman Good....." 12, 1842	E. R. Harlael....." 14, 1878
Edward Beck....." 17, 1845	Tilghman P. Keck....." 27, 1881

<sup>1</sup> The office of sheriff was held by appointment until 1839, when it became elective. The dates here given are the dates of commission.

Christian Rinker was sheriff of Northampton County from 1756 to 1762.

Johns Hartzell, from 1778 to 1783, and from 1791 to 1793.

Abraham Rinker, from 1802 to 1805.

Henry Jarrett, from 1805 to 1808.

## CLERKS OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
John Mulhollen.....July 23, 1812	W. Selfridge.....Nov. 12, 1842
Henry Wilson.....April 14, 1815	John D. Lawall....." 17, 1845
Henry Wilson.....Jan. 8, 1818	John D. Lawall....." 25, 1848
Christian F. Beitel.....Feb. 9, 1821	Nathan Metzger....." 22, 1851
Christian F. Beitel.....Nov. 11, 1823	James W. Mickle....." 18, 1854
F. Hyneman.....Jan. 2, 1824	Boas Hausman....." 10, 1857
F. Hyneman.....Dec. 23, 1826	Boas Hausman....." 19, 1860
Henry Jarrett.....June 1, 1829	George W. Hertzell....." 4, 1863
Jacob Dillinger.....March 29, 1830	J. E. Zimmerman....." 8, 1866
Jacob Dillinger.....Feb. 4, 1833	Augustus L. Ruhe....." 20, 1869
Henry W. Kuipe.....Jan. 19, 1836	Joseph Hunter....." 7, 1872
Henry W. Kuipe....." 4, 1839	F. J. Newhard.....Dec. 15, 1875
Charles S. Bush....." 29, 1839	John P. Gonnide....." 14, 1878
Charles S. Bush.....Nov. 14, 1839	James H. Crader....." 27, 1881

## CLERKS OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
John Mulhollen.....July 23, 1812	W. Selfridge.....Nov. 12, 1842
Henry Wilson.....April 14, 1815	John D. Lawall....." 17, 1845
Henry Wilson.....Jan. 8, 1818	John D. Lawall....." 25, 1848
Christian F. Beitel.....Feb. 9, 1821	Nathan Metzger....." 22, 1851
Christian F. Beitel.....Nov. 11, 1823	James W. Mickle....." 18, 1854
Fred. Hyneman.....Jan. 2, 1824	Boas Hausman....." 10, 1857
Fred. Hyneman.....Dec. 23, 1826	Boas Hausman....." 19, 1860
Henry Jarrett.....June 1, 1829	George W. Hertzell....." 4, 1863
Jacob Dillinger.....March 29, 1830	J. E. Zimmerman....." 8, 1866
Jacob Dillinger.....Feb. 4, 1833	Augustus L. Ruhe....." 20, 1869
Henry W. Kuipe.....Jan. 19, 1836	Augustus L. Ruhe....." 7, 1872
Henry W. Kuipe....." 4, 1839	Francis Weiss.....Dec. 15, 1875
Charles S. Bush....." 29, 1839	John Van Billiard....." 20, 1878
Charles S. Bush.....Nov. 14, 1839	Henry W. Mohr....." 27, 1881

## CLERKS OF THE COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
John Mulhollen.....July 23, 1812	W. Selfridge.....Nov. 12, 1842
Henry Wilson.....April 14, 1815	John D. Lawall....." 17, 1845
Henry Wilson.....Jan. 8, 1818	John D. Lawall....." 25, 1848
Christian F. Beitel.....Feb. 9, 1821	Nathan Metzger....." 22, 1851
Fred. Hyneman.....Jan. 2, 1824	James W. Mickle....." 18, 1854
Fred. Hyneman.....Dec. 23, 1826	Boas Hausman....." 10, 1857
Henry Jarrett.....June 1, 1829	Boas Hausman....." 19, 1860
Jacob Dillinger.....March 29, 1830	George W. Hertzell....." 4, 1863
Jacob Dillinger.....Feb. 4, 1833	J. E. Zimmerman....." 8, 1866
Henry W. Kuipe.....Jan. 19, 1836	Augustus L. Ruhe....." 20, 1869
Henry W. Kuipe....." 4, 1839	Joseph Hunter....." 7, 1872
Charles S. Bush....." 29, 1839	F. J. Newhard.....Dec. 15, 1875
Charles S. Bush.....Nov. 14, 1839	John P. Gonnide....." 14, 1878

## CORONERS.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
Peter Dorney.....Oct. 23, 1812	John Erdman.....Dec. 5, 1849
Peter Newhard....." 17, 1815	Jacob Mayers.....Nov. 8, 1852
Henry Weaver.....Dec. 14, 1817	Joshua Stohler.....Jan. 19, 1856
Daniel Metz.....Jan. 6, 1819	Owen Sieger.....Nov. 7, 1856
Andrew Knauss.....Dec. 20, 1821	Owen W. Faust....." 9, 1857
Benjamin Fogel....." 17, 1824	Edwin G. Martin....." 9, 1860
Jacob Shantz.....Jan. 23, 1828	Ephraim Yohe.....Jan. 5, 1861
Peter Miller.....Dec. 11, 1830	James H. Bush.....Nov. 9, 1866
Daniel Klein.....Oct. 25, 1833	James H. Bush....." 11, 1869
Charles Foster.....Dec. 9, 1836	William H. Romig.....Dec. 23, 1871
Jacob Marx.....March 15, 1839	Americus V. Messer.....Oct. 23, 1872
Solomon Gangwere.....Nov. 8, 1841	John Osman.....Dec. 15, 1875
John Eisenhart....." 20, 1841	Israel H. Troxell....." 20, 1878
Charles Troxel.....March 30, 1846	Thomas F. Morton....." 27, 1881
Charles Troxel.....Nov. 13, 1846	

## TREASURERS.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
John Fogel....." 1813	Tilghman H. Martin.....Jan. —, 1846
Charles L. Hunter.....Nov. 21, 1815	Joshua House....." —, 1847
Henry Weaver.....Oct. 16, 1818	Charles H. Martin.....Dec. 5, 1849
Henry Weaver.....Sept. —, 1821	Ephraim Yohe....." 2, 1851
Jacob C. Newhard, Jr.....Dec. 27, 1821	Aaron Troxell.....Jan. —, 1854
Charles Saeger.....Jan. 1, 1827	Elected.
Charles Saeger....." 1, 1828	Jacob Fisher.....Oct. 9, 1855
Charles Saeger....." 1, 1829	Thomas Stockel....." 13, 1857
Abraham Gangwere....." 1, 1830	William Reimer....." 11, 1859
Michael D. Eberhard.....Jan. 31, 1833	Reuben Engleman....." 8, 1861
John J. Krause....." 2, 1835	David Schardt....." 13, 1863
John J. Krause....." 4, 1836	J. Franklin Reschard....." —, 1865
John J. Krause....." 4, 1837	Simon Boyer....." —, 1867
George Haberecker....." 2, 1838	Daniel Bitner....." —, 1869
George Haberecker....." 7, 1839	Peter Heller....." —, 1871
George Haberecker....." 2, 1840	Peter Hendricks....." —, 1873
George Rhoads....." —, 1841	Charles Keck....." —, 1875
Jacob D. Boas....." 3, 1842	John J. Troxler.....Nov. —, 1878
William H. Blumer.....Dec. 8, 1843	George Kuhl....." —, 1881





## SURVEYORS.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
Geo. S. Eisenhart... March 28, 1814	John D. Lawall..... 1853
Geo. S. Eisenhart... " 12, 1818	Elected.
Geo. S. Eisenhart... Dec. 9, 1824	Solomon Fogel..... October, 1856
Geo. S. Eisenhart... Jan. —, 1827	Solomon Fogel..... " 1859
And'w K. Wittman... Aug. 5, 1836	Solomon Fogel..... " 1862
John Sherer..... May 23, 1839	Jesse Samuels..... " 1868
Jonas Haas..... Jan. —, 1842	Tobias Kessler..... November, 1874
Willoughby Fogel.. " —, 1845	Tobias Kessler..... " 1878
Willoughby Fogel.. " —, 1848	Francis Weiss..... " 1881

## COMMISSIONERS.

Elected.	Elected.
Wm. F. Fenstermacher... Oct., 1812	Benjamin Breinig..... Oct., 1848
Abraham Greisheimer... " 1812	Samuel Knauss..... " 1849
John Yeakey..... " 1812	Peter Engelman..... " 1850
Philip Kleckner..... " 1813	Daniel Haasman..... " 1851
Jacob Newhard..... " 1814	Joseph Miller..... " 1852
Jacob Schaefer..... " 1815	John Weber..... " 1853
John Yeakey..... " 1816	Samuel Sieger..... " 1854
John Billig..... " 1817	John Erdman..... " 1855
John Spangenberg..... " 1818	Gideon Marks..... " 1856
Jacob Wannemacher..... " 1819	Levi Doenblazer..... " 1857
Abraham Schaefer..... " 1820	John Peter..... " 1858
Solomon Gangwere..... " 1821	Paul Balliet..... " 1859
Peter Marx..... " 1822	George Newmeyer..... " 1860
Conrad Kuerr..... " 1823	Daniel Bitner..... " 1861
John Bogert..... " 1824	Willoughby Gable..... " 1862
John Rucker..... " 1825	Joseph Newhard..... " 1863
John Greenwalt..... " 1826	Reuben Dauner..... " 1864
Joshua Frey, Sr..... " 1827	John Hollenbach..... " 1865
Henry Laree..... " 1828	Daniel Focht..... " 1866
Jacob Ward..... " 1829	Thomas Jacoby..... " 1867
Caspar Peter..... " 1830	Henry B. Pierson..... " 1868
Jacob Schweet..... " 1831	Stephen Kern..... " 1869
William Eckert..... " 1832	John Strasse..... " 1870
J. Schmidt..... " 1833	Hiram Balliet..... " 1871
Solomon Greisheimer..... " 1834	Jacob A. Leiby..... " 1872
Martin Ritter..... " 1835	Jesse Sollday..... " 1873
John Sherer..... " 1836	Daniel Laner..... Nov., 1874
Jacob Derr..... " 1837	Alexander Singmaster..... " 1874
Henry Leh..... " 1838	Alexander McKee..... " 1875
Philip Pierson..... " 1839	Daniel Laner..... " 1875
Timothy Weiss..... " 1840	Alexander Singmaster..... " 1875
John Yost..... " 1841	Thomas Casey..... " 1878
Daniel Stahler..... " 1842	David L. Barner..... " 1878
Peter Romig..... " 1843	Jonathan Barrall..... " 1878
Charles Foster..... " 1844	George K. Carl..... " 1881
Samuel Camp..... " 1845	William F. Schumoyer..... " 1881
Peter Romig..... " 1846	John Hottenstein..... " 1881
John Lichtenwallner..... " 1847	

## CLERKS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

George Rhoads..... 1813-18	Jesse Line, November, 1853
John Kuecht..... 1818-27	Edward Beck..... 1853-56
George Rhoads..... 1827-32	Godfrey Peters..... 1856-67
James Hall..... 1832-36	Lewis M. Engelman..... 1867-79
Josiah Rhoads..... 1836	Victor D. Barnes..... 1879-82
Abraham Ziegenfuss, January, 1836, to November 1846	Henry C. Wagner..... 1882.

## AUDITORS.

Elected.	Elected.
George S. Eisenhart... Oct., 1813	John H. Clifton..... Oct., 1848
John Spangenberg..... " 1813	George Blank..... " 1849
John Weiss..... " 1813	Jonas Haas..... " 1850
Henry Weber..... " 1815	Hiram Schwartz..... " 1851
George S. Eisenhart..... " 1816	Franklin J. Ritter..... " 1852
J. Gieger..... " 1817	Ed J. Saeger..... " 1853
John Stein..... " 1818	Samuel J. Kistler..... " 1854
John Wilson..... " 1819	John R. Schall..... " 1855
Samuel Meyer..... " 1820	Daniel H. Creitz..... " 1856
James Hall..... " 1821	Robert Yost..... " 1857
George Breinig..... " 1822	W. J. Hosworth..... " 1858
Jacob Dillinger..... " 1823	Charles Foster..... " 1859
Andreas Schifferstein..... " 1824	Joel Stetler..... " 1860
John Marx..... " 1825	Owen Schoot..... " 1861
H. W. Kneiss..... " 1826	George Blank..... " 1862
Peter Kueppin..... " 1827	Daniel Clader..... " 1863
Benjamin Fogel..... " 1829	Abraham Ziegenfuss..... " 1864
Henry W. Kuehns..... " 1830	George Blank..... " 1865
Jacob C. Kistler..... " 1831	Jacob Lichty..... " 1866
Henry Guth, Jr..... " 1832	Daniel Miller..... " 1867
Joseph Frey, Jr..... " 1833	W. J. Hosworth..... " 1868
Daniel Fried..... " 1834	Franklin J. Newhard..... " 1869
Jacob Moser..... " 1835	Wilson P. Reidy..... " 1870
Charles C. Buroch..... " 1836	Solomon F. Rupp..... " 1871
David Folweiler..... " 1837	J. Winslow Wood..... " 1872
John Ritter..... " 1838	Franklin Harwich..... " 1873
George Miller..... " 1839	Franklin D. Acker..... Nov., 1874
Benjamin Breinig..... " 1840	Alvin F. Dieffenderfer..... " 1874
John D. Lawall..... " 1841	Frank J. Peter..... " 1874
Nathan Miller..... " 1842	George N. Kramer..... " 1878
Charles Ritter..... " 1843	Jacob S. Renninger..... " 1878
Nathan German..... " 1844	Astor S. Saeger..... " 1878
Herman Rupp..... " 1845	Morris Schmidt..... " 1881
Paul Balliet..... " 1846	Henry C. Kelchner..... " 1881
Charles L. Newhard..... " 1847	Alexander J. Zollner..... " 1881

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Elected.	Elected.
R. E. Wright I..... Nov. 1846	Edwin Albright..... Oct. 1865
C. M. Runk..... Aug. 1848	Thomas B. Metzgar..... Oct. 1868
H. C. Longuecker..... Oct. 8, 1850	Wm. H. Sowden..... Oct. 1871
John D. Stiles..... Oct. 11, 1853	C. J. Erdman..... Nov. 1874
Wm. S. Marx..... Oct. 1856	M. C. Heining..... Nov. 1877
George B. Scholl..... Oct. 11, 1859	Arthur G. Dewalt..... Nov. 1880
Adam Woollever..... Oct. 14, 1862	J. M. Wright..... 1883

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

No record has been found of the justices of the peace of that portion of Northampton County which is now Lehigh, prior to 1784. The names of those appointed since are given below, with the districts to which they were commissioned and the date of commission:

Andrew Buchman, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill, Aug. 7, 1784.  
 Frederick Limbach, District of Upper Milford, Aug. 27, 1784.  
 Peter Rhoads, District of Northampton and Salisbury, 1784.  
 George Breinig, District of Macungie and Weissenberg, Jan. 26, 1786.  
 Jacob Horner, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill, Jan. 6, 1787.  
 Ladowick Stahler, District of Upper Milford, Nov. 8, 1788.  
 Peter Kohler, District of Whitehall, Aug. 30, 1791.  
 James Gill, District of Upper Milford, Aug. 30, 1791.  
 Nicholas Sieger, District of Whitehall, April 21, 1794.  
 Abraham Buchanan, Feb. 11, 1794.  
 John Shymier, District of Upper Milford, Jan. 23, 1795.  
 Henry Kookan, District of Upper Saucon, May 7, 1795.  
 Charles Deshler, District of Salisbury, Oct. 6, 1797.  
 Henry Jarrett, District of Macungie and Weissenberg, March 7, 1798.  
 Leonard Nagle, District of Salisbury, March 28, 1798.  
 John Van Burskirk, District of Macungie and Weissenberg, Feb. 20, 1799.  
 Conrad Wetzel, District of Upper Milford, May 14, 1799.  
 Henry Haas, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill, Feb. 24, 1801.  
 Anthony Stahler, District of Upper Milford and Upper Saucon, April 2, 1802.

In 1804 the county was redistricted and numbered. The districts embracing territory in this county were numbered Nos. 4, 7, 8, 10, and 11.

John Weiss, District No. 11, Lynn and Weissenberg, Oct. 24, 1807.  
 Daniel Saeger, " " " " " "  
 William Fenstermacher, District No. 10, Heidelberg and Lowhill, March 29, 1808.  
 John Shuler, District No. 8, Macungie and Upper Milford, March 29, 1808.  
 Anthony Stehler, District No. 8, Macungie and Upper Milford, March 29, 1808.  
 Jeremiah Trexler, District No. 8, Macungie and Upper Milford, March 29, 1808.  
 Adam Daniel, District No. 4, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Hanover, March 3, 1809.  
 George Brader, District No. 4, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Hanover, March 15, 1809.  
 Jacob Swetslambt, District No. 4, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Hanover, July 15, 1809.  
 Jacob Kline, District No. 8, Macungie and Upper Milford, Dec. 11, 1810.  
 George Yund, " No. 7, Whitehall and Salisbury, Feb. 6, 1811.  
 Mathias Gross, " No. 4, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Hanover, Oct. 30, 1811.

The justices of the peace of the county of Lehigh from its erection, in 1812 to 1815, were elected under the districts as laid off by the court of Northampton County. In the latter year new districts were formed and are given below in their order from that time until 1840. From that time the names of the justices of the peace will be found in the several townships.

District No. 7 was composed of the townships of

<sup>1</sup> Appointed deputy attorney.



Northampton, Salisbury, and Whitehall. Leonard Nagle, Peter Gross, and Nicholas Sieger were commissioned March 20, 1812; Charles Deshler, March 27th, the same year; Jacob Diehl, on the 11th of January, 1813; and Anthony Murich, Feb. 15, 1813. Christian F. Bietel was commissioned justice Sept. 2, 1812, "for the district that includes Hanover." Conrad German was commissioned justice for the townships of Heidelberg and Lowhill, which were formerly described as District No. 10 in Northampton County; John Fogle as justice for District No. 8, which embraced the townships of Macungie and Upper Milford, March 12, 1812; and Lorentz Stahler for the same district Feb. 15, 1813; Peter Haas, Jr., as justice for District No. 11, embracing the townships of Lynn and Weissenberg, Jan. 28, 1814; and Henry Haas for the district "recently described" as District No. 10, containing the townships of Macungie and Lowhill.

DISTRICT No. 1, composed of the townships of Hanover, Northampton, and Salisbury.

Commissioned.		Commissioned.	
Jacob Colver.....	Sept. 2, 1821	John Y. Kranse.....	April 19, 1826
Jacob Albright.....	April 1, 1822	Charles S. Burk.....	Oct. 28, 1828
George Keck.....	Dec. 12, 1823	Jacob Newhard.....	Feb. 1, 1831
John Ealer.....	Dec. 12, 1823	Jacob Stein.....	Nov. 13, 1832
George Marx.....	Dec. 21, 1824	Jacob Hart.....	Jan. 24, 1835
John Knass.....	Jan. 19, 1825	George Rhoads.....	Dec. 9, 1835

DISTRICT No. 2, composed of the townships of Upper Saucon and Upper Milford.

Commissioned.		Commissioned.	
Daniel Cooper.....	Dec. 12, 1815	Daniel Fritz.....	Dec. 9, 1831
William H. Long.....	July 3, 1821	Philip Pierson.....	May 12, 1834
Peter Cooper.....	Aug. 13, 1821	Charles W. Wicand.....	April 1, 1836
Thomas Romig.....	July 29, 1831	Andrew K. Witmer.....	March 8, 1837

DISTRICT No. 3, composed of the townships of Macungie and Weissenberg.

Commissioned.		Commissioned.	
George Miller.....	Oct. 28, 1820	Jonas Seiberling.....	June 16, 1836
Henry Helfrich.....	Dec. 5, 1823	Lewis Larrash.....	Nov. 25, 1837
Jacob Romig.....	Dec. 5, 1823	John Isaac Breinig.....	Oct. 20, 1838
Samuel Marx.....	Dec. 26, 1823	Willoughby Tugel.....	Jan. 29, 1839
George Christman.....	Jan. 12, 1827	David Schell.....	March 2, 1839
Geo. Sam'l Eisenhard.....	Jan. 12, 1827		

DISTRICT No. 4, composed of the townships of Lynn, Heidelberg, and Lowhill.

Commissioned.		Commissioned.	
Henry Long.....	May 16, 1818	Jacob Zimmerman.....	Jan. 6, 1832
Andrew Shifferstein.....	Nov. 3, 1820	W. Fenstermacher.....	May 21, 1834
Peter Hias.....	Aug. 13, 1821	Peter Schneider.....	Dec. 1, 1835
John Wold.....	April 25, 1822	George Rex.....	June 16, 1836
John Sieger.....	Dec. 12, 1821		

DISTRICT No. 5, composed of the townships of North Whitehall and South Whitehall.

Commissioned.		Commissioned.	
John Sieger.....	Feb. 5, 1816	Thomas Click.....	Sept. 24, 1829
George Schuener.....	Nov. 27, 1820	Henry Burkholte.....	July 9, 1830
Anthony Murich.....	Dec. 13, 1820	George Frederick.....	May 21, 1831
Jonas Hicker.....	Dec. 12, 1823	Solomon Grobel.....	June 6, 1836
Abraham Truxall.....	July 15, 1826	Joseph Kobler.....	March 7, 1838
Daniel Saeger.....	Aug. 28, 1826	George S. Hander.....	Feb. 25, 1839
John Nagle.....	April 26, 1827		

#### COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Charles W. Cooper, elected June 5, 1854; resigned September, 1855.  
 Tilghman Good, appointed October, 1855.  
 Hiram H. Schwartz, elected May 4, 1857.  
 Tilghman Good, elected May 7, 1860; resigned May 22, 1862.  
 Jacob Ross, appointed July 26, 1862.  
 E. J. Young, elected May 24, 1863; re-elected May 1, 1866; re-elected May 4, 1869.  
 J. O. Knuss, elected May 7, 1872, and has continued in office to the present time.

## CHAPTER IX.

### THE BENCH AND BAR OF LEHIGH COUNTY.

President and Associate Judges—Biographical Sketches of Attorneys—  
 Dates of Admission.

WHEN the territory now constituting Lehigh County came under the jurisdiction of Northampton, on its erection in 1752, the justices of the peace were the justices of the Courts of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, and the Orphans' Court. Lewis Klotz, of Macungie township, was one of the justices of the court in that year. In 1753, Peter Troxell was elected justice of the section known as Egypta, which later in the year was erected as Whitehall township. He also became a justice of the courts.

In the year 1763 a change was effected, by which the judges of the courts were commissioned from the justices of the peace. The earliest thus commissioned of whom any record exists was Henry Kookken, who was given the office in 1776. Then in successive years the appointees were as follows:

Frederick Limbach, justice of Upper Milford, 1777. Jacob Horner, justice of Heidelberg and Lowhill, 1777. Peter Kohler, justice of Whitehall, 1779. Peter Rhoads, justice of Northampton Town, 1784. Frederick Limbach, justice of Upper Milford, 1784. George Breinig, justice of Macungie and Weissenberg, 1786. Jacob Horner, justice of Heidelberg and Lowhill, 1787. Ludwig Stahler, justice of Upper Milford, 1788.

The Constitution of 1790 abolished the system of justices, and "a judge learned in the law" was appointed as president judge with associates.

The first president judge of these courts was Robert Porter, who had been elected to that office in the Third District (of which Lehigh became a part) in 1809. He was a native of Montgomery County, and the eldest son of Gen. Andrew Porter. Holding the first term of court in Lehigh County, Dec. 21, 1812, he continued to preside over the court until 1831, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Garrick Mallory, who held his first term of court in May, 1831, and served until 1836. The Hon. John Banks became his successor, and held his first term in May of that year. He remained in office until 1847, when the Hon. J. Pringle Jones was commissioned, who presided over the courts until 1851. In October of that year, at the first general election for judges in the State, the Hon. Washington McCartney was elected as president judge of the Third District, and held his first term in February, 1852. He continued in this position till his death, July 15, 1856. He was succeeded by his brother-in-law, the Hon. Henry D. Maxwell, who was appointed by Governor Pollock in July, 1856, and reappointed in December, 1856, and continued to discharge the duties of the office until Dec. 1, 1857.

The Hon. John K. Findlay was his successor, and held office until January, 1862. The Hon. John W. Maynard was elected president judge in October, 1862,





and held his first term in January, 1863, and his last September, 1867. The Hon. J. Pringle Jones again came to the bench in January, 1868, and served one year. The Hon. A. B. Longaker was elected as president judge in October, 1868, and took his seat in January, 1869. He held the position till July, 1878, when he resigned, and the Hon. Edward Harvey was appointed to fill the vacancy. In October, 1878, the Hon. Edwin Albright was elected president judge of Lehigh County, then constituting the Thirty-first District, took his seat in January, 1879, and still continues to discharge the duties of the office.

The first court formed in Northampton County, under the Constitution of 1790, embraced as associate justices Peter Rhoads and John Mulhollen, who were commissioned Aug. 17, 1791. Peter Rhoads was again appointed in 1806 and 1809, and upon the organization of Lehigh County he and Jonas Hartzell were appointed as associate justices of the newly-created court, and served until 1815. Since that time the following persons have served in that capacity:

Commissioned.		Commissioned.	
John Fogel.....	Sept. 9, 1815	Willoughby Fogel.....	Nov. 12, 1856
Jacob Stein.....	Nov. 11, 1823	Joshua Stadler.....	" 12, 1856
John F. Ruhe.....	" 3, 1838	" " " " " " " "	" 23, 1861
Joseph Sager.....	Jan. 14, 1839	Willoughby Fogel.....	" 23, 1861
Peter Haas.....	March 26, 1840	James Frey.....	" 9, 1866
" " " " " " " "	" 3, 1843	Jacob Erdman.....	" 9, 1866
Jacob Dillinger.....	" 14, 1843	Reuben Guth.....	" 9, 1866
Peter Haas.....	Feb. 28, 1848	" " " " " " " "	" 26, 1867
John F. Ruhe.....	March 29, 1849	Samuel J. Kistler.....	July 20, 1868
Peter Haas.....	Nov. 10, 1851	David Laury.....	Nov. 5, 1868
Jacob Dillinger.....	" 10, 1851	James Frey.....	" 17, 1871
Charles Keck.....	Aug. 7, 1855	David Laury.....	" 6, 1873
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "		

The Constitution of 1874 abolished the office of associate justice in certain districts, of which Lehigh County was one.

The first business in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County at its first term (December, 1812) was the admission of attorneys applying for the privilege of practicing in the several courts of the county. The following were duly admitted, viz.: George Wolf, Henry Wilson, John Ross, William McIlhinny, Francis B. Shaw, Frederick Smith, Charles Evans, John Ewing, Frederick J. Heller, William Spering, and Samuel Sitgreaves. Of these, only three, Henry Wilson, John Ewing, and Frederick J. Heller, were residents of Lehigh County.

Of the foregoing, Henry Wilson was a native of Harrisburg, and studied law in that place. He was a man of ability and character, and rose rapidly in the estimation of the people.

Frederick J. Heller had been admitted to the bar of Northampton County in 1797, and had been quite an active practitioner, but notwithstanding that fact little is now remembered of him.

John Ewing was another of the pioneer lawyers of Lehigh who has passed out of recollection. He lived for a number of years in the house on Hamilton Street now owned by E. J. Hart.

John Evans had been admitted to practice in Northampton County in 1803. He did a large amount of professional work in the Lehigh courts, and was re-

garded as one of the best lawyers who visited Allentown in the olden time. His family is now scattered.

Henry King was for many years succeeding 1815 the leader of the Lehigh bar, and enjoyed the most enviable reputation throughout Eastern Pennsylvania. He was born in the town of Palmer, Hampden Co., Mass., on the 6th of July, 1790, and received the rudiments of his education in that region. When about fifteen years of age he became one of the few select pupils of the Rev. Ezra Witter, who resided in the town of Wilbraham, Hampden Co. Under this teacher he finished his general education. In 1810 he commenced the study of law with an eminent attorney of New London, Conn., W. H. Brainerd, Esq., with whom he remained until the fall of 1812, when his studies were interrupted through the disturbed condition of the region, consequent upon the war with Great Britain. He removed then to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he completed his preparation for the bar in the office of the Hon. Garrick Mallory and was admitted to practice in April, 1815. It was very shortly after this that he removed to Allentown, where he was for some time the only resident lawyer, but was brought into contact with the eminent practitioners of neighboring towns, as Sitgreaves, Ross, Wolfe, Evans, Smith, and John M. Porter. In 1825 he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania for a term of four years, upon the expiration of which he was again elected. Before his second term expired, in 1830, he was chosen as a representative to Congress, which position he filled for four years. During his career in the Legislature he was most of the time at the head of several of the most important committees. He was chairman of the committee to remodel the penitentiary system of the State, and drew the bill which divided the State into districts and established the Western Penitentiary. The next measure with which he was identified was the well-known act of 1829 to reform the general code, in the preparation of which he was assisted by the "Prison Discipline Society" of Philadelphia, whose favorite project it was. Joel B. Sutherland, T. J. Wharton, and Judge King, of Philadelphia, had been appointed commissioners to visit several of the States, and report to the Legislature from the knowledge thus gained a system for the government of the penitentiaries. After a full examination they reported in favor of the system then in vogue in New York. This was strenuously opposed by the "Prison Discipline Society," who found in Mr. King an able and effective advocate in the State Senate. After a long and severe struggle the plan now in force in Pennsylvania was adopted. Mr. King also drafted the bills under which the Arch and Walnut Street prisons in Philadelphia were removed, and Moyamensing prison erected in their stead. So closely had he been connected with these reforms, and so active had he been in advancing them, that he gained much fame, and when the commissioners appointed by the king of Prussia to visit this country and report upon the





different systems of penal correction came here, they sought him out in his quiet home at Allentown, that they might confer with him. During four years of the time Mr. King was in the Legislature he was also chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Several important laws still in force on the statute-books of the State owe their origin to Mr. King, among them that for "recording releases for payment of legacies," for "preserving the lien of first mortgages," for "distributing the proceeds of sheriffs' sales." Many other laws prepared by him were included in the revised code of Pennsylvania. In Congress, Mr. King was an active tariff man and voted for the tariff of 1832, and opposed every reduction since. Differing in this and some other matters from the administration party under Jackson, he, at the close of his second term, retired to private life. He died a few years ago.

Charles Davis, who came to Allentown only a little later than Henry King, was a man of almost equal prominence professionally, while as a citizen he had few superiors in disinterested usefulness. Mr. Davis was born in Easton, Dec. 25, 1795, and pursued his preliminary legal studies in the office of Hon. Samuel Sitgreaves, being admitted to the bar on Jan. 6, 1817. In the same year he removed to Allentown. Here he resided until 1839, following uninterruptedly his profession, which developed a very extensive practice. Mr. Davis removed to Reading in 1839, and from there to Easton, his native place, in 1867. From this time until his death, which occurred quite suddenly on Jan. 19, 1873, he led a semi-retired life, but was in the full enjoyment of his faculties, and was frequently consulted by other members of the Northampton bar. In speaking of Mr. Davis, Judge Maxwell said, "It was worthy of remark that no attorney had ever been more diligent in the practice of his profession, nor more faithful to his clients or more interested and devoted to their interest; that, when his clients had committed to Mr. Davis their causes and business, he devoted to their prosecution and maintenance all the powers of his vigorous mind; that Mr. Davis had not only been an able, successful, and honorable lawyer, but had in other ways also proven himself a valuable and useful citizen; that he had always been a consistent, devoted Christian, and had, by his walk and conversation, honored his religious profession." M. H. Jones, Esq., in seconding the resolutions offered by Judge Maxwell, said, "That he could indorse unto approval every word that had been said in eulogy of Mr. Davis by Judge Maxwell, and that, in seconding the resolutions, he desired to bear testimony to Mr. Davis' worth and ability as a lawyer, and as a good and upright citizen; that he had been a man of undoubted talent and of great legal experience, and had remained in full practice until, from increasing years and declining health, he had been longer unable to attend to its demands; that his opinions on legal questions were highly valued by his fellow-members of the bar, and exhibited remark-

able clearness of mind,—this facile grasp of legal questions he had retained up to the time of his death."

The resolutions referred to were as follows:

"WHEREAS, Information has been received of the death of Charles Davis, Esq., the senior member of the Bar, who was admitted as an attorney of this Court on the sixth day of January, 1817, practiced at this Bar for several years, afterwards removed to Allentown, in the County of Lehigh, and subsequently to Reading, in Berks County, in which last-named counties he had a large and successful practice for many years, and a few years ago returned to this his native county, where he resided at the time of his decease.

"Resolved, That this Bar bear testimony to the high character and great worth and accurate legal knowledge of the lamented deceased. He was ever devoted to the interests of his clients; earnest and assiduous in the faithful discharge of his duties to men and the Court, and died at an advanced age, in full Christian hope.

"Resolved, That the members of the Bar will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning, and that an invitation be extended to the members of the Bar of Lehigh and Berks Counties to unite with us in paying this last mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow of the deceased, and to the Bars of Lehigh and Berks Counties, and published in the newspapers of this county."

Mr. Davis left a widow and one son, the Hon. J. Deputy Davis, who was State senator from Berks County.

Samuel Runk was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., Sept. 5, 1783. He received his early education at home and in its vicinity, including a knowledge of the classics and of the higher mathematics, with both of which he maintained a close familiarity to his end. Having passed over his general studies, he took up civil engineering as a specialty, and after several years spent in its theory and practice, made a trip, on foot, through Pennsylvania, and from Pittsburgh on a flat-boat, down the Ohio, in search of a future home. The diary of this journey contains numerous items of local interest, and some thrilling incidents in flat-boat navigation at that early day.

Not finding the West to suit him, he returned to Pennsylvania, and entered the law-office of Frederick Smith, at Reading, as a student, and in due time was admitted to the bar at that place, April 17, 1818. Soon after he came to Allentown, and was admitted to the bar of Lehigh County, May 4, 1819, and thereafter continued to reside here.

When he came to this county, this son was intensely German. He took a leading and active part in effecting a change. At a time when Sunday-schools were an offense to a large portion of the community, he was instrumental in organizing, and became the first president, of the first "Lehigh Valley Sunday-School Association" established in this valley. The first meeting to organize an English congregation in Allentown was held at his office, and largely through his efforts became successful. He became its treasurer for a number of years.

After the public school system was adopted, he was engaged from year to year, by the directors, to make the examinations of applicants for teaching; through these examinations many of the inept were dropped by the way.



He was never an aspirant for office, and never held office, except of a purely local character. He was burgess.

As a lawyer, he was thoroughly read in the standard works of his profession. Having come to the bar when a small number only of our State reports had been published, he grew up with them, and had read them all, a labor rarely achieved by those now coming in. As a counselor, he ranked with the most reliable at the bar during his period. None surpassed him in integrity.

As an advocate, he was not a dealer in sonorous rhetoric, but sought to acquire as complete a knowledge as practicable of the material facts of his cases, and to present them, with the law, as concisely as consistent with clearness and accuracy, and to rely upon the intelligence and the integrity, of the court and jury, to secure that justice which belonged to them.

He died May 21, 1848, after an illness of a few days, the result of a cold contracted at the preceding term of court. He was a good citizen and an upright lawyer. His remains repose in the dilapidated and neglected grounds of the congregation which his early efforts brought into existence.

Henry Jarrett, who began practice here in 1824, was the son of Isaac Jarrett, and was born in Macungie township, June 22, 1772. In 1798 he was elected justice of the peace for Macungie and Weissenberg townships. He was married to Elizabeth Heintz, of Macungie, in 1800. He was sheriff of Northampton County in 1812, when Lehigh was set off, and a few years later studied law with a Mr. Cook and a Mr. Kaulbock, and was admitted to practice as an attorney of Lehigh County Nov. 29, 1824. He resided during his early married life at Millerstown and Freemansburg, but after his admission to the bar removed to Allentown, and lived on Water Street, on the property now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Reader. In 1829, Mr. Jarrett became clerk of the courts of Lehigh County. He died Nov. 4, 1830, at the age of fifty-eight years. His son Phaon was admitted to the bar of Lehigh County in September, 1835. He graduated at West Point, and became a civil engineer. The only descendants of Henry Jarrett now living are Mrs. Angelina J. Troxell and Mrs. Margaret Reader, of Allentown, the latter at this writing being eighty-two years of age.

John S. Gibbons was a prominent attorney of about the same period as Mr. Jarrett. He was a native of New York State, born at Poughkeepsie, July 11, 1802. He removed to Philadelphia before reaching his majority, and studied for his chosen profession with two prominent attorneys of that city. In 1824 he came to Allentown, and was immediately admitted to practice. He followed the profession until his death, March 12, 1851, with great success. During the greater part of that period his office was at 531 Hamilton Street. He was a man of more than or-

dinary ability and of high character. From an obituary notice published in one of the local journals we quote: "Clear, calm, courteous, prudent, and prompt, he was at all times a most able advocate, a most formidable opponent, and when roused by a case, or an opposition that was worthy of his best efforts, he was an eloquent and powerful orator. A strict observer of professional honor and courtesy himself, he frowned indignantly on the petty artifices and low chicanery that with some men pass for professional skill, and held in utter sovereign contempt both the acts and the actors of those degrading practices."

The late Hon. Samuel A. Bridges, at his death the oldest member of the Lehigh bar, was born at Colchester, Conn., Jan. 27, 1802. He secured an academic education in his native town, and graduated at Williamstown College in the year 1826. He later studied law, and in 1829 was admitted to practice in his native State. In 1830 he came to Pennsylvania, first locating at Easton, and thence going to Doylestown. He, however, liked neither place, and soon came to Allentown, and remained here up to the time of his death,—his admission to the bar of this county occurring Feb. 1, 1830. Being a good lawyer he soon gained an extensive and lucrative practice, as well as the good will of our people. Under the administration of Governor Porter he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Lehigh County in 1837, and held the office for seven years. On the 22d day of February, 1848, he was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John W. Hornbeek, an old-time Whig, who died soon after having taken his seat in 1847. During the session for which he was elected the Mexican war ended, and the American government having been successful, succeeded in the acquisition of the Territory of Texas. Many very important measures were brought before Congress, and in all of which Mr. Bridges took a prominent part. He returned from Congress March 4, 1849. Lehigh and Bucks were then united as a district, and Hon. Thomas Ross, of Bucks, was elected in 1848 and 1850, and in 1852, Lehigh being then entitled to the candidate, Mr. Bridges was again elected, serving two years, from 1853 to 1855. After the expiration of his term he again vigorously and actively pursued the practice of his profession. But after a retirement of over twenty years from official life, he in 1876 was again elected to Congress, serving two years. His Congressional record throughout was a good one. A man of strong convictions of mind upon all subjects, and possessed of the courage to boldly assert them at all times, it mattered not to him whether in the minority or majority, they were his views and always honestly given, and with such forensic power and strength of language as to carry great weight.

Mr. Bridges abandoned his law practice a number of years since, and lived in retirement. He had long been the leading lawyer at the bar of this county, and his practice large and highly remunerative. While





in practice he devoted the whole force of his life to it. He was well read, and blended the analytical with the logical, and as an orator his style was picturesque and powerful. His devotion to the cause of his clients was a distinguishing feature of his character. Their cause was his cause, and the energy, force, and zeal with which he conducted all cases committed to his charge was the secret of his success as a lawyer. In all his business transactions he was prudent and careful, prompt in the discharge of his obligations, and exacting the same promptness from those with whom he had dealings. Socially he was a pleasant and companionable man, always having a kind word for all whom he met. He was a man of cheerful disposition and of many kindnesses.

Mr. Bridges died Jan. 14, 1884. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Wilson, the youngest daughter of James Wilson, a prominent and successful merchant of this city. She was a sister to Thomas Wilson, James W. Wilson, Francis Wilson, Mrs. Hutter, Mrs. Saeger, and Mrs. Dr. Martin. The lady died in 1864. One child, a son, was the issue of this marriage, but he died in his infancy. His second wife, Miss Martha Stopp, daughter of the late Joseph Stopp, deceased, survives him.

Of Peter Wycoff little can be authentically related, except the fact that he was born near Bound Brook, N. J., in 1808, studied law under Mr. McDowell, of Doylestown, was admitted to the bar of this county Sept. 3, 1838, and died March 8, 1877. His office was near where Evan Holben's now is. A few years, about the middle of his professional life, were passed in Philadelphia. He is remembered as an honest, upright man, a good office lawyer, and fairly successful in his profession. His widow, who was a daughter of Gen. William Brown, is still living.

Robert Emmett Wright, now the oldest attorney at the Lehigh bar, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 30, 1810. After attending for several years the school of Charles Wales in his native town, he entered the drug-store of John C. Baehr, in 1826. Two years later he came to Allentown and entered the employ of John B. Moser, with whom he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he went into the drug business for himself. But he had never cared particularly for this or any other line of mercantile life, and consequently he soon abandoned it and entered his name as a student of law, and upon Sept. 5, 1838, was admitted to practice. Almost immediately after taking up the duties of his profession he attained popularity, which was based upon his unselfish devotion to various public interests, as well as upon his generally recognized professional ability and trustworthiness. Politically he was and is a Democrat. While not in any sense a place-seeker, the possession of various fitting qualities led to his appointment to a number of honorable and responsible stations, in all of which he proved himself more than adequate. He was twice appointed district attorney by Attorney-

General J. K. Kane, and was twice given the office of postmaster at Allentown. He acted as school director for twenty-three years, and few men have done more than he for the advancement of the educational interests of the city, or, for that matter (though more indirectly), of the county. He also served two terms as burgess of Allentown. He was appointed a reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by Governor William Fisher Paeker, and published the first Index Digest of the Supreme Court Reports.

Always faithful in the discharge of whatever of duty devolved upon him, and always kind and considerate to all with whom he has come into contact, he has commanded the respect and affection of the people in the community in which he has passed the adult years of a long life. Few men have had more friends; few shown their worthiness of having them by so numerous unselfish labors for the good of individuals and institutions. It can be said of Mr. Wright that he has been unceasingly a public benefactor.

The subject of these few inadequate lines (which, however, are more extended and more full of praise than perhaps he would wish) was joined in marriage in 1836 with Maria, daughter of Charles Hutter, of Allentown. Their children are Carrie H., Charles (deceased), Ida (wife of Hon. Evan Holben), Mary (wife of Dr. Laubaeh), Sarah R. (wife of A. C. Brooks), Robert E. Wright, Jr. (born in 1847, now a well-known member of the Lehigh bar), J. Holmes Wright (born in 1850), Mary (deceased), Minna A. (wife of C. A. Miller), and J. Marshall Wright, the present district attorney.

Henry C. Longnecker, one of the best-known attorneys of his time, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., April 17, 1821. He was placed at school at Wilbraham, Mass., from whence he entered the Norwich Military University of Vermont, and was subsequently graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. After he graduated he chose the law as his profession, and entered upon its study in the office of Hon. James M. Porter. He was called to the bar Jan. 26, 1843. After the appointment of Mr. Porter as Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Tyler, Mr. Longnecker took charge of his law business, and conducted the same with entire satisfaction until the return of Mr. Porter from Washington, after which Mr. Longnecker concluded to make his residence in Lehigh County, and accordingly was admitted to the bar here on the 30th of January, 1844, and soon entered upon a successful practice. Upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, Mr. Longnecker volunteered, serving as lieutenant and afterward as adjutant of his regiment. He participated in all the principal engagements under Gen. Scott, which ended in the triumphal entry of the United States army into the city of Mexico. Upon his return from Mexico he was elected district attorney of Lehigh County by a very flattering vote, and in this capacity he acquitted him-



self with satisfaction. In 1851 and 1854, Col. Longnecker was a delegate to the State Democratic convention of those years. In 1856 the trouble in Kansas assumed a grave aspect, and Mr. Longnecker, like many earnest and conscientious Democrats of that day, opposed the principles by which his party was made the means of extending the area of slavery, and was afterward an ardent advocate of the measures of the Republican party. In 1858, Mr. Longnecker was elected a representative from Pennsylvania in the Thirty-sixth Congress from the Sixth District, which was then decidedly Democratic, and served as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. In the war of the Rebellion he became colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, and as such commanded a brigade in Western Virginia in 1861. He subsequently commanded a brigade at the battle of Antietam. Col. Longnecker was no ordinary man. In addition to the liberal education which he received he was endowed with a sound judgment upon public affairs, and his counsels were often invoked by those in power during the dark days of rebellion.

He died Sept. 16, 1871, and left a widow (a daughter of Mr. Samuel Lewis) and two children.

John D. Stiles, a native of Pennsylvania, settled at Allentown in the practice of his profession in 1844, and has been a very successful lawyer. He was (as the civil list in the preceding chapter will show) three times elected to Congress, the last time in 1868. On the expiration of his term, in 1871, he returned to the practice of law, in which he is still engaged. He had been three times a delegate to Democratic national conventions, the first being the convention of 1856, when he aided actively in the nomination of James Buchanan, as he afterward did in his election.

C. M. Runk is a native of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at Allentown, Aug. 31, 1846. He has had a successful practice, and is still living.

James S. Reese was one of the successful practitioners at the Lehigh bar, and became a member of the Legislature, as will be seen by reference to the preceding chapter giving the civil list of the county. He would doubtless have reached higher stations in the gift of the people had his life been spared, but he died quite young. He was a native of Easton.

E. J. More, who was admitted to practice in 1849, the year after Mr. Reese, was a native of Allentown, and died there. He studied his profession with Samuel Runk, and became quite a popular lawyer, especially as a counselor.

William Samuel Marx, in his time a leader of the bar, was born at Wescoosville, Lehigh Co., March 1, 1829, and was the son of Samuel and Magdalena (Beary) Marx. His father held several offices of public trust and honor, and while register of wills for Lehigh County removed to Allentown, residing opposite the court-house. William received his early education and preparation for college at the Allentown Academy, then under the charge of Mr. —

Douglass. He was ready for the freshman class of Princeton at the age of fourteen years, but on account of his youth was put off for a year, after which delay he was entered there. He was graduated regularly in the class of 1848, having for his classmates, among others, Rev. W. C. Cattell, D.D., late president of Lafayette College, and Henry C. Pitney, vice-chancellor of New Jersey.

He entered the law-office of Hon. Henry C. Longnecker, at Allentown, immediately, and after faithful study was admitted to the bar of his native county Feb. 5, 1850, before he was fully of age. He was characterized by great energy and determination, and early established himself as a force among his brethren at the bar. At that date the courts were regularly attended by Judge J. M. Porter, Hon. A. E. Browne, A. H. Reeder, and others, leaders of the Easton bar, and with them the younger men hesitated to contend; but Mr. Marx early demonstrated his willingness and ability to meet and cope with them in the trial of cases, and with more than ordinary success. He was appointed sheriff's attorney by Sheriff Nathan Weiler in 1853, and in 1856 was nominated and elected district attorney, and served the full term. His labors were arduous, because of an increase of important cases growing out of riots during the construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and in securing the conviction of some ringleaders he, by overwork, laid the foundation of ill health, which, later, culminated in the disease which carried him off. Among his associates of the bar he was early regarded chief, and had one of the most successful and lucrative practices before he had been ten years admitted. About 1860, on account of ill health, he associated with him in practice Hon. C. M. Runk, and continued the partnership until the autumn of 1864. In April, 1866, while trying an important case at Easton, he contracted a severe cold, and, unable to have it at once checked because of his duty to his client, it took a hold on his system which could not be shaken off, and after five months of sickness he died, Sept. 2, 1866, at the early age of thirty-seven and a half years. Mr. Marx was in politics an ardent Democrat up to the war, and in the campaign of 1860 a follower and great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and cast one of the thirteen straight ballots given in Allentown to that Presidential candidate. When the South chose the arbitrament of war, he was prompt to range himself on the side of the government, and never swerved in the fiercest contests of partisanship of the succeeding years to aid by voice and vote the administration of Abraham Lincoln in vindicating the constitutional supremacy of the laws. This course separated him widely from his party, then and now dominant in his native county. His later votes were consequently given to the Republican candidate. His nature was such that he always entered ardently into and pushed whatever he undertook, and, nothing of a politician, it was always easy to understand where he stood upon









any question of the day. His circle of friends and admirers was large, and many of them surviving can tell of interesting incidents in his career.

May 18, 1854, he was married to Josephine W. Baldwin, of Bloomfield, N. J., by whom he had four sons and one daughter. His widow and four children survive him.

Another strong lawyer, who, like Mr. Marx, died very young, was John Oliver. He was born at Easton, received his early education at Vandever's private school in that place, and then entered Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, from which he graduated, standing high in his class. Immediately commencing practice—he was admitted Nov. 3, 1856—at Allentown, he rose rapidly in his profession. He was popular and a good speaker, and therefore it was not strange that in 1870 he became the choice of the Republicans of the district for Congress. He lacked only about one hundred and fifty votes of defeating his opponent, E. L. Ackerman, although the Democratic majority in the district was very heavy. During the war Mr. Oliver was major of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. He died not long after his candidature for Congress, at the age of thirty-four, very widely and deeply lamented, and in his death the Lehigh bar lost one of its most brilliant ornaments. He was a man of strong character and yet very fine intellectual fibre,—a scholarly and polished gentleman.

George B. Schall, one of the members of the bar who has passed away, was a native of Trexlertown, and a graduate of Princeton College. He was admitted to practice in 1857, became successively district attorney and State senator.

Adam Woolever was a descendant of a family among the pioneers to this country from the Palatinate, named Wohlleber (Well-liver), numbering several brothers, one of whom first settled in what is now Columbia County, where a town located by them was given the name of "Woolever-Stetle" (Woolever-town). Another planted his home in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., while another nestled down amid the hills of New Jersey, within sight of the Delaware, and in the original home of the proud Lenni Lenapes. These hardy pioneers, having by hard labor founded a home, cleared the forests, and broken up the soil in Columbia County, anticipating rest and comfort in the days to come, had scarcely time to enjoy the fruits of their toil before the hand of oppression reaching across the broad ocean again grasped them, and by the unjust taxation of her Majesty Queen Anne, and some technical plan in the titles of land they occupied, deprived them of their rights and homes and compelled them to renew their efforts elsewhere. Almost disheartened, but braving the dangers and trials awaiting them, with Spartan energy they packed their humble furniture on sleds and, in the midst of a severe winter, wended their way through an unbroken and almost trackless way

to the Mohawk Valley, where they settled once more. From this hardy and determined race sprang Adam Woolever, the subject of this sketch, born in Franklin township, Warren Co., N. J., on the 7th of March, 1833, and the son of Adam and Diana Woolever. In his boyhood he enjoyed excellent educational advantages, and at the age of about fifteen he entered a store in Easton as clerk. After remaining for a time he entered the office of Judge Joseph Vliet, of Washington, N. J., and read law for one year. With a view to better opportunities for study he left Washington, and removing to Easton, entered the law-office of the Hon. Judge-McCartney, one of the most eminent lawyers of the day. Here he read law until 1855, when he was admitted to the bar. In March, 1855, he removed to Catsauqua and opened an office, continuing in practice until 1859, when in the fall of that year he was appointed by Sheriff Haines as his attorney, and served three years in that capacity. At the end of his term, in 1862, he was elected district attorney, in which official relation he served creditably for three years. In 1866 he, in connection with David O. Saylor and Esaias Rehrig, conceived the idea of starting the Coplay Cement-Works, now so well and favorably known, and which project proved successful. While thus engaged in manufacturing interests he continued the practice of law, and in the fall of 1869 was elected to the Legislature, serving creditably during the years 1870-72. In 1872 he was nominated in the Democratic caucus for Speaker of the House, but the Republicans having a majority, one of their number was chosen. In 1875 he was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives, in which capacity he served until the spring of 1877, when the Republicans gained the ascendancy and ended his term. From that time he lived a more or less retired life. He was also a candidate for the office of State senator, and at one time mentioned for the gubernatorial chair.

In 1876, Mr. Woolever published a very meritorious book entitled "Treasury of Wit and Humor," containing sayings of 931 authors, 1393 subjects, and 10,299 quotations,—a work favorably received by the press, as also by literary and professional men. He was a fine scholar, devoted much of his time to books, and was as thoroughly versed in the standard and light literature of the day as any man in the city of his residence. His social nature and genial temper made numerous friends, and rendered his home the almost daily meeting-place of many kindred spirits. His word ever was regarded as a law unto him. A man of generous, kindly impulses, with the hand of charity ever open for the needy and deserving, the poor ever found in him a practical helper and friend. As a citizen he was plain and unassuming, treating the poor and humble with the same deference as the rich and exalted. His simple and polite demeanor made him universally esteemed by all who knew him.

There were excellencies of character displayed in



his private life, there were traits of goodness and kindness and genial warmth and brightness exhibited in his social intercourse with those friends whose "adoption he had tried," which the world knew not of. Few men exhibit the best that is in them to the world. Those who have mingled in the strife of politics and have done battle in the arena in which selfishness and hardness and cynicism are a part of the armor of successful combatants, hide the better feelings of their nature from the gaze of the multitude. It was so with Adam Woolever. It was only to those with whom he was on terms of closest intimacy that he spoke without reserve of those things of which he thought most deeply. They only knew the enthusiastic love he had for all that is strong and pure and beautiful in humanity, and his detestation for falsehood, cruelty, and deception. He had the manliness of a man united with the tenderness of a woman. He was as straightforward and honest in the warmth of his friendships and the intensity of his dislikes as a child. He was bluff and hearty in his ways, with a keenly humorous instinct, but with an undercurrent of grave, old-fashioned courtesy and thoughtful consideration for the feelings of others. A gentleman because he possessed a gentle, kind heart, he was utterly incapable of mean and despicable things. His knowledge of history was remarkable; he had studied it as one who looks beneath the surface to discover the hidden springs of action which have changed the current of national life. He believed in the universal brotherhood of man, and all forms of oppression outraged the fine sense of justice which was a prominent trait in his character.

In politics Mr. Woolever was always a Democrat. He took an active part in every State campaign, and was popular with the masses as a speaker. With a clear perception of the issues involved, a lucid style of speaking, and a pleasing address, he combined an agreeable modicum of facetiousness, never failing to attract and hold the attention of his auditors. He was also equally successful as a lecturer; his productions evincing close thought, careful study, and great purity of language. He believed in "woman's rights," and the injustice and inequality of the laws of the various States with regard to women and their property was a subject upon which he could quote an array of facts absolutely unanswerable.

Mr. Woolever was married in January, 1857, to Miss Eliza Ann Saylor, only daughter of Samuel Saylor, of Hanover township. Their children are Lilly, Ida, Samuel S., Harry, Maggie, and three who are deceased. The death of Adam Woolever occurred on the 24th of September, 1882, in his fiftieth year. The virtues of his true heart were apparent in all his life to those who knew him best, and to them is known how much constancy, truth, and manliness, how much tenderness, kindness, and charity, are buried in his grave.

One of the foremost names in the history of the

bench and bar of Lehigh County is that of Edwin Albright, the president judge of the several courts. He was born Nov. 8, 1838, in the part of Upper Milford township which, since its division, constitutes the township of Lower Milford, and is of German origin. His ancestors settled here early in the last century. His parents are Michael and Maria Albright (Schaeffer).

After receiving a common-school and academic education, he prosecuted the study of the law with great zeal and success, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar. From this time he was engaged in the active practice of his profession until 1878, when he was elected to his present position. He was district attorney from 1865 to 1868, and served two terms in the Senate of Pennsylvania (1870 to 1876), having been elected as a Democrat for the first term in the district composed of Lehigh and Northampton, and for the second in that of Lehigh and Carbon Counties.

During his term of service in the Senate that body contained among its members some of the most eminent lawyers in the State; it covered the period immediately following the adoption of the new Constitution of 1873, which necessitated the enactment of a large body of most important laws. An opportunity was thus afforded for the application of his extensive knowledge of the law and its practice in the courts. He served on the Judiciary Committee, and was one of the committee of lawyers to examine and report upon an elaborate civil code which had been prepared by a commission. He ranked with the most eminent lawyers with whom he was associated in his legislative career, and the most important legislative enactments during this period bear his impress.

His administration of justice is distinguished for kindness, impartiality, firmness, and energy, while his decisions show great learning and research, are well considered, and rarely disturbed. He has earned and maintained the confidence of the people of his native county by a faithful discharge of every duty with ability and integrity.

In 1866 he married Rebecca Y. Sieger, and has children, a daughter, Bertha, and a son, Roderick.

Hiram H. Schwartz, who was admitted to practice in 1858, now a resident of Berks County, was a native of North Whitehall. He was, as will be seen by reference to the civil list, at one time superintendent of schools of Lehigh County. Removing to Kutztown, he was thrice elected as the representative of Berks County in the State Legislature. He is now judge of the Orphans' Court.

The late Alfred B. Schwartz, brother of Hiram H., was born in North Whitehall, graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, was admitted to practice in 1859, and by the time the war broke out had attained a very respectable clientage. He entered the army as captain of a company in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, and after considerable service returned home and died.







Simon Wright





*Edward Harvey*



Thomas B. Metzgar is the son of Nathan and Rebecca (Worman) Metzgar, the former a native of North Whitehall and the latter of Allentown, being a descendant of the pioneer Abraham Worman, who settled at and owned Crystal Springs. Mr. Metzgar removed to Allentown in 1830, when fifteen years of age, and his son was born there Dec. 25, 1839. He received his general education at the Allentown Academy under those excellent instructors, McClenahan, Chandler, and Gregory. Having very early formed the intention of studying law, he bent his energies toward that end. He taught school at Ruchsville, and subsequently, by invitation of Mr. C. W. Cooper, became instructor in the Allentown Grammar School. In 1859, when eighteen years of age, he realized his hope, and began reading law with Hon. Samuel A. Bridges. In 1860 and 1861 he continued his studies in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and, concluding the course, returned to Allentown, and was admitted to the bar on April 7, 1862. The success which attended him almost from the start proved the choice of profession to have been a wise one. His practice increased evenly and with satisfactory rapidity from year to year, as also did his personal popularity. In 1868 he was elected district attorney, and he discharged the duties of that office until 1871. Twice he was elected city solicitor, the two terms being separated by a period of several years. He was a delegate to several State Conventions of his party from this district, and in 1876 was the district delegate of his native county to the National Convention at St. Louis, which nominated the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden for President. Official or political life, however, has had but little attraction for Mr. Metzgar, and a large clientage has claimed the greater part of his time and energies. He has had an extensive practice in the Lehigh and other Eastern Pennsylvania courts and in the Supreme Court, and has been extensively intrusted with the settlement of estates. Mr. Metzgar was married Sept. 1, 1863, to Susan R., daughter of Solomon Sweitzer.

Edward Harvey, a prominent member of the Lehigh bar, was born in Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa., Jan. 17, 1844. He is the only son of Dr. George T. and Mary K. Harvey. After passing through the common school and the excellent private school of Dr. S. A. Andrews, in his native town, he completed his academic course at the Lawrenceville High School, near Princeton, in the State of New Jersey. In 1860 he was matriculated as a member of the class of 1864 at Princeton College. Deciding, however, upon entering the profession he has so successfully followed, he left college in his junior year and commenced the study of law at Doylestown, under the preceptorship of Hon. George Lear, then the leading member of the Bucks County bar, and subsequently attorney-general of the State. At September term, 1865, the subject of this sketch was admitted to practice in the courts of his native county. In November of the same year

he visited Allentown, and on the 8th of that month was, on motion of Hon. S. A. Bridges, admitted as a member of the Lehigh County bar. He took up his permanent residence in Allentown, Jan. 1, 1866, and commenced to practice his profession in the office of Hon. S. A. Bridges. By reason of his favorable introduction to the people of this county, and because he gave all of his attention without interruption to his profession, he soon acquired a lucrative practice, which has increased with his age and experience. Nor is his practice confined to the limits of his county; he is frequently called to assist in the argument and trial of cases in adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of the State, as well as in the Federal courts.

A pronounced Democrat, our subject has taken no greater part in politics than a good citizen should and an able speaker is compelled to. While indifferent to personal political preferment, he has earnestly desired that the principles of his party might prevail, and has not been negligent of efforts in behalf of their advancement. His legal ability received a fitting recognition when he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, being elected from the Senatorial District composed of Lehigh and Carbon Counties. He served creditably to himself and constituents, and was a member of the Committee on Corporations.

In March, 1877, the First National Bank of Allentown was compelled to suspend, through the failure of W. H. Blumer & Co., bankers. The board of directors was reorganized, and Mr. Harvey was chosen president. His position was a responsible and delicate one. Through his efforts the creditors and stockholders had secured to them large sums of money, and the assets of the bank were made to realize very handsomely. He remained in charge until June, 1878.

June 14, 1878, Mr. Harvey was appointed president judge of the Thirty-first Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the county of Lehigh, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Longaker.

He held the position until the close of the unexpired term, which was the first Monday in January, 1879. His experience at the bar, and his familiarity with the principles and decisions of his profession, enabled him to fill the place with great satisfaction to the bar and to the public. His appointment was a gratifying compliment, as it came from a Republican Governor,—John F. Hartranft.

Since his retirement from the bench he has vigorously pursued the practice of his profession. In 1878 he was asked to accept a nomination as an independent candidate for president judge of his adopted county, but peremptorily declined the use of his name. Again, in 1879, he was asked to accept the independent candidacy for judge of the courts of Berks County, but declined that also. In 1882 he was waited upon by a committee of the judicial conferees of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, and was asked to permit his name





to be used for the Democratic nomination. This also was declined by him.

Upon April 9, 1884, Judge Harvey was chosen by the Democratic State Convention to represent the Tenth Congressional District in the Democratic National Convention, to be held in Chicago, July 8, 1884.

Following are the names of all the attorneys admitted to practice in Lehigh County:<sup>1</sup>

Henry Wilson.....	Dec.	21, 1812	El. G. Schwartz.....	April	6, 1868
John Ewing.....	"	21, 1812	David Roper.....	"	13, 1868
Frederick J. Heller.....	"	22, 1812	H. C. Hunsberger.....	"	13, 1868
Henry Kung.....	May	15, 1815	Wm. H. Glace.....	"	13, 1868
Charles Davis.....	Feb.	3, 1817	Samuel A. Buttz.....	June	11, 1868
John Evans.....	"	3, 1819	W. D. Luckenbach.....	Aug.	3, 1868
Samuel Knack.....	May	4, 1819	George H. Rupp.....	Sept.	8, 1868
John D. Roncy.....	"	4, 1819	R. E. Wright, Jr.....	"	8, 1868
John S. Gibbons.....	Feb.	2, 1824	James S. Biery.....	"	8, 1868
Henry Jarrett.....	Nov.	29, 1824	Joseph Hunter.....	June	18, 1869
John J. Wirtz.....	Aug.	30, 1825	William S. Young.....	Sept.	8, 1869
Andrew L. King.....	Sept.	3, 1827	J. Winslow Wood.....	Nov.	1869
Jno. S. McFarland.....	Dec.	3, 1827	M. L. Kaufman.....	April	5, 1870
Silas H. Hickox.....	"	1, 1829	George K. Wilson.....	Dec.	12, 1870
Samuel A. Bridges.....	Feb.	1, 1830	James B. Deshler.....	Nov.	6, 1871
John W. Hunsbuck.....	May	3, 1830	E. A. Muhlenberg.....	March	3, 1873
Jesse W. Griffith.....	"	7, 1834	E. C. Lochman.....	June	3, 1874
Phaon Jarrett.....	Sept.	4, 1835	Harry P. Kramer.....	"	3, 1874
Aug. F. Boaz.....	Feb.	1, 1836	William P. Snyder.....	"	4, 1874
Peter Wyckoff.....	Sept.	3, 1836	J. M. McClure.....	May	4, 1875
Robert E. Wright.....	"	5, 1838	Willis J. Forrest.....	Sept.	16, 1875
H. C. Longnecker.....	Jan.	30, 1844	Nathaniel M. Orr.....	Nov.	8, 1875
John D. Stiles.....	Sept.	2, 1844	Oscar E. Hohman.....	April	11, 1876
William P. Miller.....	"	3, 1844	M. C. L. Kline.....	June	6, 1876
Nathan Miller.....	"	6, 1844	John M. Kessler.....	"	6, 1876
Silas E. Buzzard.....	May	5, 1845	M. C. Hemminger.....	Sept.	5, 1876
Robert S. Brown.....	Feb.	6, 1846	W. H. Muschitz.....	"	3, 1877
Charles M. Runk.....	Aug.	31, 1846	Edwin H. Stine.....	"	5, 1877
Charles W. Cooper.....	June	24, 1847	A. G. Dewalt.....	"	22, 1877
James S. Reese.....	"	—, 1848	Thomas J. Foley.....	Oct.	22, 1877
J. De Pny Davis.....	Sept.	3, 1849	R. A. B. Hausman.....	Jan.	7, 1878
Edmund J. Moore.....	Dec.	4, 1849	Henry W. Ross.....	"	17, 1878
Elisha Forrest.....	Feb.	5, 1850	Albert J. Erdman.....	"	28, 1878
William S. Marx.....	"	5, 1850	James L. Schadt.....	April	10, 1878
Henry W. Bonsall.....	"	2, 1852	A. B. Longaker.....	July	1, 1878
Gilbert G. Gibbons.....	Sept.	4, 1854	Charles S. Runk.....	"	9, 1878
Jas. R. Struthers.....	Nov.	13, 1854	Harry G. Stiles.....	April	14, 1879
Adam Woolever.....	April	9, 1855	J. L. Marsteller.....	Sept.	1, 1879
Uriah Brunner.....	Aug.	16, 1855	W. Lichtenwaller.....	"	1, 1879
John H. Oliver.....	Nov.	3, 1856	E. R. Lichtenwaller.....	Jan.	9, 1880
William H. Ainey.....	Jun.	6, 1857	Allen H. Foelt.....	April	12, 1880
George B. Scholl.....	"	6, 1857	Morris J. Hoats.....	June	7, 1880
H. H. Schwartz.....	May	5, 1858	John D. Ulrich.....	"	7, 1880
A. B. Schwartz.....	"	16, 1859	S. S. Duffy.....	"	7, 1880
R. Clay Hamersly.....	"	16, 1859	Henry J. Gorman.....	Nov.	9, 1880
Arnold C. Lewis.....	Aug.	10, 1859	Thomas F. Gross.....	Jan.	3, 1881
Robert S. Loyban.....	April	8, 1861	William J. Stein.....	"	3, 1881
A. W. Leyburn.....	"	8, 1861	J. M. Wright.....	April	11, 1881
Henry A. Bigler.....	"	7, 1862	E. G. W. Runk.....	June	6, 1881
Evan Holben.....	"	7, 1862	Philip McNulty.....	Sept.	12, 1881
Edwin Albright.....	"	7, 1862	T. F. Diegenderfer.....	"	12, 1881
Jacob S. Dillinger.....	"	7, 1862	F. M. Trexler.....	April	10, 1882
Thos. B. Metzger.....	"	7, 1862	E. F. Shook.....	June	5, 1882
P. A. R. Baldwin.....	Aug.	7, 1863	Henry J. Oneil.....	Sept.	6, 1882
Madison H. Biery.....	Nov.	9, 1863	A. P. Crilly.....	"	6, 1882
Wm. H. Sowden.....	Sept.	6, 1864	E. H. Reninger.....	"	6, 1882
John Rupp.....	Nov.	3, 1865	H. A. Weller.....	"	6, 1882
Edward Harvey.....	"	8, 1865	Enos F. Erdman.....	Nov.	21, 1882
Levi Snover.....	July	1, 1867	M. E. Schadt.....	"	21, 1882
Wm. H. Deshler.....	Sept.	9, 1867	Jonas F. Kline.....	Jan.	30, 1883
Henry S. Floyd.....	Oct.	28, 1867	E. J. Lichtenwaller.....	"	30, 1883
Const. J. Erdman.....	Oct.	28, 1867			

## CHAPTER X.

### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Biographical Sketches—The Old Homoeopathic College—Medical Societies.

THE earliest trustworthy information concerning practitioners of medicine in Lehigh County comes

<sup>1</sup> It must be borne in mind that quite a number of those whose names appear here were non-residents, and only obtained admission for the trial of special cases. Those who have been thus admitted are marked with an asterisk (\*).

down to the present generation in one of the official documents of Northampton County, nearly a century and a quarter old. This is an assessment-roll which shows that in 1763 three physicians resided in that part of Northampton which now constitutes Lehigh County. These were Dr. Gottfried Bolzius, of Northampton Town (Allentown), Dr. Carl Frederick Martens,<sup>2</sup> of Macungie, and another, unnamed, in Upper Saucon. Dr. John Hertzogh owned property in Weissenberg between the years 1763 and 1769, but nothing can be learned of him further than that fact. He certainly did not reside there in 1763, and it is doubtful if he ever did.

Dr. Bolzius, as one of the pioneer settlers of the infant Allentown, evidently found the practice of medicine an insufficient staff, for in 1766 he was in possession of "the shop and beer-house" which had previously been assessed as the property of David Deshler. Thus combining the avocations and the emoluments of publican and physician he was enabled to make a living at least, and we find him a resident of the little village as late as 1782. He had at least one patient of high degree, who was ailing with a most malignant disease, for when Governor James Hamilton was at Easton, he came to him to be treated for the cure of a cancer.

Dr. Felix Linn was a resident of what is now Lower Milford township some time prior to 1784, as in that year he sold a farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres, which "he bought of his father, Peter Linn, several years previous." This farm, on which he doubtless resided, was situated on the Hosensack Hill, about a mile south of the home of Dr. John H. Dickenshied.

A remarkable example of the heredity of inclination and pursuit is afforded by the Martin family, in which there have been five successive generations of physicians, counting from Christian Frederick Martin, who was one of the very earliest practitioners in Lehigh County.

Christian Frederick Martin, the progenitor of the family in America, was born in Prussia, Dec. 22, 1727, and was the son of a Lutheran clergyman, who was a man of eminence outside of the ministry, and at one time a member of the higher courts or cabinet. He received collegiate and medical education in Berlin, and very soon after graduating from the University of Medicine, he came to America with the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg and others, and settled at the Trappe, in Montgomery County, previously, however, traveling over Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. He married at the Trappe a Miss Schwartz, the daughter of a clergyman, and entered upon the practice of his profession. His wife died after she had become the mother of six children,—Frederick, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Ellen, and Mary. The eldest son removed to Otsego County, N. Y., and died there, and the

<sup>2</sup> The name should have been Christian Frederick Martin.





*Edwin S. Martin*





other two sons passed the whole of their lives in Montgomery County. Elizabeth married a Mr. Egner, and Ellen a Mr. Hartzell, while Mary became the wife of a Mr. Dickenshied, and was the mother of Dr. Charles F. Dickenshied. Dr. Martin married as his second wife Mary Miller, the daughter of a tavern-keeper at the Trappe. Soon after this marriage Mr. Miller, learning of a tract of land in Macungie township which was to be offered at public sale, advised his daughter to purchase it. She rode on horseback to the farm (near Emaus) on the day appointed, and made the purchase. To this place Dr. Martin and his wife moved about 1762, and there all of their children were born. These were Andrew, Jacob, George, Charles H., Peter, and Anna (who married Peter Bright). Four of the sons became physicians, and we shall presently have more to say of them. Dr. Christian F. Martin practiced medicine in Macungie and the surrounding country until near the close of his life, his "ride" covering Lehigh County, and extending far into Montgomery, Bucks, Northampton, and what is now Carbon County. He educated his sons in medicine by lectures on anatomy, illustrated by Eustache's plates, and others on surgery, obstetrics, practice, materia medica, and botany. He was a finished scholar, owned a large library, and was fond of teaching and demonstrating. He died on the 13th of June, 1812, aged eighty-four years, and was buried in the graveyard of the Little Lehigh Church, beyond Millerstown (now Macungie). The inscription upon the tablet at his tomb reads thus,—

"Hier 'Ruhet' in Gott  
 Der Christian Frederic  
 Martin  
 er wurde geboren dem  
 22ten Decbr 1727  
 und ist im Herrn entschlafen  
 dem 13ten Junius 1812  
 er bracht sein alter zu  
 84 Jahr 5 M. 22 Tage."

Mrs. Martin long survived her husband. She removed to Allentown, and lived with her sons until her death, in 1835, at the age of ninety-three years.

As has been heretofore stated, four of the sons of Dr. Christian Frederick Martin became physicians. First, Jacob (the eldest of the family, who took up the profession) commenced practice in Allentown about 1790, after studying with his father. He was postmaster from 1805 to 1814. He died in Allentown in 1834, aged fifty-three years. His wife was Jane, the daughter of tavern-keeper George Savitz, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters. The former were Edward F., Charles H., Tilghman H., Walter, Franklin B., William, and Thomas; the daughters were Mrs. Thomas B. Wilson, Mrs. John W. Hornbeck, and Mrs. E. B. Newhard. One of the daughters of Mrs. Wilson married the late ex-mayor, Dr. T. Yeager. One of the sons of Mrs. Hornbeck, Dr. M. E. Hornbeck, is now practicing his profession in

Catasauqua. The first five of the seven sons above named became physicians.

Edward F., the eldest son, settled and practiced in Weaversville. He died there, leaving a son, Walter, who also became a physician.

Charles H., the second son of Jacob, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania on March 6, 1839 (at the same time as his cousin, Frederick A., son of George). He commenced practice in Allentown, and continued it until his death, in September, 1860. He left three sons who became physicians, viz., Dewees J., Edwin G., and Henry F. The first named graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, practiced in New Jersey a few years, and then settled in Allentown and opened a drug-store, which he carried on until his death, in 1874.

Dr. Tilghman H. Martin is the son of Dr. Jacob and Jane Savitz Martin, and was born in Allentown on the 6th of December, 1809. He received an academic course in his native town, and early determined to follow the professional career of his father. He soon after entered the office of the latter as a student of medicine, and in 1829 repaired to Philadelphia, where he became a private student of Professor William Horner, of the University of Pennsylvania, and also attended a course of lectures at the Philadelphia Medical Institute. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1831, and, returning to Allentown, became associated with his father, to whose practice he succeeded. He was an active member of the Lehigh County Medical Society, as also of the State Medical Society. Dr. Martin was married in 1836 to Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel Kramer, of Allentown, to whom were born children,—Alfred J., M. Eugene, Daniel (deceased), Harvey (deceased), Thomas T., and two daughters, Eliza (deceased) and Mary A. (Mrs. H. K. Hartzel). Alfred J. graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1857, and became associated with his father in practice. During the late war their professional services were given gratuitously to the families of soldiers. Thomas T. also graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as a physician in 1877, and is engaged in practice in Allentown, his office being that formerly occupied by his father. M. Eugene and Daniel adopted the profession of dental surgery, in which the former is still engaged. Dr. Tilghman J. Martin was a Democrat in his political affiliations, and, though not especially active in the political field, was elected treasurer of the county of Lehigh, and filled various minor local offices. His death occurred Nov. 5, 1878, in his sixty-ninth year.

Dr. Edwin G. Martin is the son of Dr. Charles H. Martin and M. Angeline Goudie, daughter of Sebastian Goudie, a prominent member of the Moravian settlement of Bethlehem, Pa. He was born Oct. 3, 1836, in Allentown, and received his scholastic training at the Allentown Academy, under the instruction of Professors McClenahan, Chandler, and Gregory.



He chose for his life-work the profession in which various members of the family had attained distinction, that of medicine, and first prosecuted his studies in the office of his father. Later he became a student of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the spring of 1856. He at once became an associate of his father, to whose practice he succeeded at his death. He has since that time been actively engaged in professional labor, and enjoys an extensive general practice, for which his thorough training, not less than his abilities, have fitted him. Dr. Martin is a man of untiring industry, of unswerving integrity, and active and liberal in the encouragement of all projects looking to the material advancement and prosperity of the city of his residence. The duties of his profession are pursued with a kindly charity and benevolence that have left their impress and marked him as a benefactor to the needy and humble. He is a member of the Lehigh Medical Society and of the State Medical Society. He has manifested a commendable zeal in the furtherance of all educational enterprises, was one of the founders and since its organization has been secretary of the board of trustees of the Allentown Female College, and was also for years a trustee of the Muhlenberg College. He is now a trustee and secretary of the board of management of the Hospital for the Insane for the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania. He is a member and was the first president of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association. The material and business interests of Allentown have also received from him a decided impulse as trustee and secretary of the Jordan Manufacturing Company, as a stockholder of the Coopersburg Turnpike Company, the Bethlehem Turnpike Company, and the Lehigh Telegraph Company. He is a director of the Allentown National Bank, and president of the Board of Trade. He was during the war appointed surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and mustered into service for the emergency. He now holds the commission of surgeon of the Fourth Regiment of National Guards of this State. As a Democrat, Dr. Martin was elected mayor of Allentown in 1880, his able and judicious administration receiving the cordial indorsement of his party and insuring his re-election in 1882. He also served a term as coroner. He is an enthusiastic Mason, has been Deputy Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State, and was recently elected to the high office of Grand Commander of the same body. In religion he is a Lutheran and member of St. John's English Lutheran Church of Allentown. Dr. Martin was married on the 29th of August, 1861, to Miss Fannie S., daughter of the late Stephen Balliet, of Lehigh County. Children, Irene B. and Charles S.

Henry, the third son of Charles H. Martin, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and practiced in Slatington until 1862. He was during the war assistant surgeon of the Ninth Pennsylvania

Reserves. He emigrated to Colorado, where he is now engaged in mining operations.

Walter, son of Jacob, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to California, where he died on the day of his arrival.

Franklin B., son of Jacob, was also a graduate of the school from which most of the medical members of this family received their diplomas. He practiced at Fogelsville, Whitmarsh, and at Catasauqua, and died in the latter place.

H. George, the second of Dr. Christian Frederick Martin's sons who studied medicine, after the completion of his studies with his father, settled, about the year 1800, in Whipton township, Montgomery Co., where he remained until 1814, when he removed to Whitmarsh. He practiced there until 1850, when he moved to Philadelphia and went into retirement. He died in that city Dec. 8, 1862, aged eighty-three years. He left three sons,—Frederick A., Charles, and John A.,—who became physicians, all receiving their preliminary education from their father.

Frederick A., son of George, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania March 6, 1830, and during the next two years practiced with his father at Whitmarsh, but subsequently removed to Coopersburg, where he practiced until 1843. In that year he removed to Philadelphia, and opened an office on Third Street. In 1850 he retired from the more active duties of his profession, and went to Bethlehem, where he remained until 1867, when he returned to Philadelphia, where he now resides.

Charles, son of George, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, and during the next three years practiced in Whitmarsh and Mechanicsburg. He then relinquished the profession, and studied divinity at Gettysburg Seminary. He became pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church, in New York City, had charge of churches at Hagerstown and other places, and is now at the head of a ladies' seminary in St. Joseph, Mo.

John A. (son of George), following the family predilection, entered the same university from which his brothers had graduated, and concluded his course of study in 1836. He followed his profession about ten years at Whitmarsh, when his health failed and he removed to California, where he practiced, and also established a hospital. After an absence of two years he returned East, studied law in Philadelphia, and practiced at Norristown a few years. But his original taste for medicine seems to have returned, for he moved to Magnolia, Del., and resumed its practice. He died there, March 13, 1872, aged fifty-seven years.

III. Charles H., son of Dr. Christian Frederick Martin, after the completion of his studies with his father, settled in Allentown, about 1812, and practiced there until his death, May 31, 1844. He left one son, Charles L., who became a physician.

Charles Ludwig Martin, the son of Dr. Charles H.





*Charles L. Martin*





and Christianna Huber Martin, was of German antecedents, and born in Allentown on the 17th of February, 1821. He early determined to follow the career of his ancestors, and adopt a profession which has been represented in five successive generations of the family. After receiving a thorough academic education he entered the office of his father, a physician of skill and reputation, and attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the spring of 1841 with distinction. He at once located in Allentown, and for three years assisted his father, to whose practice he succeeded on his death, in 1844. He thus early found opened to him a wide career of usefulness, and by his skill and profound knowledge soon gained a reputation which brought an extensive practice and great responsibilities. Possessing a well-stored and analytical mind and mature judgment, his advice and counsel were frequently sought in consultation after he had abandoned active professional labor.

Dr. Martin was, on the 20th of February, 1845, married to Miss Matilda, daughter of Dr. Henry Detwiller, of Easton. Their children are three daughters—Lucy (Mrs. Isaac Ash), Matilda (Mrs. John Satterfield), Lizzie C. (Mrs. A. B. Fichter)—and five sons,—Dr. Constantine H., who graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York in 1866, and at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1868; Charles D., who graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1867, and is associated with his brother Constantine H. in practice in Allentown; Truman J., who received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1878, attended a course in the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1879, and resides in Buffalo, N. Y.; John Norton, who graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in 1880, and was admitted to the bar of Lehigh County in 1883; and William E., the latter a student of medicine. Dr. Martin was a Republican from the organization of the party, having previously been a staunch Whig. He on one or two occasions consented to the use of his name as a candidate for official position, but rarely found leisure amid the engrossing responsibilities of his profession for affairs of public moment. He was a man of extensive and varied information. He was fair and candid in his profession, stooped to no petty advantage, employed no unworthy methods, and never appealed to prejudice. His powers of perception were keen, enabling him quickly to determine the value of a cheerful and hopeful bearing with his patients. This ready tact, combined with a kindly and sympathetic nature, inspired strong confidence in his ministrations. Dr. Martin was an independent thinker, and the opinions he expressed on any question of medicine, science, morals, or politics were strictly his own. Treating the views of others with respect, he followed none. He was a close reader and thinker, and drew his own

deductions. In his intercourse with men his friendships were unfaltering, while his aversions were equally sturdy. This did not, however, affect his generosity nor modify his kindly instincts. He was known as a man of integrity, unblemished, pure in thought, honorable in motive, frank, manly, and gracious in all his ways. To no trust was he ever disloyal, to no principle recreant, to no friend insincere. His death occurred Nov. 26, 1883, in his sixty-third year, not less sincerely mourned in professional than in private life.

Rebecca, a daughter of Dr. Charles H. Martin, became the wife of Dr. John Mickley, who settled at Milton, Northumberland Co. Matilda, another daughter, married Dr. John Romig, of whom a sketch is given in this chapter.

IV. Peter, the fourth son of Dr. Christian Frederick Martin who chose to follow the medical profession, after a few years' practice with his father, settled on the Little Lehigh River, in Macungie township, and practiced medicine in the surrounding country until his death, about 1846.

Mary, the daughter of Dr. Christian Frederick Martin, was the wife of John Dickenshied, and the mother of Dr. Charles H. Dickenshied, and a daughter of Dr. Charles H. Martin became the wife of Dr. Samuel Young.

About 1794, Dr. John Frederick Ruhe, a native of Germany, came to Allentown, after spending three or four years in New York and Philadelphia. He had practiced in London, England, for about twenty-seven years, being an assistant to the king's apothecary. In Allentown he opened what was the first store exclusively for the sale of drugs, and his practice, as he was advanced in years, was confined to his office.

Some time prior to 1809, Dr. James Jameson came to what is now Allentown from Adams County. He was a large owner of stock in the chain bridge which was built a few years later, and he erected and lived in the toll-house at the end of it with the keeper, and had his office there also. He was considered a good surgeon and had a large drive, attending principally upon that class of cases where the knife rather than physic was needed. He left a son, James, who is now in Reading.

Dr. Charles F. Dickenshied was one of the old-line practitioners who enjoyed great professional popularity through a long period of active duty. He was born in what is now Lower Milford township, near Emaus, Jan. 22, 1791, and was the son of John and Mary (Martin) Dickenshied, his mother being the daughter of that progenitor of a famous family of physicians, John Frederick Martin. His father died when the subject of this sketch was eight years of age. He then lived in the family of his grandfather, Dr. Frederick Martin, the grandfather of Dr. Charles L. Martin. When about eighteen years of age he studied medicine with his maternal uncles, Drs. Charles and Jacob Martin. He entered the Medical Department



of the University of Pennsylvania and attended the lectures of such eminent doctors as the Bartons, James, and Physick, who in their day ranked at the head of the profession. After his graduation in 1817, he practiced medicine in the Milfords and surrounding country and soon had a large practice. He remained in the profession until 1858, when he retired after he had acquired a handsome competency. He was a strict allopath. He relinquished his practice to his sons, Drs. J. H. and Charles Dickenshied, the latter of whom died at the Trappe, in Montgomery County, thirty odd years ago. In 1858 he moved to Allentown, which has been his home since. With the exception of a few years, he has lived all the time at his late residence. When the war of 1812 broke out he entered the service as a surgeon's mate, and he was one of the latest lingering veterans of that war. He died Oct. 24, 1881, at the age of eighty-nine years and twenty-six days, probably the oldest male citizen of Allentown at that time. He left four children, one son and three daughters. They are Dr. J. H. Dickenshied, of Lower Milford, Mrs. Dr. Samuel Young, Mrs. Rev. N. S. Strassburger, and Miss Rebecca Dickenshied. His wife survives, and is eighty-four years of age. She is a sister of Michael D. Eberhard, who is eighty-five.

Dr. Samuel Young, a native of Upper Saucon, who has been spoken of as a son-in-law of Dr. Charles F. Dickenshied, was a regularly educated physician, who began practice at Cold Brook, Bucks Co., subsequently removed to Milford, and in 1872 to Allentown, where he died in 1883, in his seventy-fourth year.

Dr. Charles Dickenshied, son of Charles F., had a son Charles, who became a physician, and now practices in Trenton.

Dr. Samuel Young, who married a daughter of Dr. Charles F. Dickenshied, had a son Oliver, who practiced medicine in Berks County, and died there in 1863.

Dr. John H. Dickenshied is a grandson of John Dickenshied, who settled in Milford township, Lehigh Co., where he was industriously employed as a saddler. He was united in marriage to a Miss Martin, and had children,—Charles F., Mary (Mrs. Klotz), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Paul Knans). Charles F. was born in Upper Milford township, Sept. 29, 1792, where much of his life was spent. He early chose medicine as a profession, graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and after a brief interval of practice at adjacent points in Lehigh County, located in Upper Milford, where he pursued his profession uninterruptedly for a period of forty years. Dr. Dickenshied was regarded as a successful practitioner, well skilled in the healing art. He eventually removed to Allentown and retired from active labor. He married Annie Catherine Eberhard, daughter of Henry Eberhard, of Allentown, and had children,—Anna Maria (Mrs. Samuel Young), Diana (Mrs. N. S. Strausberger), Charles H., Rebecca M.,

and John H. The death of Dr. Dickenshied occurred in October, 1881. His son, John H., was born June 4, 1826, on the homestead in Upper Milford, the home of his boyhood having been also his residence in later years. He was educated at Allentown and the Academic Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and choosing the profession of medicine, entered the office of his father as a student. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1847, and at once became identified with the active practice of medicine as associate with his father. On the removal of the latter to Allentown in 1857, the doctor assumed control of the whole field of labor. His thorough course of study, excellent judgment, and wide experience from years of practice have placed him among the leading physicians of the county in point of skill and reputation. The doctor, in November, 1856, married Miss Amanda M., daughter of George Steinman, and has children,—Eugene H., Emma S., Ida M., Frederick S., Agnes L., Annie C., Charles F., and Mary E. Eugene H., after graduating at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, became associated with his father, and divides the labor attending their very extended practice. Dr. Dickenshied many years since became a member of the Lehigh County Medical Society. He is a director of the First National Bank of Allentown, and one of the board of managers of the Goshenhoppen Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He finds little leisure for matters of political concern, though a Republican in politics. Both he and Mrs. Dickenshied are members of the German Reformed Church.

Dr. George Van Buskirk, who attended lectures as early as 1801–2 at the University of Pennsylvania and the Jefferson Medical College, practiced at Millerstown during the war of 1812, and subsequently removed to Pottstown. A son now practices dentistry in Allentown.

Dr. Jonas Rothrock, a native of Northampton County, after attending a course or so of lectures, began practicing in 1818 at Freemansburg, and soon afterwards moved to Macungie, where he followed his profession for a short period. He removed to Haines Hill, in Berks County, where he died, after keeping a tavern for a number of years.

Dr. Jacob Stine, a native of Allentown, studied with Dr. Charles H. Martin during the years 1816–18, and afterwards practiced ten or fifteen years, or until his death. The attorney, Jacob Stine, is his son.

Dr. Matthias began practice at Millerstown about 1820, after being for a short time at Trexlerstown. He was popular and had fine abilities. About 1825 he left for Philadelphia, selling his practice to Dr. James B. Hahn, who five or six years later removed to New York State.

About 1821, Dr. Zangerly, a native of Germany, who had graduated at Philadelphia, commenced practice in Lynnvillle, Lynn township, and continued







*J. W. Dickerson*





*Mr. Comig*



until his death in 1859, achieving the reputation of being an unusually good physician.

Dr. Christopher Hoffstetter, a native of Württemberg, came to Emaus about 1825, and about 1836 removed to Illinois, where a few years subsequently he found the ills of life unbearable and committed suicide.

Dr. Griffith Schall, who practiced in Lehigh County for a very long period, was a native of New York State, and was born in the year 1800. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and immediately afterwards began practice in Heidelberg. In 1829 he succeeded Dr. John Romig, in Fogelsville, and about 1850 removed to Hecktown, where he practiced until within a few months of his death, which occurred in 1882. His practice had extended through sixty years. He left a son, Joseph Schall, who is now a physician in Meadville, Crawford Co., Pa. A son, William, studied with his father, and practiced a few years, but died in early manhood.

Dr. Henry Schall, a brother of the subject of the foregoing mention, born in New York State, was also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced in Saegersville and in Heidelberg township. He died in 1837, aged thirty-eight. His wife, Rachel Steckel, being aware that his end was near, his disease being consumption, studied medicine with her husband, and upon his death took up his practice and supported her family of six children. Three sons were sent to and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, becoming physicians. John D. settled at home, and there followed his profession. Griffith H. located near Lehighon, in Carbon County, afterwards moving to Slatington, where he died in 1881. James practiced in Whitehall and Breinigsville, removed to Meadville, Pa., and subsequently to Texas, where he died about 1866, aged thirty-five years.

Dr. Jesse Griffith was quite a well-known practitioner in Millerstown and vicinity for eight or ten years succeeding 1830. He came from and returned to Philadelphia.

Dr. Joseph Young, a native of Bavaria, who studied medicine and graduated at Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, came to this country about 1830, and three years later settled in Emaus. After practicing there a few years he returned to his native land, and marrying there, brought his bride to this country and settled in Macungie in 1842. Four years later he removed to Milwaukee, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Dr. William F. Danowsky, of Poland, who studied medicine, graduated, and married in his native land, came to this country in 1836, after serving as physician and surgeon on a Polish whaler for eighteen months. He settled in the Saucon Valley, where he practiced for a short time, and then moved to Emaus, where he remained a number of years. He then located in Allentown, and in 1853 commenced the manufacture on a small scale of illuminating gas.

This resulted in the establishment of the Allentown gas-works, of which Dr. Danowsky may be considered the founder.<sup>1</sup> In 1860 he went to live on a farm in Union County, but subsequently returned to Allentown, where he died in 1875. Dr. E. J. Danowsky, druggist, is his son.

Dr. Christian F. Schultz, a native of Brunswick, Germany, who graduated in medicine in Utrecht, Holland, and in anatomy from a school of his native town, came to this country in 1840 and settled in Emaus as a partner with Dr. William Danowsky. In 1842 he removed to Maryland, and thence to the West Indies, but in 1844 returned to this country and again located at Emaus, where he still lives.

John Romig, M.D., was descended from a family of German origin which early emigrated to America. John Adam, the grandfather of the doctor, was a resident of Lehigh County, where his son John was born, and followed during his active life the business of a miller. He married Hannah Koehler, of the same county, and had children,—Joseph, Peter, John, Charles, William J., Judith, Rebecca, and Mary. John, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born Jan. 3, 1804, in what is now known as Centre Valley, Lehigh Co. Here and at Allentown the years of his youth were spent in pursuit of such advantages of education as were afforded by the schools of the day. In the fall of 1820, when seventeen years of age, having decided upon a professional career, he entered the office of Dr. William I. C. Bamm, formerly of Reading, who had recently removed to Allentown, as a student of medicine. His studies were continued under his preceptor for four years, during which period three courses of lectures were attended at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1825. Fogelsville was the scene of his earliest professional labors, after which he removed to Allentown, and in 1838 engaged in active practice of a general character. With the exception of a brief interval as a practitioner in the city of Baltimore, it has since been his residence. He was married in 1826 to Miss Eliza Fogel, daughter of Solomon Fogel, of Fogelsville, whose death occurred in 1828, when he was again married in 1830 to Miss S. Matilda Martin, of Allentown, to whom were born a large family of children. The survivors are John, William H., George M., Hannah L. (Mrs. Joshua Hunt), Anna J. (Mrs. Joseph Hunt), and Matilda. The death of Mrs. Romig occurred Oct. 2, 1883. The professional labors of Dr. Romig in Lehigh County extended over a period of more than half a century, during which time he enjoyed a large family practice, and was regarded as a physician of skill, discretion, and a wide experience. In response to the demands of his patients, and in accordance with his convictions, Dr. Romig, in 1834, embraced the principles of the

<sup>1</sup> See history of Allentown.





homœopathic school, to which for a brief period he devoted himself exclusively. In connection with Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia, and Dr. H. Detwiller, of Easton, he in 1836 established the North American Academy of Homœopathy at Allentown, which was the first homœopathic school of medicine in America. He graduated from this institution on the 14th of August, 1838, and subsequently, as one of its faculty, filled the chair of obstetrics.

In 1880 he retired from active practice, having been succeeded by his sons, Drs. William H. and George M. Romig, the former of whom graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, and from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1871. George M. received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, and from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1870. They are exponents in the practice of both schools of medicine.

Dr. Romig was early made a member of the State Medical Society, though in later years not among its active workers. His political convictions are in harmony with the platform of the Republican party, though he has found little leisure for participation in the exciting arena of politics. He has been for years an elder of the Presbyterian Church of Allentown.

Dr. William J. Romig, one of the best known medical men of the county, was a younger brother of Dr. John Romig, and was born June 18, 1821. He studied with his brother and at Jefferson Medical College, and commenced practice at Catasauqua, though he subsequently located at Allentown. He retired from practice in 1872, and was preparing to resume when he died suddenly of pneumonia on April 10, 1883, aged nearly sixty-two years. Dr. Romig was favorably thought of in a very wide circle, not less for his qualities as a man than because of his abilities as a physician. He was one of the earliest and sturdiest leaders in the anti-slavery movement, and was foremost in almost every good cause, deeply interested in Christianity and the welfare of the church, a strong advocate of temperance, and a vigorous agitator for the advance of the cause. Dr. Romig was twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united Dec. 9, 1845, was Miss Mary Royer, of Allentown, by whom he had four children. He was married to his second wife, Miss L. Anna Matthews, of Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1855.

The first person who attended to the medicinal wants of the people in Weissenberg and the surrounding country was the Rev. John Helfrich. His successor was his son, Dr. John Henry Helfrich, who was a very successful physician and enjoyed a large practice.

Dr. Frederick A. Wallace, of Easton, went to Hynemansville, in Weissenberg township, in 1845, and practiced there until 1850, when he moved to Philadelphia. Subsequently he removed to Fox Lake, Wis., where he now lives. He was succeeded

by Dr. Frank Nice in 1852. Dr. Frederick Seiberling, now of Lynn township, practiced in Weissenberg about eight years, dating from 1862, and H. A. Saylor for four years subsequent to 1871, when he served a term as prothonotary of Lehigh County, and then returned to Hynemansville and resumed the duties of his profession. Dr. Joshua Seiberling began practice in this locality in 1875, and Dr. John Brunner about the same time.

Joshua Kern, a native of North Whitehall, studied medicine with Dr. John Romig, of Allentown, and graduated in 1846 from the Jefferson Medical College, commencing practice immediately afterward at what is now Orefield, in South Whitehall. He is still in practice.

Thomas B. Cooper, the son of Peter and Susannah Cooper, was born Dec. 29, 1823, at Coopersburg, Lehigh Co., Pa. He, after a preliminary course of study, received a thorough scholastic training at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and, choosing medicine as a profession, entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated on the 1st of March, 1843. He was, on the 14th of October, 1845, married to Miss Elmira C. Shantz, whose children are Alice Blanche, Oscar F., Tilghman S., Llewellyn H., Thomas E., and Elmira.

Dr. Cooper began his professional career at Coopersburg, and very speedily achieved both reputation and an extended practice. His love for his profession was strong, and his ability to respond to the demands of a great number of patients so remarkable that his field of labor was supplied on his death by four physicians, with practice sufficient for each.

The doctor, as a relaxation from the arduous duties of his profession, devoted much attention to the political issues of the day. As a Democrat, he was in 1860 elected to Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, composed of Lehigh and Bucks Counties, the canvass being a very closely contested one, and success the result of his untiring energy and personal popularity.

Dr. Cooper, in his business methods, was thorough and upright, and in all his professional career keenly alive to the important interests intrusted to his skill and judgment. He possessed a vigorous mind, acute perceptions, and great energy. In his religious preferences he was a Lutheran, having connected himself with that church while a student at Gettysburg. His death occurred April 4, 1862, at his home in Coopersburg.

Dr. William Herbst is of German parentage, his grandfather, John, having been a manufacturer of German cloths in Mueschwitz, Saxony. Among his children were two sons, who emigrated to America, — John G., a resident of Northampton County, and Frederick William, who graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1827, and settled in Pike township, Berks Co., where he prac-





*Wm. B. Carpenter*







*William Herbst*





*Samuel S. Miller M.D.*



ticed for a continuous period of forty years. Later in life the city of Reading became his home, where his death occurred in 1880.

He married Miss Catharine, daughter of George Schall, of Pike township, Berks Co., and had children,—George, Mary (wife of Rev. G. A. Hinterleitner, of Pottsville, Pa.), William, Hannah (Mrs. E. W. Gilbert, of Reading), and John (deceased). William was born Sept. 24, 1833, in Pike township, Berks Co., and received his education at the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., after which he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855. He located at Trexlertown, Upper Macungie township, and has since enjoyed an extended practice. His skillful treatment of the many forms of disease has brought him into intimate professional relations with the leading families in a large area of territory, and given him an exclusive field in the village of his residence, where he is the only physician. The doctor has made a specialty of the science of botany, his attainments having secured for him a professor's chair in Muhlenberg College, Allentown, which he filled for seven years. He has been since 1860 a member of both the State and County Medical Societies. He was for thirteen years associated with the Lehigh County almshouse as physician. The doctor was married, in 1858, to Elnora B., daughter of David Schall, of Trexlertown. Their children are H. Herbert, a graduate of Muhlenberg College, and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, who is a practitioner at Wilmington, Del., and one daughter, Carrie. Dr. Herbst is a director of the Allentown National Bank, and actively identified with the business interests of the township in which he resides. In religion he is a Lutheran, and member of the Lutheran Church of Trexlertown. In politics he is a Democrat, but not active in the arena of politics.

Aaron Miller, M.D., traces his lineage for several generations to Christian Miller, Sr., who was born June 5, 1706, and died July 11, 1785. His son Christian, Jr., was born Jan. 6, 1741, and died Oct. 21, 1763. The birth of Peter, son of the last named, and grandfather of Dr. Aaron Miller, occurred Jan. 19, 1772, and his death Aug. 22, 1855. He was married to Maria Bachman, daughter of Nicholas Bachman, with whom he spent sixty-two years of married life. His son Peter was born Dec. 4, 1802, and married Magdalena, daughter of the late Joseph Saeger. Their children are Maria L. (married to Levi Krauss), William F. Miller (deceased), Matilda (married to Hon. Samuel J. Kistler), Joseph F. Miller (deceased), Owen H. Miller, Aaron S. Miller, M.D., Edward P. Miller, M.D., Sophia R. (married to Dr. William G. M. Seiple, of Leighton), and Sarah A. Miller (deceased).

Aaron, the subject of this sketch, was born July 1, 1839, in Saegersville, Lehigh Co., Pa., where his early life was passed. He received his earliest education at

the village school, and later became a pupil of the leading school of Allentown, after which he prosecuted his studies at Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa. He early decided upon a professional career, and in 1859 began the study of medicine with Dr. David O. Mosser, of Breinigsville, Lehigh Co., which was continued with Dr. D. D. Shade, of Steinsville, Pa. He attended lectures at the Medical College of the University of New York, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1862. He first located at Germansville, Pa., and after a successful practice of two years removed to Saegersville, where he has since followed his profession. From the first Dr. Miller enjoyed an extended practice, which has also been successful and lucrative. Like most country practitioners he engages in a general practice, including such occasional cases of surgery as come under his observation. He is a close student, drawing his wisdom not less from experience than from intelligent reading of the standard works of the day. The doctor was married in 1863, to Miss Sarah K., daughter of William Mosser, of Albany, Berks Co. Their children are Cora A., Peter W., Maggie S., Sophia R., and Franklin A. The doctor is in politics a Republican, but so exclusively devoted to his profession as to have little leisure for matters of public concern. He is the owner of a productive farm, and is also a director of the Saegersville Slate Mining and Manufacturing Company, and engaged in other business operations. He is in religion a member of the German Reformed Church, of Heidelberg.

Jacob S. Shimer, M.D., son of Charles B. Shimer,—born in Shimersville, in Upper Milford, April 4, 1836,—studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the spring of 1857. The same year he entered into partnership with Dr. Samuel R. Rittenhouse, in Macungie, where he practiced medicine for eleven months. Married the same year Miss Carolina C. Smith, of Philadelphia. Removed in the year 1858 to Bethlehem, where he practiced his profession for only a few months, and removed to his native place (Shimersville), and practiced medicine for about six years. He sold his property in 1865 to Dr. A. M. Sigmund. In 1863 Dr. Shimer united himself with the Evangelical Association, and was licensed in the spring of 1866 as a minister of the gospel. He continued to preach the gospel in several circuits of the church, in Montgomery County, Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia for several years. He was then compelled to resign his ministerial charge on account of poor health, and returned to his medical profession, and is since practicing medicine in Philadelphia. Besides his medical business, he has been since 1880 a corresponding editor of a non-sectarian quarterly magazine, *Vierteljahrsschrift für Wissenschaftliche und Praktische Theologie* (in German), published by Lauer & Yost, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Albert M. Sigmund, son of Frederick Sigmund, the ironmaster, was born in Upper Milford on Feb.





27, 1839. He studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1860; went in practice the same year with Dr. J. H. Dickensheid, in Lower Milford; went the same year, when his father died, in partnership with his brother Henry, and purchased their father's furnace (Hampton Furnace), and became also an ironmaster. In 1863 he was commissioned surgeon in the Union army for about two years. In 1865 he purchased the residence of Dr. Jacob S. Shimer, situated in Shimersville, where he practiced medicine over seven years, and died April 10, 1872, aged thirty-three years, one month, thirteen days.

Dr. Theodore C. Yeager, son of the Rev. Joshua Yeager, studied medicine with Dr. Charles L. Martin, of Allentown; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced in Allentown until his death, Jan. 14, 1874, at the age of thirty-five years. He was elected mayor of the city in 1873.

Dr. Charles Appel, born in 1841, studied medicine in the Pennsylvania University, and went in practice in 1872 in Zionsville, in Upper Milford; and is still practicing there.

Dr. Robert C. King, born in 1854 in Northampton County, studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania; graduated in 1875. During the last eight years he has been a practicing physician in Limeport, in Lower Milford.

**History of Homœopathy in Lehigh County.**<sup>1</sup>—Homœopathy was introduced into Lehigh County, in the fall of the year 1830, by two Lehigh County men, Dr. John Romig, of Allentown, and Rev. John Helfrich, of Weissenberg township. Dr. Romig, who remains with us to this day as one of our most esteemed citizens, had up to that time been an allopathic physician. As such he was very popular and had a large practice. Rev. Helfrich ministered to the spiritual wants of several congregations in this and adjoining counties. Both gentlemen had been induced to take up the new system of medicine by Dr. William Wesselhoeft, of Bath, Northampton Co., who, before his conversion, had also been an allopathic physician of great ability.

Dr. Wesselhoeft was among the first homœopathic physicians in this country, and became an enthusiastic advocate of the new system. He had seen the evil effects of allopathic practice, and with indomitable will set himself to the task of making a change for the better. It was in the fall of the year 1830 that he began to make weekly visits to the house of Rev. Helfrich, in Weissenberg, for the purpose of instructing the latter in homœopathic practice. Here a number of patients were regularly present, so that the new healing system could at once be put to a practical test. The results of this clinic and dispensary were very encouraging, and these meetings were kept up until Aug. 23, 1834. On this day was organized a society, known as "The Homœopathic Society of Northampton

and Adjacent Counties," which, of course, included Lehigh. The members from Lehigh were, besides Dr. Romig and Rev. Helfrich, two German physicians, Dr. Joseph Pulte and Dr. Adolph Bauer. Dr. Pulte had hitherto practiced in the village of Trexlertown for a short time as a homœopath. He is now living in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is considered one of the foremost homœopathists of the city, and where the Pulte Homœopathic Medical College has been established in his honor. Dr. Bauer practiced homœopathy for a short time in Lynn township, this county.

The Homœopathic Society held regular meetings at Bethlehem, Allentown, and at the residences of its members. Its objects were the advancement of homœopathy among the profession, interchange of experience, and mutual improvement. The result of these meetings was the establishment of a homœopathic school at Allentown, which its founders called "The North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art." This was *the first homœopathic medical college in the world*. It was founded on the 10th of April, 1835, the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Hahnemann, the celebrated founder of the homœopathic system.

Some time previous to this Dr. Constantine Hering had begun the practice of homœopathy in Philadelphia. He was requested to come to Allentown and be president of the new college. He accepted the call, and became the leading spirit of the institution. The faculty of the academy comprised the following gentlemen: Drs. Hering, William Wesselhoeft, E. Freytag, John Romig, J. H. Pulte, and Henry Detwiller. The last named resided at Hellertown, Northampton Co. He was the man who, on the 24th of July, 1828, had prescribed the first dose of homœopathic medicine ever given in this State. The remedy was *pulsatilla*, and was given to a lady at Bethlehem on whom several doctors had tried all their remedies without success. Dr. Detwiller cured her very speedily by the use of the above-named remedy.

The course of instruction followed in the Homœopathic Academy was of a high standard, and given entirely in German. Its annual session lasted from the 1st of November to the 31st of August. The buildings occupied by the school were three stories high, and had two wings, each sixty by forty feet. While it was in operation several homœopathic books were translated from the German, and a monthly journal known as the *Correspondenzblatt der Homœopathischen Aerzte* was published.

The academy continued to flourish for about six years, when, unfortunately, its treasurer, Mr. John Rice, became financially embarrassed. Mr. Rice up to this time had been a man of high standing in the community, and was cashier of the Northampton Bank, which was located at Allentown. This bank failed, and a general panic followed. As Allentown then was but a small country town, with no prospect of an early escape from the results of the panic, the

<sup>1</sup> By F. J. Slough, M.D.



above-named medical gentlemen thought it best to separate and introduce homœopathy into different sections of the country. Accordingly, Dr. Hering, the president of the academy, removed to Philadelphia, where he became very eminent, and took a leading part in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Wesselhoef removed to Boston. There he became one of the most prominent homœopaths of that city, and at his death left his sons to perpetuate the honor of his name. Dr. Pulte, as before stated, went to Cincinnati, where he still resides as one of the most honored physicians of the West. Dr. Romig remained in Allentown, and Dr. Detwiler subsequently removed from Hellertown to Easton, where he remains to this day, being known and respected throughout the entire Lehigh Valley. There is no doubt that the action of these men in thus separating and introducing their medical system into new parts of the country was a wise one, as the result was for the benefit of a much greater part of the population.

The only homœopathic physicians remaining in the county after the close of the academy were Dr. John Romig and Rev. John Helfrich, who had graduated at the academy during its existence here. Their number was not increased until 1846, when Dr. J. Henry Helfrich, son of Rev. John Helfrich, who had just graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College, in Philadelphia,—there was no homœopathic school in existence at that time,—began to practice at Kern's Mill, Lehigh Co. A few years later he took up his father's practice in Weissenberg. Here he remained until 1858, when he removed to the village of Fogelsville, Lehigh Co. In 1866 he left this place and went to Kutztown, Berks Co., where he practiced for eleven years. In the spring of 1877 he sold out his business in Kutztown, and came to Allentown, where he is still located as an active practitioner. Dr. Helfrich is a man of wonderful endurance. It is doubtful whether any physician in the county has worked harder during his life in the practice of his profession. Wherever he located he had a very extensive practice. He devoted his whole time to his chosen work, and no outside influences had any charms for him.

In 1849, Rev. John Helfrich, M.D., published a German work on homœopathic veterinary practice. This was the *first book on this subject* published in this country.

From 1846 to 1862 no physicians in this county took up homœopathy exclusively, though there were several who practiced it along with the old system. Such were Dr. Charles L. Martin, of Allentown, and Dr. Samuel R. Rittenhouse, of Millerstown, now Macungie. About the year 1865 the latter removed to Reading, where he became an exclusive homœopapist, and one of the leading physicians of that city. During the same period Dr. William Herbst, of Trexlertown, and Dr. Joshua Kern, of Siegersville,

began to practice homœopathy to some extent, as they have continued to do until the present day.

Since 1835 many families in the county have procured works on domestic medicine, based on the new system, together with a case of homœopathic remedies. In this way many who had no homœopathic doctor in their vicinity have been able to cure their own ailments and to prevent serious illness.

In the beginning of 1860, Frank J. Slough, of Claussville, this county, began the study of medicine, and of homœopathy in particular, with Dr. J. Henry Helfrich, then residing at Fogelsville. On the 3d of March, 1862, he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia as the first graduate of that institution in this county. Within a month thereafter Dr. Slough entered into partnership with his preceptor at Fogelsville. In this position he remained until November, 1864, when Dr. Helfrich removed to Kutztown, leaving his partner, who had shortly before become his son-in-law, alone at the former place. Dr. Slough continued to practice at Fogelsville until October, 1875, when he left that field in charge of his brother, Dr. Chester Slough, and came to Allentown. Here he established, in connection with his professional practice, a homœopathic pharmacy, locating it at No. 845 Hamilton Street, corner of Ninth. This sort of pharmacy was then a new thing, not only in Allentown, but in all Eastern Pennsylvania, except Philadelphia. It naturally caused quite a sensation, as it was not a small affair, but a large and well-stocked drug-store, attractive and fully up to the times, or rather ahead of the times, as they were then. It proved a complete success, and powerfully influenced the community in favor of homœopathy. Meanwhile, Dr. Slough's professional practice increased so much that in February, 1877, he sold the pharmacy to Dr. J. Henry Helfrich, who at that time moved into this city from Kutztown. Dr. Helfrich continued the business at the same place for several years, when, his practice having also become quite extensive, he gave it into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. A. M. Slough, wife of Dr. F. J. Slough.

When Mrs. Slough had taken charge of the pharmacy she devoted her time almost exclusively to the advancement of the business. Her husband, Dr. F. J. Slough, still continues a large practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Homœopathic Society of the Lehigh Valley, and of the Homœopathic Pharmaceutical Association of Pennsylvania.

In 1866 homœopathy began to gain new advocates in this county. Quite a number of physicians took up the new system. Some followed it almost exclusively, while others practiced homœopathy or allopathy according to the preference of their patients. In the spring of 1866, Dr. Constantine H. Martin started in homœopathic practice with his father, Dr.





Charles L. Martin, at the corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets, Allentown. He remains there to this day, being now associated with his brother, Dr. Charles D. Martin, who graduated in 1867. Both have an extensive practice and are highly esteemed by the community.

In 1867, Dr. M. J. Lichtenwallner, of Upper Macungie, graduated from the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania. For several years he practiced in the village of Millerstown (now Macungie), but becoming tired of his profession, he abandoned it entirely and entered into other business.

In 1870 and 1871, Drs. William H. and George M. Romig, sons of Dr. John Romig, who has been mentioned, began the practice of medicine with their father in this city, where they remain to this day, both enjoying a large and remunerative practice. For the past few years Dr. George M. Romig has made a specialty of treating diseases of the eye.

In the spring of 1869, William Chester Slough, of Claussville, graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Soon after he began to practice at Fogelsville, this county, with his brother, Dr. F. J. Slough. This partnership continued until 1875, when the latter removed to Allentown, and Dr. Chester Slough took their united practice to himself. He remained at Fogelsville until the winter of 1882, when he went to Emaus, where he has since built up a large practice.

About the year 1870, Dr. Francis Freytag, a German, who had practiced homœopathy in the Western States, came to Allentown and succeeded in establishing a good practice, especially in the treatment of chronic cases. Dr. Freytag died here Sept. 23, 1882.

Dr. Daniel Yoder, a native of this county, and a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College, class of 1858, began to practice at Catasauqua as an allopathist. He continued thus more or less until about 1870, when he gradually became a convert to homœopathy, and at last adopted the new system exclusively. He has a large practice, in which he is very successful, and is highly honored by the community. He was the first president of the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Society; he is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

In the spring of 1866, Dr. W. A. Hassler, a native of this county, graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia as an allopathist. He settled in Allentown, where he also became a convert to the new system. His practice is large and remunerative, and he enjoys the respect and confidence of the community. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, also president of the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Society and of the Homœopathic Free Dispensary in this city.

On the 10th of March, 1875, M. J. Holben, of Lynn township, this county, graduated from the Hahn-

mann Medical College of Pennsylvania. He commenced practice at Slatington, succeeding Dr. J. G. Grosscup, also a native of Lynn, and a graduate of the Homœopathic College. Dr. Grosscup had practiced at Slatington for about six years, and now removed to Reading, where, in addition to his regular practice, he opened a homœopathic pharmacy. Dr. Holben remains at Slatington, where his services are largely in demand. He is a member of the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Societies.

On the 10th of March, 1875, John H. Helfrich, son of Rev. W. A. Helfrich, of Fogelsville, graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He located at Emaus, where he continued to practice until the winter of 1882, when he accompanied his father on a trip to Florida. Returning after a few months, he settled at Fogelsville, associating with his brother, Dr. Calvin Helfrich. The latter is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, and of the New York Homœopathic College. These two brothers have an extensive practice.

In March, 1878, Dr. T. D. Koons, from Cherryville, Northampton Co., graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College. Several years later he set up his practice in Macungie, Lehigh Co.

Dr. H. Lincoln Kistler, of Allentown, graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College in the spring of 1883, and is now practicing in this city. His residence is at No. 115 North Ninth Street. He is a member of the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Society.

We might mention a number of other homœopathic physicians who are natives of this county, but not practicing within its limits. Among these are Dr. C. B. Kuen, of Claussville, who resides in Philadelphia; Dr. Levi J. Kuen, of the same place, who is located at Reading; and Dr. L. R. Lentz, of Fogelsville, now at Fleetwood, Berks Co.

In Allentown, the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Medical Society was organized on the 7th of April, 1881. Dr. Daniel Yoder was elected president, and Dr. F. J. Slough, secretary. This society now has twenty members, and comprises the territory lying between Easton and Manch Chunk.

In 1881 the Homœopathic Pharmaceutical Society of Pennsylvania was organized in Allentown by the election of Dr. F. E. Boericke, of Philadelphia, as president, and Dr. F. J. Slough, of Allentown, as secretary. The objects of this association are the advancement of homœopathic pharmacuties.

Recognizing the necessity of a dispensary, in which the poor of the city could obtain medicine and medical treatment free of charge, the homœopaths of Allentown organized for the purpose, and in November, 1883, opened a Free Homœopathic Dispensary. This institution, located at No. 34 North Seventh Street, occupies three rooms, one of which is used for the reception of patients, the other two as consulting-rooms. It is open daily from three to four P.M. The different classes of diseases are there treated by dif-



ferent physicians, who may be consulted there on certain fixed days. Hundreds of poor, suffering people have availed themselves of this opportunity to receive both medicine and medical advice, and the Homœopathic Dispensary is recognized as an institution that is doing a noble work in the interest of humanity.

From the preceding sketch it will be seen that Lehigh deserves great credit for what she has done in the interest of homœopathy. This new system of healing was introduced here at a comparatively early time, and to-day numbers so many active and earnest adherents, both in and out of the medical profession, that its future success and progress are amply assured.

**List of Lehigh Physicians.**—Following is a list of physicians registered in the county of Lehigh, with place and date of graduation and residence:

- Williams S. Herbst, Jefferson Medical College, March 10, 1855. Trexler-town.
- Harvey Y. Horn, Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1879. Coplay.
- Charles J. Keim, University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1875. Catsaqua.
- George M. Romig, University of Pennsylvania, 1868, Hahnemann Medical College, 1870. Allentown.
- John Romig, University of Pennsylvania, April 5, 1825. Allentown.
- N. T. Hallman, University of Pennsylvania, March 30, 1862. Neffsville.
- Frank J. Slough, Homœopathic Medical College, March 3, 1862. Allentown.
- W. Jerome Lochman, University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1871. Allentown.
- William B. Erdman, University of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1860. Macungie.
- Peter N. G. T. Meyer, Göttingen, 1865; Groningen, 1866. Allentown.
- M. E. Hornbeck, University of Pennsylvania, March 11, 1865. Catsaqua.
- Frank C. Erdmann, University of Pennsylvania, March 10, 1866. Centre Valley.
- Henry H. Reigel, Jefferson Medical College, March 27, 1867. Catsaqua.
- William J. Romig, Jefferson Medical College, March 20, 1845. Allentown.
- William C. J. Slough, Hahnemann College, March 3, 1869. Fogelsville.
- John H. Helfrich, Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 4, 1846. Allentown.
- S. C. D. Fogel, University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1871. Fogelsville.
- Albert J. Erdman, Jefferson Medical College, 1872. Saegersville.
- Henry Helfrich, practiced in this city since 1856. Allentown.
- William H. Romig, University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1867; Hahnemann College, March 10, 1871. Allentown.
- William A. Hassler, Jefferson Medical College, March 10, 1866. Allentown.
- Alfred J. Martin, University of Pennsylvania, March 1, 1857. Allentown.
- Thomas E. Cooper, Louisville Medical College, Feb. 25, 1881. Coopersburg.
- Daniel Yoder, Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1858. Catsaqua.
- J. A. Fetherolf, Jefferson Medical College, March, 1880. Slatington.
- Monroe J. Halben, Hahnemann Medical College, March 10, 1875. Slatington.
- F. W. Quig, University of Glasgow, March 30, 1862. Catsaqua.
- S. A. Apple, Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1869. Allentown.
- Henry A. Grim, University of Pennsylvania, March 31, 1855. Allentown.
- John A. Laross, University of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1862. Coopersburg.
- W. K. Histler, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1868. Germansville.
- Robert C. King, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1876. Limeport.
- Philip R. Palm, Jefferson Medical College, March 24, 1846. Allentown.
- M. J. Kline, University of Pennsylvania, March 18, 1875. Guthsville.
- Aaron S. Miller, University of New York, 1862. Saegersville.
- Thomas G. Nagle, Long Island College Hospital, 1870. Allentown.
- Edwin G. Martin, University of Pennsylvania, March 29, 1856. Allentown.
- Charles L. Martin, University of Pennsylvania, April 2, 1841. Allentown.
- Wilson S. Berlin, Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1878. Allentown.
- Charles D. Martin, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 1, 1867. Allentown.
- Const. H. Martin, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 1, 1866. Allentown.
- John Trumbower, statement and affidavit filed. Friedensville.
- Robert W. Young, Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1875. Slatington.
- Jacob N. Miller, University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1863. Slatington.
- J. D. Christman, University of Pennsylvania, March 10, 1876. Allentown.
- Mahlon B. Dill, Jefferson Medical College, 1881. Shimmersville.
- John F. Kocher, University of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1869. Crackersport.
- T. D. Koons, Hahnemann Medical College, March, 1878. Macungie.
- Thomas T. Martin, University of Pennsylvania, March, 1877. Allentown.
- Daniel Hiestand, University of Pennsylvania, March 16, 1881. Mechanicsville.
- P. E. Stem, University of Pennsylvania, March, 1881. Coplay.
- F. O. Ritter, University of Maryland, March 3, 1881. New Tripoli.
- James D. Graver, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March, 1870. Steinsville.
- A. N. Miller, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 18, 1878. East Texas.
- H. A. Saylor, statement and affidavit filed. Heynemansville.
- J. W. Sieberling, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Feb. 21, 1873. Heynemansville.
- John A. H. Helfrich, Hahnemann Medical College, March 10, 1875. Emaus.
- H. S. Clemens, University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1862. Allentown.
- Josiah Kern, Jefferson Medical College, 1846. Orefield.
- Edwin P. Miller, Bellevue Medical College, Feb. 28, 1866. Saegersville.
- S. K. Berndt, Jefferson Medical College, March 10, 1863. Alburtis.
- J. D. Erdman, University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1872. Macungie.
- A. B. Fetherolf, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1865. Litzenberg.
- J. A. Koch, Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1874. Egypt.
- Samuel Young, statement and affidavit filed. Allentown.
- F. C. Sieberling, University of New York, March 9, 1862. Lynnville.
- E. H. Dickenslied, University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1881. Lower Milford.
- D. S. Shade, University of Pennsylvania, 1856. Steinsville.
- D. D. Fritch, University of Pennsylvania, March 11, 1876. Macungie.
- Francis Fritag, statement and affidavit filed. Allentown.
- E. H. Mohr, Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1881. Alburtis.
- John H. Dickenslied, University of Pennsylvania, April 3, 1847. Lower Milford.
- John H. Diller, Jefferson Medical College, March, 1868. Emaus.
- E. M. S. Beaver, Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1874. Macungie.
- Thomas A. Strosser, University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1867. Macungie.
- L. B. Balliet, University of Pennsylvania, April 1, 1854. Unionville.
- L. S. Collins, Eclectic Medical College, March 18, 1870. Friedensville.
- W. P. Kistler, Bellevue Medical College, March 1, 1867. Schnecksville.
- D. W. W. Follweiler, Medical Hospital College, March 18, 1870. Lynnport.
- E. C. Steinmetz, Long I. and College Hospital, June 26, 1867. Hoken-daqua.
- E. L. Reichard, Jefferson Medical College, 1864. Allentown.
- J. K. Bowers, American University, December, 1874. Allentown.
- R. T. Sowden, University of Michigan, March 26, 1879. Slatedale.
- H. T. Trumbauer, Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1862. Coopersburg.
- O. Fegeley, University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1867. Allentown.
- N. Ritter, Jefferson Medical College, March 9, 1861. Breiningsville.
- C. H. Apple, Jefferson Medical College, March 18, 1881. Zionsville.
- F. M. Lambach, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 1, 1868. Allentown.
- W. H. Hartzell, Jefferson Medical College, March 13, 1873. Allentown.
- W. E. Layd, Jefferson Medical College, 1878. Catsaqua.
- Charles Meyer. Statement and affidavit filed. Macungie.
- James W. Cole, Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1882. Allentown.
- Roger Hunt, University of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1880. Catsaqua.





William A. Rentzheimer, University of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1880. Friedensville.  
 Palm E. Helfrich, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, March 7, 1880; Homœopathic Medical College of New York, March 5, 1882. Fogelsville.  
 Abraham L. Kistler, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, March 13, 1883. Allentown.  
 Thomas A. Scherer, Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1883. Slatington.  
 Agnes M. Slough. Allentown.  
 W. H. Hamersly, University of Pennsylvania, 1883. Catasauqua.

**Medical Societies.**—The Lehigh County Medical Society was originally organized in 1853, at a meeting held at Dr. Charles H. Martin's office. Dr. Martin was elected president, Dr. David O. Moser, of Breinigsville, secretary, and Dr. Thomas Cooper, of Coopersburg, treasurer. Among the first members were Dr. Leisenring, of Macungie, Dr. William Kohler, of Egypt, and Dr. Tilghman H. Martin. The society maintained an existence for a few years and was then disbanded. It was reorganized in 1858, and since that time has been in quite a flourishing condition. The records show the names of officers and members only since 1865. The members in that year were A. A. Fryman, S. W. Balliet, W. B. Erdman, J. P. Kohler, H. A. Hallman, H. Haberackon, William Herbst, N. S. Kohler, J. Laross, S. W. Ruch, H. K. Hartzell, M. E. Hornbeck, N. R. Ritter, P. L. Reeckorn, A. F. Miller, A. J. Martin, — Shade, C. W. Williams, E. G. Martin, H. T. Martin, T. H. Martin, F. C. Seiberling, T. C. Yeager (died Jan. 14, 1874), E. F. Steckel. Accessions have since been made as follows: 1868, A. P. Fotheroy, M. G. Seiple, F. P. Troxell; 1871, H. A. Grim; 1873, J. D. Erdman; 1874, W. J. Lochman, P. R. Palm, Samuel Youndt, Joshua Morton, A. J. F. Minnich; 1875, J. R. Davis, J. W. Seiberling, W. S. Kistler, J. W. Graver; 1876, F. C. Erdman; 1877, S. K. Berndt; 1882, S. W. Berlin, C. J. King, Eugene Beaver, Thomas Martin, H. Horn, A. N. Miller, F. W. Quigg, — Koch, F. C. Cooper, E. P. Stine, W. R. Young.

The presidents of the society since 1865 have been as follows: 1865, William B. Herbst; 1866, E. G. Martin; 1867, H. K. Hartzell; 1868-70, F. C. Seiberling; 1871-73, William B. Erdman; 1874, H. C. Grim; 1875-76, J. D. Erdman; 1877, Samuel Young; 1878-79, F. C. Erdman; 1880-81, E. G. Martin; 1882-83, William B. Erdman. In 1865, J. P. Kohler was secretary, and since that time to the present date the office has been held by P. L. Reichard.

The Lehigh Valley Medical Society was organized in Bethlehem in 1881, with Dr. E. G. Martin as president. Dr. Green, of Easton, was president in 1882, and Dr. R. Leonard, of Mauch Chunk, in 1883. From the first Dr. Charles McIntyre, of Easton, has been secretary.

## CHAPTER XI.

### EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Early Schools—Progress—Holders of Permanent Teachers' Certificates—Comparative Statement of 1855 and 1883.

THE early German settlers in Pennsylvania, like the New England pioneers in the West, as a rule no sooner secured the material necessities of life in their new homes than they began building up those twin institutions of civilization, the school and the church, and if the latter class of our national population sooner succeeded in securing a high educational standard it must be borne in mind that they were not obliged, like the Germans, to undergo a revolution of language.

Almost without exception the earliest schools in Lehigh County were established at or in connection with the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches, and the pastor was often the secular teacher. "Frequently," says Professor Knauss, "the school-house preceded the erection of the church, and served the double purpose of church and school. These schools were church schools so far as instruction was concerned, but were not directly supported by the church. Each parent who sent children had to pay in proportion to the total number of days sent. In most cases the teacher 'boarded 'round,' which in those days was no easy task." In but few instances was the pupil afforded opportunity for studying anything beyond reading, writing, and a little arithmetic. The Germans excelled in music, and at a very early day introduced it in their churches and schools. To the Moravians particularly were the people, as a whole, indebted for the introduction of what at the time was probably called advanced education. In their schools, and in all of the others of early times, the German language was exclusively employed.

Of the early schools in Lehigh County that in connection with the Swamp Church, in Lower Milford, was probably the first. It was established about 1725, and remained in operation until comparatively recent years. The Schwenkfelders, about 1734, opened a school at their meeting-house, near the Milford and Montgomery County line (which, of course, did not then exist, all being Bucks County). This was maintained until 1840, over a hundred years, and served, as did the former, a most beneficial end. In these schools Latin and Greek were the favorite studies, and were taught as early as 1755. The Mennonites, some time between 1735 and 1740, erected in what is now Upper Milford a small log building to serve as school and church. It was divided into two apartments by a hanging partition for this purpose. When the attendance at religious services was very large, this was raised and the two apartments thus thrown into one. A similar building was erected a little later by the same sect in a fine grove between Coopersburg and Centre Valley.





At what is now Dillingersville, Lower Milford, a Lutheran congregation was formed as early as 1743, and not long afterwards a log school-house was built and a school established. This was certainly prior to 1759, for in one of the old records it is stated that John Balthaser Goetz died in the school-house, and was buried on Easter Monday of that year. The congregation appointed three of its leading members a committee to select and take up a suitable tract of land for church and school purposes, and it seems that they selected a tract of about thirty acres a little west of the village site, which they patented in 1770. The building erected here was used both for church and school purposes until 1791, and after that time only for the latter, coming to be known as the "Upper Milford School-House." By act of Assembly this property was sold in 1871, the sum of four thousand and fifty dollars being realized, which is placed at interest as a special school fund.

The Moravians commenced the erection of a school building at Emaus in 1746, one year prior to the organization of their congregation there. When this occurred, July 30, 1747, Christopher Heyne and Mary Heyne were appointed *overseers* of the children, and in 1750, when the school which had been established at Oley, Berks Co., was moved here, a number of other teachers and assistants were appointed. The school was removed to Bethlehem in 1753 because the Moravians were fearful of Indian troubles.

A congregation was formed at Egypt, in Whitehall township, in 1733, and presumably a school was organized there soon afterwards. Lehigh Church, in Lower Macungie, was founded in 1750, and the school about the same time. New Tripoli, in Lynn, is probably the oldest school-site in that part of the county, and that at the Heidelberg Church the oldest in the northeastern portion. The congregation was organized in 1750. Two schools, one supported by the Lutherans and one by the German Reformed members, were for a time kept at this place, but were finally united.

We have already spoken of the endowed school at Dillingersville. There were several others in the county thus established or aided by far-seeing and liberal people, whose good deeds live after them even unto the present day, though changed in form. One of these was at Centreville, near Macungie borough, Lower Macungie township, where John and Jane Wetzel donated three acres of land for school purposes, and conveyed it by deed, Aug. 21, 1790, to the trustees and their successors. The property was sold in 1868 on ground-rent reservation, and the annual receipts from it now amount to one hundred and fifty dollars per year, which, in addition to the sum otherwise provided, enables the district to have an eight or nine months' term of school annually. On the 24th of September, 1790, Andrew Eisenhard, Cornelius Hughes, and John Herman donated two acres of land in what is now East Texas, and built thereon a school-

house at their own expense. This property was sold for thirty-seven hundred dollars in 1874, and the district derives a revenue of two hundred and twenty-six dollars annually from that sum, a portion of which is expended for a summer school. These instances show that during the past century there were not wanting people who appreciated the advantages of education, and were willing to advance the interests of the cause at their own expense. Their example, we may add, has been emulated by a number of individuals during the present century.<sup>1</sup>

About 1760 harm was caused to the schools, says a good authority, from the fact "that many of the principal teachers, such as Miller, of Lynn, Roth, of Albany, Michael, and others, left their services as school-teachers and commenced to preach, because the congregations could get no other ministers. Less qualified men were taken as teachers, and the schools lost greatly thereby." Professor Knauss says, "This inaugurated a decline in the requirement for teachers, which continued for a considerable time, until the education of the children was considered a secondary thing, and, in consequence, much neglected. At this period almost any person that came along and made some pretension to education was employed as a teacher. This often brought into the school-room persons entirely unfit, morally and mentally, for the position. Nearly all of the old schools were noted for severity of discipline. Some of the teachers were not only severe, but cruel, in their punishments."

The German language was the sole vehicle or medium of instruction until 1800. Between 1800 and 1820 English was introduced in some of the more progressive schools, and taught in connection with German, while in the same period a very few distinctively English schools were organized. The first of these was at Egypt, in Whitehall. The house in which it was held was built in 1808, and the school opened Jan. 3, 1809. Jacob Kern, the first teacher, received fourteen dollars per month. The school was kept up regularly until 1857. The English School Society of New Tripoli, Lynn township, was organized in 1812, erected a building, and organized a school, which was continued until 1850. About the same time English schools were established in Allentown. The Balliettsville English school was established in 1816. The subscription stated, "The house is to be built twenty by twenty-four feet, and each of the twenty subscribers to said school is to deliver one short and one long log by the first day of May next" (1816). Another English school was established in Upper Saucon in 1833.

That slow progress was made in the introduction

<sup>1</sup> A notable instance of generosity to the common free schools was that of the late Frederick Miller, of Washington township, who by his last will, dated Jan. 17, 1854, bequeathed four thousand dollars to the school districts of Washington and Heidelberg, in the proportion of twenty-four hundred to the former and sixteen hundred dollars to the latter.



and practical use of English is shown by the report of County Superintendent C. W. Cooper (the first elected) for the year 1855. He says, "The approximate proportion studying in English books is seven-eighths, of whom but three-eighths understand the language."

"In the beginning of the first decade of the present century," says Rev. W. A. Helfrich, "educational matters began to grow better, but only in a few individual schools, such as at Lynn, where Salem and, later, Frederick Smith; in Heidelberg, Bergenmeyer; in Weissenberg, Busse; at the Ziegel Church, Storb and Allenborn, were teachers. These were all educated teachers from Europe. They not only taught the common branches, but also instructed in history, natural history, and natural philosophy, besides giving religious instruction. The schools were generally kept during the winter season, for four or five months."

In the foregoing we have an account of those schools which in their excellence were an exception to the rule. In most of the schools the instructors were men of a poor order of ability. He was more the school-master than the school-teacher. Dr. Balliet, of North Whitehall, describes a school which will answer as the average one of the period from 1816 to 1834, as follows: "The house was twenty-four by twenty feet, built of logs, had a very low ceiling and small windows, and was (sometimes) plastered inside. Along the three walls on the inside were long desks sloping up towards the wall, with high benches without backs. In the centre of the room, around a very large stove, on two rows of benches without backs, sat the abecedarians and the ab-abs. Near the stone, fronting the school, was the teacher's desk, painted red, about five feet high, with a high stool or bench to correspond. Behind this were hung, on pegs against the wall, the shawls, scarfs, hats, and caps. There too stood the bucket with water, often visited by the tired children, not to slake their thirst, but to relieve themselves of the monotony of the school-room. Near the bucket were stacks of dinner-baskets, the sight of which an hour before noon whetted the appetites to the highest pitch. The course of instruction in the English schools embraced reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. The following were the books used: Comly's 'Primer and Spelling-Book,' Murray's 'Introduction to the English Reader,' 'English Reader and Sequel,' Frost's 'United States History,' and Pike's 'Arithmetic.' Grammar and geography were seldom taught. . . . The day sessions were long. The school was frequently called at eight o'clock in the morning, and continued until four and a half or five o'clock p.m., with an intermission of an hour at noon. No recess in the half-day sessions was granted. . . . The German schools, particularly those at the churches, opened in the morning with singing and prayer. This was seldom the case with the English schools. The ex-

ercises in the forenoon consisted in reading twice and spelling once. In the afternoon the same routine was followed. The interval between reading and spelling was spent, by the larger ones, in writing and ciphering at their seats. In the early German schools the girls were not required to write and cipher. Little or no attention was given to writing by the majority of the masters. All the writing was done with the goose-quill; steel and gold pens were then unknown in these parts. The 'making and mending of pens' consumed much of the teacher's time and patience."

**Holders of Permanent Certificates.**—Following is a list of the holders of the permanent certificates issued by the school department at Harrisburg to teachers recommended by authorities of Lehigh County:

No. of Certificate.	Name of Holder.	Post-Office Address.	Date of Certificate.
69	R. K. Buchle.....	Allentown.....	March 20, 1868.
70	R. Clay Hamersly.....	Catasauqua.....	March 24, 1868.
97	F. W. Siegfried.....	Allentown.....	May 9, 1868.
98	F. G. Bernd.....	Egypt.....	"
573	J. O. Knauss.....	Allentown.....	Feb. 25, 1870.
596	G. W. Brinker.....	Limeport.....	April 7, 1870.
597	E. D. Rhoads.....	Nell's.....	"
688	Anna M. Smith.....	Catasauqua.....	Nov. 25, 1870.
689	Kate M. Smith.....	".....	"
735	George P. Bates.....	Hokendauqua.....	March 21, 1871.
736	Miss E. J. Haines.....	Allentown.....	"
737	Miss A. E. Reichard.....	".....	"
756	Wm. K. Derr.....	Hokendauqua.....	April 11, 1871
763	Henry G. Pall.....	Allentown.....	May 9, 1871.
856	Samuel C. Lee.....	Emmaus.....	Jan. 29, 1872.
857	B. C. Snyder.....	Catasauqua.....	"
858	R. A. Lytle.....	".....	"
865	A. F. K. Kront.....	Coplay.....	Feb. 27, 1872.
866	J. F. Jacoby.....	Loanst Valley.....	"
867	Rebecca Sigley.....	Catasauqua.....	"
868	Edwin H. Breder.....	".....	"
869	Charlotte Bear.....	".....	"
870	Cecilia Wonderly.....	".....	"
901	F. S. Hartzell.....	Bethlehem.....	June 3, 1872.
904	Owen K. Whit.....	South Bethlehem.....	"
905	Wm. T. Morris.....	Catasauqua.....	"
906	Wm. H. Albright.....	Brengsville.....	"
907	Jed P. Geiger.....	Sagersville.....	"
908	Theo. Smith.....	New Tripoli.....	"
909	Edward Hernady.....	Jacksonville.....	June 6, 1872.
910	Wm. R. Henninger.....	South Whitehall.....	"
933	Edwin Heilman.....	".....	June 20, 1872.
934	Geo. M. Kunkle.....	Macungie.....	"
944	E. A. Troxell.....	Catasauqua.....	July 27, 1872.
970	E. J. Young.....	Allentown.....	Oct. 22, 1872.
978	F. B. Heller.....	Limeport.....	Nov. 19, 1872.
1006	Mrs. C. S. Stodack.....	Hokendauqua.....	Feb. 21, 1873.
1111	M. N. Bernhard.....	Allentown.....	Oct. 3, 1873.
1112	Lewis P. Hecker.....	".....	Oct. 4, 1873.
1113	B. F. Abbott.....	".....	"
1115	L. B. Landis.....	".....	Oct. 6, 1873.
1132	R. H. Kramm.....	".....	Nov. 13, 1873.
1153	Ella T. Gabriel.....	".....	Dec. 9, 1873.
1154	Annie F. Swartz.....	".....	"
1484	Lewis H. Jacoby.....	Loanst Valley.....	July 27, 1875.
1540	A. N. Ulrich.....	Catasauqua.....	Dec. 24, 1875.
1612	Peter A. Lantz.....	Sagersville.....	May 22, 1876.
1616	Frank J. Stettler.....	Slatington.....	"
16 2	Chas. A. Finger.....	Allentown.....	May 25, 1876.
1854	Miss E. J. Young.....	".....	Feb. 9, 1877.
1907	Wm. H. Knauss.....	".....	April 30, 1877.
2289	J. Winters Rodgers.....	".....	July 15, 1878.
2290	Miss L. J. Busse.....	".....	"
2412	M. R. Schaffer.....	Orefield.....	May 12, 1879.
2413	J. H. Mushitz.....	Catasauqua.....	"
2414	T. F. Frederick.....	".....	"
2416	Alvin Rupp.....	Lynnville.....	"
2625	F. D. Raub.....	Allentown.....	1880.
3349	M. F. Cawley.....	".....	1882.
3516	P. B. Oswald.....	New Tripoli.....	1883.
3525	Laura E. Busse.....	Allentown.....	"
3529	J. George Knechtner.....	Orefield.....	"
3538	C. H. Rhoads.....	Allentown.....	"
3548	Sol. P. Rupp.....	Scipstown.....	"
3549	Henry F. Rupp.....	".....	"





COMPARATIVE TABULAR STATEMENT OF LEHIGH COUNTY SCHOOLS, 1855 TO 1883.<sup>1</sup>

	Date of accepting the Common School Law of 1834.	SCHOOLS.						TEACHERS.													
		Whole No. of Schools, 1855.	Whole No. of Schools, 1883.	No. of Graded Schools, 1855.	No. of Graded Schools, 1883.	Average No. of Months taught, 1855.	Average No. of Months taught, 1883.	No. of Male Teachers, 1855.	No. of Male Teachers, 1883.	No. of Female Teachers, 1855.	No. of Female Teachers, 1883.	Average Salaries of Male Teachers per Month, 1855.	Average Salaries of Male Teachers per Month, 1883.	Average Salaries of Female Teachers per Month, 1855.	Average Salaries of Female Teachers per Month, 1883.	No. of Male Scholars, 1855.	No. of Male Scholars, 1883.	No. of Female Scholars, 1855.	No. of Female Scholars, 1883.	No. of Taxables at the Time of accepting the Law.	Amount of first State Appropriation to the accepting Districts.
1. Catasauqua borough *	Feb. 1, 1853	4	14	4	14	5	10	2	4	2	10	\$15.00	\$68.75	\$25.00	\$33.90	108	348	108	326	.....	.....
2. Coopersburg borough *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Coplay borough *	April 7, 1859	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Emaus borough *	Oct. 5, 1859	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Grim's, Independent †	April 8, 1861	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Hanover township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Hanover, Independent †	June 3, 1873	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Heidelberg township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Hokendauqua, Independent †	April 7, 1865	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Lehigh township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Lynn township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Macungie borough *	Nov. 13, 1857	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Macungie, Upper, twp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Macungie, Lower, twp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Milford, Upper, twp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Milford, Lower, twp.....	Dec. 9, 1852	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Salisbury township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Saucon, Upper, township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Slatington borough *	Sept. 7, 1846	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Washington township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Weissenberg township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Whitehall, North, twp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Whitehall, South, twp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Whitehall.....	Oct. 31, 1867	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals and averages.....	.....	149	256	4	90	5	63	144	211	5	47	\$22.91	\$38.85	\$18.94	\$29.34	4581	6223	3454	5440	4934	\$2768.52

<sup>1</sup> *Explanation.*—The changes, especially where a decrease is noticed in the several items in the above table, are accounted for by the changes made by the division of townships, or by the organization of independent school districts, or by the incorporation of several of the villages into boroughs. The following will explain the apparent discrepancy:

1. Coopersburg borough, taken from Upper Saucon township territory.
2. Coplay borough, taken from Whitehall territory.
3. Emaus borough, taken from Salisbury and Upper Milford townships.
4. Macungie borough, taken from Lower Macungie township.
5. Slatington borough, taken from Washington township.
6. West Bethlehem, Independent, taken from Hanover township.
7. Grim's, Independent, taken from Upper Macungie and Weissenberg in Lehigh County, and Maxatawny in Berks County.
8. Hokendauqua, Independent, taken from Whitehall, then South Whitehall.

\* Date of incorporation as a borough.

† Date of formation into an independent school district.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE FIRST SCHOOL BOARDS AND THE OFFICERS. WHERE THE OFFICERS WERE KNOWN, THEY ONLY ARE MENTIONED.

*Coopersburg borough*—Jacob Schaffer, president; Dr. H. T. Trumbauer, secretary; Henry R. Landis, treasurer.

*Coplay borough*—S. A. Leinbach, president; O. L. Schreiber, secretary; M. Rothermel, treasurer.

*Emaus borough*—Abram Ziegenfuss, R. Shuler, Jas. Christ, J. Hammon, R. Miller, I. Egner.

*Grim's, Independent*—Jacob Grim, A. Brouse, Daniel Clader, Seth Grim, Samuel Grim.

*Hanover township*—Samuel Breder, president; C. S. Bush, secretary; Timothy Weiss, treasurer.

*Hanover, Independent*—William Transue, president; Enos Lehr, secretary; L. J. Krauss, treasurer.

*Heidelberg township*—J. Hensinger, president; Peter Miller, secretary; John Saeger, treasurer.

*Hokendauqua, Independent*—V. W. Weaver, president; Edwin Mickle, secretary; Thomas H. Green, treasurer.

*Lehigh township*—Peter Ertel, president; Levi Bornblaser, secretary; Andrew Knerr, treasurer.

*Lynn township*—J. Hermann, president; J. S. Kistler, secretary; Daniel Brobst, treasurer.

*Macungie, Upper, township*—David Schall, president; J. Lichtenwaldner, secretary; Solomon Fogel, treasurer.

*Macungie, Lower, township*—Jacob Wenner, president; James Weiler, secretary; George Ludwig, treasurer.

*Milford, Upper, township*—W. Gabel, president; W. Hittle, secretary; Andrew Krause, treasurer.

*Salisbury township*—D. Kline, president; J. Spinner, secretary; John Ritter, treasurer.

*Saucon, Upper, township*—C. E. Christ, president; George Blank, secretary; Henry Yeager, treasurer.

*Slatington borough*—Rich. H. Dyer, Moses Kuhns, William Peter, D. Lewes, D. Heintzelman, L. C. Smith.

*Washington township*—I. F. Heller, president; B. S. Levan, secretary; Charles Peter, treasurer.

*Weissenberg township*—G. S. Eisenhard, president; Joshua Seiberling, secretary; George Muse, treasurer.

*Whitehall, North, township*—John Shearer, president; Joseph Steedel, secretary; Daniel Saeger, treasurer.

*Whitehall, South, township*—Gideon Bach, president; George Frederick, secretary; Solomon Griesemer, treasurer.

*Whitehall*—G. W. Daniels, president; Franklin J. Newhard, secretary; Adam Shearer, treasurer.



**Education of Poor Children—The Schools under the Law of 1834.**—The first entry in the treasurer's report of funds for the education of the children of the poor is for the year 1819, and shows that the sum then devoted to that purpose was \$95.68. In the year following it was \$77.82. In 1821 the sum was considerably larger, being \$245.13. In 1822 it was \$288.27; in 1823, \$548.73; in 1824, \$558.95; in 1825, \$412.30; in 1826, \$510.57; in 1827, \$456.73. In 1828 the fund amounted to \$508.98, distributed as follows:

Borough of Northampton, townships of Salisbury and Northampton.....	\$421.71
Hanover.....	22.30
North Whitehall.....	15.01
South Whitehall.....	9.32
Upper Saucon.....	12.95
Weissenberg.....	10.17
Upper Milford.....	5.53
Macungie.....	3.97
Total.....	\$508.98

In 1829 the fund for the education of poor children was almost exactly the same as for 1828, and in 1830 it fell off to \$360.76. In 1831 it was \$452.39, and in 1832, \$526.14, while in 1833 it reached \$763.41, which was distributed as follows:

Borough of Northampton.....	\$434.77
Salisbury.....	59.60
Lower Macungie.....	51.48 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
South Whitehall.....	43.91
Upper Milford.....	41.09
Northampton.....	36.73
Upper Saucon.....	30.22
Hanover.....	21.39
Weissenberg.....	21.12
Upper Macungie.....	8.27
North Whitehall.....	8.07
Heidelberg.....	6.42
Lowhill.....	30
Total.....	\$763.41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

In 1834 the amount raised for the purpose of defraying the tuition of the indigent children exceeded \$1000, the distribution being as follows:

Borough of Northampton.....	\$440.58
Salisbury.....	144.69
South Whitehall.....	25.61
Upper Saucon.....	76.41
Upper Milford.....	46.39
Upper Macungie.....	23.80
Lower Macungie.....	28.53
North Whitehall.....	22.59
Heidelberg.....	12.45
Weissenberg.....	25.04
Hanover.....	108.21
Lowhill.....	82
Lynn.....	2.00
Northampton.....	42.84
Total.....	\$1000.05

The following year (1835) a still greater sum, \$1153.43, was divided among the townships.

In the mean time the free school law of 1834 had been passed. Of this law Thaddens Stevens is generally acknowledged to have been the most powerful and effective champion. While the Pennsylvania Germans were, as a rule, opposed to the establishment of free schools,—partly because the measure was a novelty, and partly because it severed education from positive religion,—it is a notable fact that the first Governor who took a decided stand in favor of the system was a Pennsylvania German. Governor John Andrew Schulze, of Bucks County, came out strongly

in favor of establishing a system of free schools as early as 1827. Governor George Wolf, who "signed with warm indorsement" the bill of 1834, was also a Pennsylvania German,—a native of Northampton County.

The general law of the State, enacted in 1809, provided for the education of the poor gratis, and it was under its provisions that the sums of money we have already stated were raised and applied. The law failed to do the good that was intended by its framers, chiefly for the reason that there were few families who cared to place themselves on record as being too poor to pay the tuition of their children. In his great speech in the House of Representatives, Thaddens Stevens said that the bill of 1809 instead of being called a public school law, ought to be entitled "an act for branding and marking the poor, so that they may be known from the rich and proud." While the country was sparsely settled, the system of schools under the law of 1809 was perhaps the best that could be devised and operated.

The new law (of 1834) made the schools free alike to rich and poor, high and low, and provided for their support by taxation. It was made optional for townships to accept or reject by election the provisions of the act. There was a strong opposition to the law in Lehigh County, the rich being in most cases unwilling to pay a heavy tax for the poor, and the latter frequently unwilling to pay the small share that would fall upon them. Therefore, when the township elections were held, there were heavy votes cast against the free-school law. Allentown and the township of Hanover accepted it the first year, and then followed Lynn through the influence of the Kistlers and Mosers. (The dates of acceptance by the different townships are all given in the table on the preceding page.) Those townships which refused to accept the new law continued the operation of the old one, and in 1839 the total amount received for the education of their poor children was \$1022.16, distributed as follows:

Upper Milford.....	\$211.47
Upper Saucon.....	155.67
Lower Macungie.....	144.27
South Whitehall.....	114.53
North Whitehall.....	118.05
Upper Macungie.....	130.80
Lowhill.....	83.43
Weissenberg.....	31.92
Heidelberg.....	2.01
Total.....	\$1022.16

The effect of the law of 1834 is thus described by Prof. Knauss:

"The free-school system at first gave no better teachers, but it regulated the location of school-houses, formed new districts, and brought the children into the schools. If a person had to pay tax he wanted the value of his money. The children learned what was to be learned under the old teachers. Better ones were not to be had, but more teachers were appointed. Soon, however, young men saw that teaching was a profession, and many devoted themselves more to the cause, sought for education, and



the teaching power grew. In this way the schools were gradually improved, until the higher and normal schools commenced to educate and prepare better teachers."

There was a show of improvement going on in the schools during the years following the passage of the free-school law, but no decisive step of advancement was taken until twenty years later, in 1854, when the office of county superintendent was established. Charles W. Cooper, Esq., was elected to this office in Lehigh County on June 5th, and had the honor of being the pioneer in a new field. The task which confronted him was a difficult one, but he entered upon it with zeal, and discharged the duties of the office with ability and good results until September, 1855, when he resigned, Tilghman Good being appointed his successor.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Cooper's report of 1855 is interesting reading at the present day, and affords a very good idea of the condition of the schools of Lehigh County thirty years ago. Of the teachers he says, "The strict letter of the law would have compelled me to reject a still greater number (greater than twenty-nine), but under the circumstances I did not consider it policy, though the character of some of the certificates amounted to more than a rejection. I will mention one as an illustration. In one of the districts, where the compensation of teachers is not very liberal, I was requested to examine a young man pronounced by those who had previously employed him and who desired again to employ as a very competent teacher. After having spent quite a long time in endeavoring to ascertain in what branches he excelled, I gave him a temporary certificate, with every branch erased except orthography, reading, and elementary principles of arithmetic, with a written addition below of, 'That which is not erased the holder is still very deficient in.' The applicant was much pleased with his certificate, and was afterwards employed to teach the best school in the district, the written addition below being taken to mean an *extra* recommendation. This, however, was the only case in which so much deficiency received even a scrap of paper from me."

That there were teachers doing duty in the county who were not possessed of extraordinary ability or qualifications for the profession would seem certain from the following application for a certificate, here copied with literal exactness:

" ——— TOWNSHIP, Lehigh county

"Der Sir,, I have tried all means To become a teacher in our School And It seems there is nnn To be found So i am obliged to Due it myself again. They All a Satisfied without me having A Satisficat from you,, But I would Rether Have one from you,, I am able to Teach Reading, Riting, English and Cherman Pike Rose Mensuration Surveying & Which is not all Required in our School And this i am able to Due perfect, Now if you pleas Sent me a Satisficat By mule,, If you will come and visit my School you may Exeman me if you think Prope to Due

So,, you know I have Bin at ——— at the time of your Examination, I think it Is very Obyous to you that i amable To teach School and the Black Board,, i am Also able to Support in all practical questions, Intrest, Bark, Stone,, Circle questions and obticks, Coans, Squares and cimme circles and all Cints of questions that you will

" Require of Me

" Yomrth Respectfully

" ——— Post office"

The address upon the envelope was:

" C W COOPER Esq

" County Superintendent

" Coopersburg

" Pa

"If i mistake not"

And that there were such teachers does not seem strange when there were trustees in office capable of the following:

" ——— TOWNSHIP Oct 10th 1854

" We the undersined the Trosthties of the ——— Cool Tistricht to Reccomant ——— as our Cool Deeger To Mr C Cooper the Lehigh County Super In tentend wish him have him to be Xamened &c

" Yours Rasptfully

" ——— } Trustees"  
" ——— }  
" ——— }

Notwithstanding some untoward circumstances, Mr. Cooper found the schools in general in a promising condition. He says, "The schools I found well attended, some too well, and as a general thing quite an interest was manifested by both teacher and scholars. It was an easy task, however, to distinguish the districts which had accepted the system previous to the act of 1849.<sup>2</sup> In all such districts I found better system, better teachers, better pay, and consequently better instruction than in those which have only had the system since 1849. There seems to be a determination in every district to 'put the shoulder to the wheel,' and to push on the cause of education. With such a spirit manifesting itself, it will not be long before Lehigh can be justly proud of her public schools."

"Of our school-houses," he continues, "I hardly know what to say. If I must be candid, I will only say they are 'nothing to brag of.' They are either of the octagon or square order, with desks attached to the wall, and high seats, without distinction, where little 'shavers' can neither touch the bottom or support backs from the opening of school to the time of dismissal, and who are only kept from giving out under such *corporal punishment* by the magic power of the rod. With the exception of a very fine building at Balliettsville, North Whitehall, and several buildings in the boroughs of Catasauqua and Allentown, all the school-houses in this county agree with the foregoing description."

In 1856, Mr. Good stated in his report that "twenty-six teachers give full satisfaction; sixty-two may be called medium, and employed till better ones can be procured; seventy-nine would better be dismissed from the service."

<sup>1</sup> The names of all the county school superintendents are given in the chapter containing the civil list.

<sup>2</sup> An act compelling acceptance of the provisions of the law of 1834.





In 1858 the superintendent said, "The various boards of directors are no longer satisfied with the mere fact that a person calls himself a teacher. In many instances he is troubled with questions, frequently such as these, to wit: How many years have you been engaged in the profession? Where did you teach last year? What kind of a certificate do you hold, and what mode of teaching and government do you adopt in your school?"

In 1860 the superintendent noted that "the teachers have improved, both in scholarship and manner of imparting instruction."

In 1871 "the first strictly rural graded school is found in Whitehall District, and has been very successful."

Thus it will be noticed there was a general and gradual improvement in the efficiency of the teachers, and consequently in the condition of the schools. One of the most important factors in the onward movement was the Teachers' Institute, which was first held in 1858, and has since been maintained, holding one session annually, with the exception of a period of three years. These teachers' meetings have stimulated study on the part of those engaged in giving instruction, and have also favorably moulded public opinion.

## CHAPTER XII.

### LEHIGH COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

*Lehigh Men among the first in the Field—Histories and Rosters of the Forty-seventh and Other Regiments—The Emergency Men—Action of County Officials during the Rebellion.*

THE 12th of April, 1861, is memorable from the fact that then began the most colossal and bloody civil strife that the world ever witnessed. The Executive of Pennsylvania on that morning received a telegram in these words: "The war is commenced. The batteries began firing at four o'clock this morning. Maj. Anderson replied, and a brisk cannonading commenced. This is reliable and has just come to the Associated Press. The vessels were not in sight." This startling intelligence was flashed by wire throughout the United States. The Northern people, who had hoped that war might be averted, could not mistake the import of this first overt act of the enemies of the Union. They accepted the arbitrament of the sword. On the 15th of April, three days after the firing upon Fort Sumter, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling out the militia of the several States to the number of seventy-five thousand. On the afternoon of the same day the Secretary of War telegraphed to Governor Curtin that a call had been made on Pennsylvania for sixteen regiments, and that two regiments were wanted within three days,

for the national capital was entirely unprotected, and it was feared that it would be attacked. The Executive telegraphed to every part of the commonwealth an appeal for men to come forward in companies and squads with the utmost dispatch for the defense of Washington. Soon the air and human hearts were everywhere pulsating with the wild war music of the life and drum.

The officers of the few organized companies in the State, as the intelligence of the appeal reached them, hastily called their men together and tendered their services to the Governor. One of the first thus promptly to respond was the Allen Guard, of Allentown, commanded by Capt. Thomas Yeager.

Just here, before entering upon the history of this company, it may be well to remark that no sooner had these men left for the field than action was taken by the authorities for the relief of their families, the first of a series of patriotic measures on the part of Lehigh County officials, of which we shall have more to say at the conclusion of this chapter.

**The Allen Guard, One of the first Five Companies of the State.**—The Allen Guard having tendered their services to the State and being accepted by the Governor, proceeded to Harrisburg on the 17th of April, and were mustered into service on the following day. Arriving simultaneously, or nearly so, with this company were the Ringgold Light Artillery, Capt. McKnight, of Reading; the Logan Guards, Capt. Selheimer, of Lewiston; the Washington Guards, Capt. Wren; and the National Light Infantry, Capt. McDonald, of Pottsville. On the morning of the 18th there also arrived from the West a detachment of regulars of Company H, Fourth Artillery, under command of Lieut. Pemberton (afterward a lieutenant-general of the Confederate army). These regulars and the volunteers of the five companies departed on the same train, at nine o'clock A.M. of the 18th, the former for Fort Mifflin, near Baltimore, and the latter for Washington, and arrived at Baltimore at one P.M. The volunteers were under the necessity of marching about two miles through the city from one station to another. The volunteers, mostly unarmed, were crowded and hustled along their line of march by a wild mob, composed of thousands of the rebel roughs of Baltimore, the same infuriated horde which made a brutal and bloody attack upon the Massachusetts Sixth on the following day. At seven o'clock P.M. of the 18th "these five companies, the head of the grand column of two millions of men who were afterwards mustered and marched in their footprints, arrived in Washington. Their timely arrival was the occasion of much joy. They immediately commenced barricading the capitol, and remained in the city ready for any emergency. After twenty-four other regiments were organized and fully equipped, these first companies, which were justly entitled to the first place in the first regiment, were organized as a part of the Twenty-fifth and last regiment of three months'



men. Bates, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," says, "In the progress of the gigantic struggle which ensued . . . so many and such brilliant services have been rendered by the soldiers of the national armies, that the timely march of these companies has been little noted. But the value of their presence in the capital at this critical juncture cannot be overlooked in any fair estimate of the causes which led to our triumph; and it must ever be regarded as one of the links in that chain of great events, seemingly planned by Providence, for our deliverance." The thanks of the House of Representatives, which are rarely tendered, and only for great and most signal services to the State, were expressed in the following terms:

"THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
"July 22, 1861.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered to the five hundred and thirty soldiers from Pennsylvania, who passed through the mob at Baltimore, and reached Washington on the 18th of April last, for the defense of the National capital.

"GALUSIA A. GROW,  
"Speaker of the House of Representatives."

#### ALLEN GUARD (three months' service).

Recruited at Allentown. Mustered into service at Harrisburg, April 18, 1861.

Thomas Yenger, captain; James M. Wilson, first lieutenant; Joseph T. Wilt, second lieutenant; Joseph T. Wilt, first sergeant; Solomon Goble, second sergeant; William Wolf, first corporal; John E. Webster, second corporal; Ignitz Cressor, third corporal; Daniel Kramer, fourth corporal.

#### Privates.

Cole, Norman H.	Miller, Edwin H.
Deitrich, Charles.	McNulty, Henry.
Derr, Henry W.	Pfeffer, Charles A.
Dunlap, Milton H.	Rieber, Jonathan W.
Early, William.	Ruhe, William.
Frederich, Gideon.	Rothman, Ernest.
Fuller, Mathew R.	Rhoads, George W.
Frame, William G.	Romig, John.
Gross, Edwin.	Schenck, Samuel.
Geldner, James.	Storch, Henry.
Henry, George F.	Shiffert, Charles A.
Houck, John.	Sigman, M. H.
Hillegas, Nathaniel.	Seip, Lewis G.
Hettinger, Joseph.	Sheidler, Adolphus.
Hoxworth, George.	Sheidler, Euville.
Hittle, Edwin M.	Uhler, John F.
Jacob, David.	Wetherhold, Allen.
Kress, William.	Weiss, David.
Kelper, George W.	Wagner, William.
Losenring, Martin W.	Weiss, Joseph.
Leh, Franklin.	Weyandt, Benneville.

**The First Pennsylvania Regiment.**—The Allen Rifles, a company in Allentown, which had several years been organized and under the command of Capt. Tilghman H. Good, on the organization of the First Pennsylvania Regiment became a part of it, and was designated as Company I. The members of the company volunteered their services on the 13th of April, 1861, and they were offered to and accepted by the Governor on the 15th. On the 18th the volunteers left their homes and families, unarmed and without uniforms or equipments, and proceeded to Harrisburg.

On the 20th of April the First Pennsylvania Regiment was organized by the choice of Samuel Yohe, of

Easton, as colonel; Tilghman H. Good, of Allentown, as lieutenant-colonel; and Thomas W. Lynn as major; while James Miltimore was designated as adjutant. The captain of Company I (the Allen Rifles) having been elected lieutenant-colonel, William A. Gausler was chosen to fill the vacancy. We may remark here that most of the members of this company re-enlisted in other organizations after their term was out, and that all but a few of them received commissions during the war, ranking them from lieutenant to colonel.

On the night of the 20th of April the regiment left Harrisburg under command of Brig.-Gen. George G. Wynkoop, and proceeded first to a point near Cockeysville, Md., then to Camp Scott, near York, Pa. Clothing and camp equipage were received here, and on the 14th of May it entered on the duty of guarding the Northern Central Railroad from the Pennsylvania line to near Baltimore. May 25th it was ordered to Cantonville, Md.; on the 29th to Franklinton, and on the 3d of June to Chambersburg, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade; from there it was ordered with its brigade to Hagerstown, and thence, on the 21st of June, to Frederick, Md. It then went to Martinsburg, Va., where it did garrison duty till July 17th. It was then, with its brigade, engaged in making demonstrations in front of the enemy till after the battle of Bull Run. On the 21st it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and on the 23d it took passage for Harrisburg, where the men were discharged and mustered out of the United States service.

#### FIRST REGIMENT (three months' service).

##### COMPANY I.

William H. Gausler, captain; E. P. Rhoads, first lieutenant; Benjamin C. Roth, second lieutenant; Abeile Heilman, first sergeant; Edwin G. Muench, second sergeant; Henry Fried, third sergeant; Noah Trumbor, fourth sergeant; Henry Trumbor, first corporal; Mahlon Fried, second corporal; Daniel C. Miller, third corporal; Charles Mertz, fourth corporal; Julius Benkert, musician; Augustus Ebert, musician.

#### Privates.

Albright, Tilghman.	Haldeman, Henry.
Albright, James.	Keck, Thomas.
Blumer, Henry A.	Koeler, Lewis.
Blank, Wellington J.	Kramer, Solomon.
Bechtel, Daniel.	Keck, Franklin.
Belden, Anthony.	Kleckner, William.
Bergensstock, David.	Konold, Melchoir.
Crist, Nelson.	Kramer, Henry.
Dech, William.	Kuhns, Alonzo.
Denins, Tilghman.	Kelper, Henry.
Eichel, John.	Kleckner, Benjamin.
Esge, Perry.	Laubach, Thomas.
Ginginger, William.	Leiser, James.
Guth, Henry.	Miller, Tilghman.
Gammer, Willoughby.	Miller, Henry.
Haldeman, William H.	Mohr, Henry.
Hiskey, Oliver.	Miller, Charles.
Heldt, Jonas.	Moyer, William J.
Harris, William P.	McCrystal, James.
Huber, Peter.	Nonnenmaker, John.
Hammersloy, Ellis.	Nonnenmaker, Daniel.
Hilliard, William.	Nagel, Andrew.
Hackman, Martin.	Ochs, Jesse.
Halse, Charles.	Rommel, Peter.
Hackman, Charles.	Roth, Edwin.
Hardner, David.	Ritz, Tilghman.





Rehr, Lewis.  
Remmel, Edward.  
Seip, James M.  
Saeger, Richard M.  
Stahley, Christian.  
Schwenk, Charles.  
Steele, Joseph.  
Stubler, James.

Smith, Joseph.  
Trexler, Franklin.  
Trexler, Henry.  
Van Dyke, Walter.  
Wenner, George.  
Wormen, Abraham.  
Wagner, Henry.  
Wasser, Franklin.

### The Ninth Regiment (Three Months' Service).

—Of this regiment, recruited under the call for seventy-five thousand men, issued by the President April 15, 1861, Company D was from Lehigh County, and about one-half of its members were enlisted at Catasauqua. In that town a meeting was held immediately after the publication of the President's call. Patriotic addresses were made by David Thomas, M. H. Horn, George W. Cyphers, and others, and a feeling aroused which bore immediate fruit, and not only that, but had an effect throughout the war period. At a second meeting, held on April 17th, the number of enlistments was increased to forty. These men were consolidated with a squad then being enlisted at Allentown, and left for Harrisburg on the 19th, where they were mustered into service on the 24th.

At the town-meeting in Catasauqua the following persons were appointed a committee to go with the enlisted men to Harrisburg, and attend to their wants until they were mustered into service: Joshua Hunt, M. H. Horn, William Miller, C. D. Fuller, V. W. Weaver, and George W. Cyphers. After they were duly mustered, Governor Curtin commissioned M. H. Horn, of this committee, with authority to visit their camps and attend to their wants generally.

From the date of muster the Ninth Regiment remained at Camp Curtin until May 4th, when, having received arms and accoutrements, it proceeded to West Chester, where a camp was established and daily drill had. There it remained until the 26th of May, when it moved by Philadelphia to Wilmington, Del., to strengthen the loyal feeling in that region. The regiment remained in camp at Hare's Corner, Del., until June 6th, when it was ordered to join Gen. Patterson's command at Chambersburg, Pa. Here it was attached to the Fourth Brigade, First Division, commanded by Col. Dixon H. Miles, of the regular army (who was subsequently killed at Harper's Ferry). The regiment advanced to the Potomac on Sunday, June 16th, and encamped on the road between Williamsport and Martinsburg. The regiment subsequently recrossed the Potomac and encamped near Williamsport until July 1st, when the whole army in and about that place removed across the river in the direction of Martinsburg, Va. The enemy under Jackson having retreated from Falling Waters, the Ninth encamped on the 2d of July on their campgrounds. From the 2d to the 8th they remained in and about Martinsburg, Va., and on the latter date moved out on the Winchester pike to Bunker Hill, and a general forward movement was decided upon

with a design of giving battle to the enemy concentrated at Winchester. But before the movement was commenced a council of war was held, after which the order to advance was countermanded. On the 17th the regiment was removed to Charlestown, on the 21st to Harper's Ferry, on the 22d to Hagerstown, and on the 24th to Harrisburg, where the men were mustered out. During their absence the men of Company D were not called upon to face the sternest duties of war, but they performed all that was required of them. The Catasauqua men on their return home were tendered a collation, which was served in one of the Crane Iron Company's buildings, and the Allentown boys were also appropriately greeted at the city of their home.

### NINTH REGIMENT (three months' service).

#### FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

H. C. Longenecker, colonel; William H. H. Haugen, lieutenant-colonel.

#### COMPANY D.

Mustered in April 24, 1861.

G. D. Hand, captain; C. A. G. Keck, first lieutenant; Enoch Phillips, second lieutenant; Levi Stubler, first sergeant; William Semmer, second sergeant; Tilghman Miller, third sergeant; Morgan Richards, fourth sergeant; Charles Nolf, Jr., first corporal; Richard Wilson, second corporal; William Williams, third corporal; Granville Hangans, fourth corporal; Henry Stressen, musician; William Miller, musician.

#### Privates.

Arthur, Samuel.	Lewellyn, Thomas.
Barrow, Samuel C.	Meyers, William H.
Baumeister, William C.	Morrison, John.
Clement, Hugh.	Michael, Charles H.
Craft, Levi.	Manley, Lewis.
Crogan, Richard.	McClosky, John.
Cooney, Michael.	McGee, Cornelius.
Dettwiler, Henry.	McHecker, John.
Davis, Isaac.	McHoes, Joshua.
Daniel, Daniel.	Patrick, John.
Edwards, Evan.	Pauly, William H.
Elliott, James.	Paul, William.
Eckenberger, Henry.	Ruse, David.
Fondren, Benedict.	Robin, Wilson.
Graham, John.	Ritter, Augustus.
Grate, John.	Schwab, Joshua.
Hopkins, William.	Snyder, William T.
Hopkins, John.	Snyder, James B.
Hughes, James.	Sattenfuse, William H.
Henry, Francis.	Schlosser, William.
Hethenson, James.	Smith, Samuel.
Hammerly, Robert.	Smith, Stephen.
Hucker, Jacob.	Steinberger, Henry.
Jones, Joseph.	Tombler, David A.
Kramiec, Edwards.	Vansychell, James.
Kane, John.	Voulond, Charles.
Kick, Lorentz.	Wilson, Frank H.
Keiser, Edwin.	William, Robert.
Keiser, William.	Werly, William.
Leister, Tilghman.	Wolf, Abraham.
Lockwood, Samuel.	Xandres, Francis.
Leister, Peter.	Young, James.

### The Forty-sixth Regiment (Three Years' Service).

—Immediately after the mustering out of the three months' men, Arnold C. Lewis, then editor and publisher of the Catasauqua *Herald*, commenced recruiting a company for the three years' service, which eventually became Company C of the Forty-sixth Regiment. The company was composed, in part only, of men



from Catasauqua and vicinity, and the regiment was recruited in Northampton, Allegheny, Potter, Berks, Dauphin, and other counties. The men of Company C were mustered into service Aug. 17, 1861.

The regimental organization was completed at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, on September 1st, as follows: Col. Joseph F. Knipe, Lieut.-Col. James L. Selfridge, Maj. Arnold C. Lewis. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Shenandoah, and was posted on the Upper Potomac, along the Maryland shore, near Harper's Ferry. Soon after its arrival it was assigned to the First Brigade of the Second Division, under the command of Gen. Williams. On the 24th of February, 1862, they crossed the Potomac, and under Gen. Banks occupied in turn Leesburg, Charlestown, Martinsburg, and Winchester. Their first engagement with the rebels was at or near Kernstown, and on the 25th of May, 1862, they participated in the battle of Winchester, where the Union army, numbering seven thousand men, contended with Jackson's forces of twenty thousand for five hours. In this fight the Forty-sixth lost in killed, wounded, and missing, seventeen men. On the 7th of August, 1862, they were ordered towards Cedar Mountain, and on the 9th, about 5 P.M., the whole division was advanced upon the rebel lines. The position of the Forty-sixth was opposite the enemy's advanced artillery, and upon this they charged with desperate valor. They were fearfully exposed to the enemy's artillery and strong lines of concealed infantry, which poured in upon them a merciless storm of shot and shell. The total loss of the regiment was thirty killed, thirty-four wounded, and six taken prisoners. In the battle of Antietam they supported Ricketts' division, and advanced, carrying the woods to the right of and beyond the cornfield. Their loss in this battle was six killed and three wounded. Upon the inauguration of the Fredericksburg campaign the Forty-sixth was ordered forward from Fairfax, but did not arrive upon the field in time to be engaged. In the reorganization of the army the Forty-sixth was made part of the Twelfth. On the 27th of April, 1863, the corps marched north to Kelly's Ford, crossed the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, and moved to Chancellorsville, and was here joined by the Third and Fifth Corps. The army under Gen. Hooker advanced May 1st, and was met by Stonewall Jackson's corps on the 2d, about sundown. Fighting immediately commenced, and was continued the whole night, and until the evening of the third, both armies losing heavily. The Forty-sixth lost four killed, a large number wounded, and ten taken prisoners. On the evening of July 1st the regiment arrived at Gettysburg, and was posted on the summit of Culp's Hill. The Forty-sixth held the extreme right of the line as far as Spangler's Spring, and owing to their sheltered position the loss was small.

After the withdrawal of Lee's army into Virginia the Forty-sixth was forwarded, with the Eleventh and

Twelfth Corps, to the Rapidan and was there detached from the Army of the Potomac and ordered to the support of Gen. Rosecrans, in Tennessee. In January, 1864, a large proportion of the officers and men of the Forty-sixth re-enlisted for a second term of three years, and joined Gen. Sherman's army at Chattanooga and entered the Twentieth Corps, the old Eleventh and Twelfth being consolidated. They participated in all of the battles fought under Sherman after that date, the most important of which were Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach-Tree Creek, Pine Knob, Marietta, and Atlanta. In these several engagements their loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred and fifty men. On Sept. 1, 1864, Atlanta surrendered, and the hard fighting of the regiment was now over.

On the 11th of November, Sherman commenced his march to the sea. On the 21st of December he reached Savannah; on the 17th of February, Columbia; on the 17th of March, Goldsboro'. On the 26th of April, Johnson surrendered at Raleigh, and the army immediately commenced its homeward march, and on the 16th of July the Forty-sixth, after nearly four years of faithful service, was mustered out. An order was given to muster out at Alexandria, Va., but the regiment was not broken until it reached Harrisburg.<sup>1</sup>

Following is the roster of the Lehigh men in Company C of this regiment:

#### FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

##### COMPANY C.

Mustered in Aug. 17, 1861; mustered out July 16, 1865.

Arnold C. Lewis, elected capt. Aug. 17, 1861; maj. Sept. 4, 1861; killed Sept. 22, 1861, by private John Lanchan, of Co. I, while attempting to enforce discipline in a case of insubordination. (Lanchan was hanged for the crime near Frederick City, Md., Dec. 23, 1861.)

W. R. Thomas, elected 2d lieut. Aug. 17, 1861; 1st lieut. Sept. 4, 1861.

Joseph Matchette, pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1861; to 5th sergt.; to 1st lieut. Nov. 1, 1862; to capt. of Co. I, July 27, 1864.

James McQuillen, pro. to corp. Nov. 4, 1861; to sergt. March 4, 1862; to 2d lieut. March 20, 1864; to 1st lieut. July 27, 1864.

Robert Wilson, pro. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut.; killed at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862.

Isaac Davis, pro. to corp. Oct. 31, 1861; to sergt. Aug. 31, 1863; to 1st sergt. May 22, 1865.

Daniel Davis, pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1863; to sergt. May 22, 1865.

Edward Gramscie, pro. to 2d lieut. Co. E, May 22, 1865.

Morgan Richards, pro. to 5th sergt.; drowned near Edenburg, Va., April 4, 1862.

William McMonagle, pro. to corp. April 8, 1864.

John Moore, pro. to corp. April 8, 1864.

John Patrick, pro. to corp. May 22, 1865.

Robert E. Williams, pro. to corp. Aug. 17, 1861; severely wounded at Cedar Mountain; disabled for service and hon. disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 15, 1862.

John J. Davis, pro. to corp. April 4, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 9, 1863.

Hugh Lyons, pro. to corp. Aug. 30, 1863.

John H. Price, pro. to corp. Sept. 14, 1861.

##### Privates.

Wallace Brown, killed at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862.

Daniel Desmond, wounded at Cedar Mountain; disabled for service and hon. disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 15, 1862.

<sup>1</sup> From an article by Col. M. H. Horn, in the *Catasauqua Valley Record* of March 9, 1876.



John Leo, wounded in battle, and trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 1, 1863.  
 John McQuillen, must. out on surg. sick certif. Nov. 24, 1862.  
 David Bachman, died at Philadelphia June 15, 1865.  
 Daniel Dyer, hon. disch. on surg. sick certif. July 14, 1862.  
 Alexander Doneghly, wounded in battle; hon. disch. (disabled) on surg. certif. Nov. 27, 1862.  
 John Cannon, drowned with Morgan Richards, near Edenberg, Va., April 4, 1862.  
 Andrew Sinly, wounded in action; died Aug. 16, 1864.  
 Philip Hill, hon. disch. on surg. sick certif. as unfit for duty Nov. 11, 1862.  
 George Haddon, wounded at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862; died Sept. 7, 1862; grave at Alexandria, Va., No. 235.  
 John Kilpatrick, hon. disch. on surg. certif. as disabled Oct. 26, 1862.  
 James McLaughlin, hon. disch. on surg. certif. as unfit for service Oct. 10, 1862.  
 David McCandles, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Patrick Reily, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863.  
 John A. Richards, wounded at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862; died soon after in the field.  
 W. S. Thompson, hon. disch. on surg. certif. as unfit for service Feb. 21, 1863.  
 Frank Ward, died at Hancock, Md., Feb. 15, 1862.  
 Patrick Sullivan, hon. disch. on surg. certif. as unfit for service Feb. 13, 1863.  
 John Blair, hon. disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1863, as unfit for service.  
 Philip Gallagher.  
 James Adams.  
 Thomas Mooney, must. into service Jan. 7, 1864.  
 James McCracken, must. into service Dec. 31, 1863.  
 Condy Pollock.  
 John Reed, must. into service Jan. 3, 1864.  
 Edward Rogers.  
 Samuel Zellner, disch. by General Order Oct. 22, 1862.  
 Edward Mullen.  
 John McFadden, must. into service Feb. 29, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 H. W. Ehrst, must. into service Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Benjamin Beidelman, must. into service March 3, 1864.  
 Jeremiah Keef, must. into service Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Thomas McMurtrie, must. into service March 9, 1864.  
 Solomon J. Rowe, must. into service Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Elias Beidelman, must. into service Feb. 26, 1864.  
 William McGonegle, must. into service May 11, 1864.  
 James McClellan, must. into service April 7, 1864; must. out July 8, 1865.  
 John Brown, must. into service Feb. 29, 1864.  
 John McMurtrie, must. into service Dec. 31, 1863.  
 William Pritchard, must. into service March 11, 1864.

**The Forty-seventh Regiment (Three Years' Service).—**This regiment in the three years' service was recruited principally through the influence and exertions of Col. Tilghman H. Good, of Allentown, who was granted his authority by Governor Curtin on the 5th of August, 1861. Companies A and E were raised at Easton, B, G, I, and K at Allentown, C at Sunbury, D at Bloomfield, Perry Co., F at Catasauqua, and H at Newport, Perry Co., and at Harrisburg. It will thus be seen that five companies, forming one-half the strength of the regiment, were recruited in Lehigh County. Companies B, E, and G, as also a portion of Company I, had previously served in the First Regiment, during the three months' service; D, in the Second; A and a portion of I, in the Ninth; C, in the Eleventh; and K, in the Twenty-fifth. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and on the 1st of September the following field officers were appointed: Tilghman H. Good, colonel; G. W. Alex-

ander, lieutenant-colonel; and William H. Gausler major; James W. Fuller, Jr., was appointed adjutant. Schools of instruction for officers were instituted, and although but little opportunity was presented for drill, the command was brought to a high degree of proficiency in discipline. The various companies were uniformed and equipped as they were mustered in, at dates varying from August 19th to September 20th.

The Forty-seventh proceeded from the State to the national capital, arriving there on September 21st, and being stationed on Kalorama Heights until the 27th, when it was ordered to join the advance of the army. It encamped at Fort Ethan Allen and was assigned to the Third Brigade of Gen. W. F. Smith's division, under Gen. J. J. Stevens, which comprised besides the Thirty-third, Forty-ninth, and Seventy-ninth New York Regiments. The Forty-seventh had been armed by the State with the Mississippi rifle and drilled exclusively in light infantry tactics. Its commanding officer was a strict disciplinarian, having for years commanded the Allen Rifles, a company well known in Pennsylvania for its efficient drill. As winter approached the soldiers of this regiment received in the form of blankets, gloves, and articles of clothing practical proofs that they were remembered by their friends at home. During the bitterly cold night of September 28th the Forty-seventh occupied the fort and momentarily expected an attack. At four o'clock in the morning they heard the heavy firing which they supposed to indicate an engagement with the enemy on the part of some of the other regiments encamped in the vicinity, and hastily forming the men marched at double quick three miles in the direction of the sound to reinforce their comrades. But it was found that through a sad mistake the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiments had been firing upon each other.

The regiment moved with the brigade and division to Camp Griffin, and on October 11th took part in the grand review at Bailey's Cross-Roads. On the 20th of December it was ordered to take part in the battle of Dranesville, but the enemy retreated before it reached the field. On Jan. 22, 1862, the regiment was ordered, at the request of Brig.-Gen. Brannan, then commanding the Third Brigade, to accompany him to Key West, Fla. On the following day it left Washington for Annapolis, embarked on the steamship "Oriental" on the 27th, and arrived at Key West February 4th. It was then brigaded with the Seventh New Hampshire and the Ninetieth and Ninety-first New York, all under the command of Gen. Brannan. While in Florida the regiment suffered much from fevers incidental to the climate, and many of its members died. At length, upon the 18th of June, to the relief and joy of all, it embarked for Hilton Head, S. C., where it arrived on the 22d. In July it moved to Beaufort, where it was brigaded with the Sixth Connecticut, Seventh New Hampshire, and





Eighth Maine. It being necessary to picket the entire island, and a large portion of the force being sent North, the duty devolving upon those who remained became exceedingly onerous, but the men of the Forty-seventh bore their full share, and the regiment received the highest commendation from Gens. Hunter and Brannan for its attention to duty and fine discipline.

Soon after Gen. O. M. Mitchell assumed command of the Department of the South, about the middle of September, an expedition was fitted out to penetrate Florida and remove the obstructions in the St. John's River. For this purpose a force was selected, consisting of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, Seventh Connecticut, First Connecticut Battery, and one company of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, all under command of Gen. Brannan. Landing at Maysport Mills on the 1st of October, the campaign was opened by operations directed against St. John's Bluff, a strongly-fortified point five miles from the mouth of the St. John's River. Making a detour of twenty-five miles through pine woods and swamps, the Forty-seventh constantly in the advance, and almost incessantly skirmishing with and driving the enemy before them, the command bivouacked at night in the rear of the fort. The gunboats were constantly exchanging shots with the rebels in their works during the night. In the morning the brigade was formed and advanced to the assault, but they found that the Confederate Gen. Finnegan, who was in command, had evacuated under cover of the darkness, leaving eleven pieces of artillery and a great quantity of ammunition. Companies B and E, under command of Capt. Yard, were sent in pursuit of the retreating foe, and, after a sharp skirmish, took possession of Jacksonville, Fla. Thence the two companies proceeded, on the 6th of October, by steamer "Darlington," two hundred miles up the river, where the rebel steamer "Governor Milton" was captured and safely conveyed within the Union lines. The loss to the Forty-seventh in these successful operations was but two wounded.

On the 21st the command proceeded to destroy the railroad bridge over the Pocotaligo, and sever communication between Charleston and Savannah. A landing was effected at Mackey's Point, and with the Forty-seventh again in advance the force marched towards the bridge, Col. Good being in command of the brigade and Lieut.-Col. Alexander in command of the regiment. The brigade had marched but a few miles when, coming out into an open region, it received a heavy fire from a rebel field battery. The brigade was deployed to the front, and drove the enemy from their position. A little farther on, at Frampton, the rebels were found posted in a wood with infantry and artillery, while in their front was an open cotton-field. The brigade was formed in line of battle with two companies thrown forward as skirmishers, and charged upon the enemy in the face of a terrific fire. This bold movement had the desired

effect; the enemy fled precipitately and in panic. Pursuit was made, and after a chase of four miles the enemy was found in force at Pocotaligo bridge, under command of Gen. Walker. A ravine extended along their front. The Forty-seventh was ordered to relieve the Seventh Connecticut, and forming upon the edge of the stream, kept up for two hours a steady and effective fire. But they received a storm more terrible than they sent, for the rebels in their strong intrenchments obtained a large reinforcement, and poured forth a murderous fire upon the Union line. The ammunition of the artillery being completely exhausted, and night coming on, the command was withdrawn to Mackey's Point. Capts. Mickley and Junker and fourteen enlisted men were killed and one hundred and fourteen wounded. Both officers and men were complimented in general orders for their gallantry. Returning to Hilton Head on the 23d, the Forty-seventh was, a week later, detailed as escort at the burial of Gen. Mitchell, and fired the salute over his grave.

The Forty-seventh was ordered to Key West, Fla., on the 15th of November, and arrived there on the 18th. Here a detachment of five companies, under command of Col. Good, was ordered to garrison Fort Taylor, and the remaining five, under Lieut.-Col. Alexander, to garrison Fort Jefferson. At this time the military importance of these posts was very great. A strenuous effort to secure foreign intervention was being made by the Confederate government, and with some prospect of success. In his instructions to Col. Good the general commanding says, "It is hardly necessary to point out to you the extreme military importance of the two works now intrusted to your command. Suffice it to state that they cannot pass out of our hands without the greatest possible disgrace to whoever may conduct their defense and to the nation at large. In view of difficulties that may soon culminate in war with foreign powers, it is eminently necessary that these works should be immediately placed beyond any possibility of seizure by any naval or military force that may be thrown upon them from neighboring ports. . . . Seizure of these forts by *coup de main* may be the first act of hostilities instituted by foreign powers, and the comparative isolation of their position, and their distance from reinforcements, point them out (independent of their national importance) as peculiarly the object of such an effort to possess them." Recognizing the imminent peril to which they were exposed, without a moment's delay the entire available force was employed to place the forts in the best possible condition of defense, and the efforts were unremitting until every means at command were brought into requisition to render them impregnable. In these positions, with Col. Good in command, the regiment remained until the 25th of February, 1864. In the mean time five hundred men of the regiment had re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough. The



Forty-seventh was highly complimented at various times during its occupancy of Key West for its efficiency, and continually enjoyed the confidence of the department commander.

In obedience to orders received Feb. 25, 1864, the regiment proceeded to Franklin, La., where it was assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. An expedition was fitting out at Franklin, under command of Gen. Banks, to proceed up the Red River, and on March 15th it moved, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, by way of New Iberia, Vermilionville, Opelousas, and Washington to Alexandria, where it was joined by the command of Gen. A. J. Smith, and a fleet of gunboats under command of Commodore Porter. After a few days' rest it again moved forward, following the course of the Red River toward Shreveport, which was to be the point of attack. The line of march from Natchitoches was through a country affording no forage and but little water. The regiment encamped on the night of April 7th at Pleasant Hill, and on the following day marched until three o'clock P.M., when the column halted. Firing had been heard in the front for some time, and the Forty-seventh was hurriedly formed and sent forward at double quick, passing the Second Division of the Nineteenth Corps. As it approached the scene of action, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in a confused mass, were met hurrying toward the rear. The brigade was brought into position on a small elevation. Scarcely had this been done when the rebels, flushed by victory, came sweeping on in hot pursuit of the retreating Union troops. A well-directed volley at short range from the half-concealed battle-line which had been hastily formed suddenly brought them to a halt. Infantry and artillery had poured a storm of lead and iron into their ranks which literally mowed them down. The rebel line wavered and fell back, but again pressed forward bravely, and was again repulsed. Moore, in his "Rebellion Record," says, "Volley after volley was discharged from each side full into the ranks of their opponents, but neither gave signs of yielding, and night charitably threw her mantle over the ghastly scene, and enforced a cessation of hostilities. The wounded of both armies lay during the night between the lines, and their groans and cries for water were most distressing. Shortly after midnight the command was withdrawn, and, wearied and worn, it returned to Pleasant Hill on the 9th. The loss was near sixty men killed and wounded, and among the former was Lieut. Swoyer, of Company K. At Pleasant Hill the regiment was posted on the right of the line, with its right resting on a high bluff. The enemy, under command of "Dick" Taylor, made an attack at mid-day, and the battle raged with great fury until five o'clock P.M. In the middle of the afternoon the Forty-seventh was ordered from the right to the left of the line, and while passing by the flank, in the rear of the One Hundred and Sixty-

fifth, repelled a charge made against that regiment, and before which they had fallen back. Then the Forty-seventh made an impetuous counter-charge, and a desperate encounter ensued, in which the rebels were driven back and several pieces of artillery captured. Lieut.-Col. Alexander was severely wounded, and Color-Sergt. Benjamin F. Walls was wounded, as was also Sergt. Pyers, of Company C, who seized the colors when Walls was obliged to relinquish them.

Gen. Banks, notwithstanding the victory at Pleasant Hill, was obliged to retreat to Grand Ecore, which place was strongly fortified. There the army remained until the 22d, when the retreat to Alexandria was commenced, which place was reached on the 25th, after a light engagement with the enemy at Cave Hill. During this expedition the Forty-seventh marched eight hundred miles, and lost, by sickness, killed, wounded, and missing, two hundred men. On the 16th of May the army reached Simmsport, and crossed the Atchafalaya on a bridge of steamers. Subsequently the regiment moved to New Orleans, and was ordered from there to Washington, where it arrived on July 12, 1864. As a part of the Nineteenth Corps, under Gen. Hunter, the Forty-seventh was engaged in the defense of the capital, and in expelling the rebel army from Maryland. Gen. Sheridan was soon after placed in command of the forces concentrated here, and proceeded to reorganize what was thereafter known as the Army of the Shenandoah.

On the 19th of September the regiment, posted on the extreme right of the corps, engaged in the battle of Opequan. At two o'clock A.M. Gen. Sheridan drew out his entire force, determined to carry the enemy's works by assault. The First Division of the Nineteenth Corps, to which the Forty-seventh was attached, fought with great gallantry, and sustained heavy loss. The grand charge of Gen. Crook's forces and the cavalry under Averill was made through the line held by this regiment. The rebels fell back to Fisher's Hill, eight miles south of Winchester, where they were found on the 21st strongly posted. The Forty-seventh deployed as skirmishers, and charged the enemy's works. Owing to the abruptness of the ascent the rebels were unable to depress their guns, and the men suffered little loss. The pursuit of the retreating foe was continued during the entire night, and until it reached Port Republic. The command soon after returned, and encamped at Cedar Creek.

Col. Good and Lieut.-Col. Alexander were mustered out on the 24th of September, their terms having expired, and Maj. Gobin and Charles W. Abbott, of Company K, were promoted to fill the vacancies, while Capt. Levi Stuber, of Company I, was promoted to major.

On the 17th of October the Forty-seventh proceeded on a reconnoissance to Strasburg, and on the 19th participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, where the Army of West Virginia, under Crook, was surprised







COL. T. H. GOOD.



and driven from its works. The Second Brigade, with the Forty-seventh on the right, was thrown into the breach to arrest the retreat. The line was formed while vast bodies of men were rushing by it, and a heavy fog prevented objects being seen at a distance of fifty yards. Suddenly the enemy came down under cover of the fog. The right of the regiment was thrown back until it was almost a semicircle. The brigade, only fifteen hundred strong, was contending with Gordon's entire division, and was forced to retire, but in comparatively good order, though exposed to a raking fire. Repeatedly forming as it was pushed back, and making a stand at every available point, it finally succeeded in checking the enemy's onset, when Gen. Sheridan suddenly appeared upon the field, who met his crestfallen, shattered battalions without a word of reproach, but joyously swinging his cap, shouted to the stragglers as he rode rapidly past them, "Face the other way, boys! We are going back to our camp! We are going to lick them out of their boots!" The lines reformed almost as by magic. The first charge of the enemy fell upon the Nineteenth Corps, and was handsomely repulsed. The force of the blow was heavy upon the Forty-seventh, but it stood firm, and was complimented on the field by Gen. Thomas. The army now began to take courage. When the final grand charge was made, the regiment moved at nearly right angles with the rebel front. The brigade charged gallantly, and the entire line making a left wheel, came down on the enemy's left flank, when they "went whirling up the valley" in confusion. In the pursuit to Fisher's Hill the regiment led, and upon its arrival was placed on the skirmish line, where it remained until noon of the next day. The army was attacked at early dawn, and no respite was given to take food until the pursuit was ended. Capt. Minnich was killed, Maj. Gobel (captain Company G) mortally, and Capt. Oyster severely wounded. The loss was one hundred and seventy-six killed, wounded, and missing. The corps fell back five miles to Winchester, and went into winter quarters. A good camp was formed, but it had to be abandoned, and on the evening of the 20th of December, in the midst of a snow-storm, the regiment moved towards Fairview, where it again went into winter quarters, and was on constant active duty, guarding the railroad and constructing works of defense against the incursions of the guerrillas. The regiment participated in a number of reconnoissances and skirmishes during the winter.

After the surrender of Lee to Grant, on the 9th of April, the regiment moved by rail to Washington, and encamped near Fort Stevens. Here it was clothed and equipped, and participated in the grand review on the 23d and 24th of May. On the 1st of June it was again ordered to duty, and embarked for Savannah, Ga., where it arrived on the 6th. In July it proceeded to Charleston, S. C., and relieved the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York, on duty in

the city, its headquarters being in the beautiful mansion of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. Company E garrisoned Fort Moultrie, and a detachment of Company G Fort Sumter. Many of the members of the Forty-seventh fell victims to disease, and their remains now repose in Magnolia Cemetery. At length the long-wished-for day of muster out arrived. The regiment, on the 3d of January, 1866, embarked for New York, where, after a stormy passage, it arrived safely and proceeded by rail to Philadelphia. It had seen service in seven of the Southern States, participated in the most exhausting campaigns, marched more than twelve hundred miles, and made twelve voyages at sea. It was the only Pennsylvania regiment that participated in the Red River campaign, or that served in that department prior to the surrender of Lee. On the 9th of January, after a term of service of four years and four months, it was mustered out at Camp Cadwalader.<sup>1</sup>

COL. TILGHMAN H. GOOD.—Henry Good, the grandfather of Col. Good, emigrated from Switzerland, and settled in South Whitehall township, Lehigh Co., Pa., where he was an enterprising farmer. His children were three sons—Nathan, James, and Henry—and five daughters,—Mary, Leah, Hettie, Eliza, and Anna. James was born in South Whitehall township, May 24, 1804, and died Dec. 21, 1838, having succeeded to the employment of his father. He married Mary Blumer, born Feb. 6, 1807, daughter of Abram Blumer, of the same township, and had children,—Edwin (deceased), Tilghman H., James (deceased), Sarah (Mrs. Rufus Snyder), Henrietta (Mrs. Russel Thayer), and Caroline (Mrs. William Reim-smith). Tilghman H. was born Oct. 6, 1830, in South Whitehall. When eight years of age, his father having died, the lad found a home with his uncle, Peter Blank, with whom he remained until his sixteenth year, his time having been occupied with labor upon the farm and attendance at the neighboring school. He then removed to Allentown and became an apprentice to the trade of a shoemaker. On completing his term of service he removed to Philadelphia, and for two years continued to exercise his skill upon the bench. On returning to Allentown he opened a boot and shoe store, and continued thus engaged until 1849, when he became the landlord of the Allen House, and after a period of four years in connection with the latter enterprise he resumed his former business.

Col. Good was, on the 6th of April, 1851, married to Miss Mary, daughter of Amandus Trexler, of Allentown, to whom was born one child, who died in infancy. On the organization of the Allentown Bank, Col. Good was elected paying teller, which position he filled for four years, when he engaged in the sale of hats and shoes. He had for many years been

<sup>1</sup> Taken with some slight changes from Bates' Record of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.



identified with the militia of the State, as commander of the Allen Rifles and brigade inspector for the county. His military ardor and patriotism alike prompted him to offer his services to the government in the emergency. He assisted in the organization of the First Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. After three months' service he organized the Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and for three years and two months participated actively as its commander in many of the most important events of the war. The regiment was at various times highly complimented for its efficiency, and enjoyed the confidence of the commander of the department. On retiring from active service Col. Good became landlord of the American Hotel, and two years later embarked in the real estate, insurance, and banking business, which was continued until 1879, when he became a second time landlord of the Allen House. He has been largely identified with the growth and business development of Allentown, as director and former secretary and treasurer of the Elliger Real Estate Association, and member of the building committee to erect the Adelaide Silk-Mills, and in many other important interests. Col. Good has been for many years an influential advocate of the principles of the Democracy in his county. He was in 1858 elected to the State Legislature, serving on various important committees. He was in 1868 elected mayor of Allentown, re-elected in 1870, and at a later period served in the same official capacity for a third term. He is also a member of the Allen Commandery of Knights Templar.

**MAJ. WILLIAM H. GAUSLER.**—David Gausler (or Gossler), the father of William H., was a native of Bucks County, Pa., and reared by Mr. Huber. He learned the trade of a shoemaker in Northampton County, which was successfully followed for a brief period, after which he embarked in the business of hotel-keeping at Rittersville, Hanover township, Lehigh Co., and later at Howertown and Butztown, Northampton Co., Pa. He was an officer in the Florida war, in 1835-36, as also under Gen. Sam Houston in Texas, where he doubtless met his death. Mr. Gossler married Polly, daughter of Abram Clater, whose family were distinguished in early times, and had children,—William H. and Augustus A., the latter of whom was drowned, in 1848, in the Lehigh Canal, near Easton. William H. was born on the 9th of May, 1830, at Rittersville, Hanover township, and spent much of his early youth at Bethlehem in school. From 1840 until 1856 he was associated with the Lehigh Canal, first as driver and (at fourteen) as commander of a boat. Being a young man of much enterprise he soon acquired a large boating property, and on attaining his majority was the proprietor of a line of twelve transportation boats on the above canal plying between Philadelphia and White Haven. He also had a line running from White Haven to

Allentown, supplying the towns *en route* with provisions and other materials, and returning with lumber.

In 1856, under the firm-name of Pretz, Balliet, Gausler & Co., he established a planing-mill and lumber-yard, which business was continued for three years. In 1860, Mr. Gausler established a wholesale coal- and lumber-yard, and conducted an extensive trade until the freshet of 1862 compelled its abandonment. At the beginning of the late war (in 1861) he entered the service as commander of the Allen Rifles and Jordan Artillery, of Allentown. He was, at the expiration of his term of service, appointed major of the Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, organized by Col. Good and himself, and participated actively in the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks. He was appointed provost-marshal at Key West, Fla., in 1862, and was also placed in command of Fort Taylor.

Mr. Gausler, in 1866, made Philadelphia his place of residence, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. In 1868 he became an importer of queensware, and a year later organized the firm of Gausler, Russel & Co., which existed for five years, after which the present firm of Gausler, Hoffman & Co. was established, now the leading importers of queensware in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Gausler was married, in 1852, to Miss Sarah A. Schimpf, of Allentown, whose children are Augustus C., Emma (Mrs. William Leeds), Nina (Mrs. George C. Child), William H., Edward A., and Jennie. In politics Mr. Gausler's sentiments are strongly Republican, and though formerly active in the political arena and a member of the City Council of Allentown, he is now chiefly devoted to business pursuits. He is in religion a member of the Lutheran Church. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity, as a member of Porter Lodge (of Catasauqua), Free and Accepted Masons, and of Hector Tindale Post, No. 169, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

#### FIELD AND STAFF.<sup>1</sup>

- Col. Tilghman H. Good (Allentown), must. into service Sept. 24, 1861; must. out Sept. 24, 1861, exp. of term.  
 Col. J. P. S. Gobin (Smyrna), pro. from capt. Co. C to maj. July 24, 1861; to col. Jan. 3, 1865; to brev. brig.-gen. March 13, 1865; must. out with regiment Dec. 25, 1865.  
 Lieut.-Col. G. W. Alexander (Reading), must. out Sept. 23, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Abbott (Allentown), pro. from capt. Co. K Jan. 3, 1865; must. out with regiment Dec. 25, 1865.  
 Maj. William H. Gausler (Allentown), disch. by special order of War Department April 15, 1864.  
 Maj. Levi Stuber (Allentown), pro. from capt., Co. I, to maj. May 22, 1865; must. out with regiment.  
 Adj. J. W. Fuller, Jr. (Catasaqua), pro. from sergt., Co. F, to adj. Oct. 30, 1861; res. Jan. 9, 1862.  
 Adj. W. H. R. Haugen (Allentown), dismissed by order of War Department April 15, 1864.  
 Q.M. James Van Dyke (Allentown), pro. from 1st Lieut., Co. C, to q.m. Sept. 24, 1861; res. Jan. 16, 1862.  
 Q.M. Francis Z. Heebner (Allentown), pro. from private, Co. B, to q.m.

<sup>1</sup> Those members of the field and staff who are from Lehigh County are indicated, and a few officers from other localities are inserted.







Wm. H. Gausler



Jan. 20, 1862; prisoner from October, 1864, to March, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865, exp. of term.

Q. M. W. H. Ginkinger (Allentown), pro. from private, Co. B, to com-sergt. Sept. 18, 1861; to q.m. June 23, 1865; must. out with regiment.

#### COMPANY B.

E. P. Rhoads, capt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to capt. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Edwin G. Minnich, capt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 30, 1861; to capt. Sept. 19, 1861; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 9.

William H. Kleckner, capt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Sept. 19, 1861; to capt. Jan. 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1864; veteran.

H. A. Haltiman, 1st lieut., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Sept. 19, 1861; to 1st lieut. Jan. 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

Allen G. Balliet, 2d lieut., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

R. A. Hilliard, 2d lieut., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

Thomas F. Gonnwine, 1st sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 19, 1861; to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

Allen Gommer, 1st sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

T. Bergensboock, sergt., must. Sept. 19, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 19, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

John Honck, sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

Charles E. Miller, sergt., must. Jan. 9, 1862; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

Franklin Fatzinger, sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

Oliver Hiskry, sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Charles Backman, sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to sergt. Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; pro. to com-sergt. Nov. 1, 1865; veteran.

Matthew R. Tuller, sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861.

Henry H. Kramer, corp., must. Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to corp. June 24, 1861; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

John Eisenhard, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. April 21, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

Daniel G. Gerhard, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 16, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

Charles H. Knuss, corp., must. Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 4, 1865; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

Valentine Fisher, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 16, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

T. Reinsmith, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

George J. Weiss, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 26, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

Hanson Geiger, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

Henry Storch, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. to enlist in regular army Jan. 13, 1862.

Allen J. Reinhard, corp., must. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Henry A. Schwartz, corp., must. Oct. 16, 1862; must. out Oct. 15, 1865, exp. of term.

Francis H. Strachly, corp., must. Oct. 16, 1862; must. out Oct. 15, 1865, exp. of term.

Lewis H. Seip, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; disch. Oct. 4, 1865; veteran.

John A. Darrohn, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Winchester, Va., Nov. 12, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 4, 1864; veteran.

Aaron Fink, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 5, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

Thomas Miller, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1861;

died at Winchester, Va., Oct. 25, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864; veteran.

Jesse Rummel, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Key West, Fla., March 29, 1863.

Francis Xander, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; killed at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864; veteran.

James Hamilton, musician, must. Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

Henry Strominger, musician, must. Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. G Sept. 19, 1861.

Adam Garrecht, musician, must. Jan. 9, 1862.

Alfred Eisenbraun, musician, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 26, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, District of Columbia.

#### Privates.

Albright, John D., must. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

Assenheimer, G., must. March 2, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

Acker, Cornelius, must. Jan. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 27, 1862.

Apple, John, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Key West, Fla., March 12, 1862.

Apple, Jacob, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Berryville, Va., Sept. 15, 1864; veteran.

Bieher, William, must. Jan. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

Bergensboock, H., must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Bast, Jacob, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Aug. 21, 1865; veteran.

Blumer, Alexander, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Bohlen, Frederick, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Brong, Lewis H., must. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Beltz, Henry, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Key West, Fla., March 1, 1862.

Braden, Josiah, must. Feb. 9, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., July 9, 1864.

Bergensboock, H., must. Feb. 11, 1865.

Bary, James, must. Jan. 24, 1865.

Chamberlain, G., must. Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

Cope, Thomas, must. Jan. 29, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

Clader, Ephraim, must. March 14, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

Clader, Ephraim, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

Deal, George, must. April 4, 1865; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Dingler, John, must. Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

Danohn, Joseph, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 24, 1863.

Denhard, Edward, must. —, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Diehl, Solomon J., must. Sept. 10, 1862; died at Key West, Fla., June 18, 1863.

Detrick, Ambrose, must. March 2, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1864.

Eggye, Perry, must. Jan. 9, 1862; must. out Jan. 15, 1865, exp. of term.

Fleming, John, must. Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

Ferber, Peter, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Fries, John, must. Nov. 18, 1863; wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.

Fink, George, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Nov. 24, 1862, to re-enlist in regular army.

Fink, Edward, must. Aug. 30, 1861; killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

Gaidner, Evan, must. Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

Geist, William, must. Sept. 4, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.

Graver, John, must. Jan. 11, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.





- Gangwere, William, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Ginkinger, William H., must. Sept. 14, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Sept. 18, 1861.
- George, Nathan, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 14, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- Hettle, Daniel E., must. Feb. 19, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Hiskey, Franklin, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Horn, John, must. Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Heckworth, Thad., must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 9, 1864.
- Honsenau, Joseph, must. Aug. 23, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Hilliard, William H., must. Jan. 14, 1862; must. out Jan. 15, 1865, exp. of term.
- Hartzel, Alvin J., must. Nov. 23, 1863; trans. to Co. I April 16, 1864.
- Hubner, Francis Z., must. Sept. 14, 1861; pro. to q.-m.-sergt. Sept. 14, 1861.
- Haltiman, Peter H., must. Sept. 10, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 20, 1861, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- Hedrick, Levenas, must. Oct. 12, 1863; drowned at Morganzia, La., June 27, 1864.
- Hilliard, William H., must. Sept. 14, 1861; died at Key West, Fla., Aug. 18, 1862.
- Jacob, George, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; vet.
- Jackson, James A., must. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 2, 1865.
- Johnson, John, must. Jan. 11, 1864; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., July 26, 1864.
- James, Thomas, must. Aug. 30, 1861; veteran.
- King, John, must. Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Kramer, Allen L., must. Sept. 9, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out May 25, 1865.
- Knauss, Henry, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Knerr, Levi, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Kramer, Henry, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 11, 1864.
- King, Howard, must. Jan. 24, 1865; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Kein, Pham, must. Oct. 29, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865, exp. of term.
- Kern, William, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 23, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- Labar, Alonzo, must. Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Labar, Leander, must. Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Leisearing, Martin, must. Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Lentz, Josiah R., must. March 23, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Leigen, James F., must. Dec. 29, 1862; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Laustoren, John D., must. Oct. 29, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865, exp. of term.
- Lutz, James, must. Nov. 23, 1863; trans. to Co. I, April 16, 1864.
- Lutz, Samuel, must. Dec. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. I, April 16, 1864.
- Labold, Charles, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Menning, George, must. Jan. 18, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Miller, Albert, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Miller, Dennis, must. March 23, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Morgan, Barnett, must. Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Miller, Henry, must. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Martin, Levi, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Menning, Luther, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Mentz, Joseph, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Nov. 24, 1862, to enlist in regular army.
- Metzgar, Philip, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 11, 1864.
- Martin, Charles A., must. March 1, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. Sept. 1, 1864.
- Meirkecht, Conrad, enl. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 30, 1865; veteran.
- Nixon, John T., must. Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Nunemaker, George, must. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Newhard, Allen, must. Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- Osmon, Andrew, must. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Pfeiffer, Charles, must. Feb. 9, 1864; wounded at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Panley, Henry, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 16, 1864.
- Pfeiffer, Obediah, must. Jan. 9, 1862; wounded, with loss of leg, at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 16, 1865; veteran.
- Pammer, Edwin, must. June 9, 1862; died at Key West, Fla., Aug. 27, 1862.
- Ritz, Tighman, must. Aug. 20, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Reichard, George, must. Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Rommel, Peter, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Rommel, Edwin, must. Nov. 18, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Reinhard, Christian, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Rhoads, Allen P., must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Rich, George, must. Jan. 12, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Rattman, Ernest, must. Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Rogers, Samuel S., must. Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Raunbold, J. D., must. Aug. 23, 1864; wounded at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by general order May 15, 1865.
- Reinhard, Henry, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1862, to re-enlist in regular army.
- Reichard, Edwin, must. Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.
- Repsher, Joseph, must. Feb. 19, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- Rhoads, Franklin, must. Sept. 10, 1862; captured at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 15, 1864; burial record, Nov. 22, 1864.
- Reymond, Haldeman, must. Sept. 4, 1861; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- Shaneberger, George, must. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Siselo, John, must. Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Shafer, John B., must. Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Smith, William H., must. Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Smith, Isaac N., must. Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Smith, Barclay, must. Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Smith, Benjamin, must. Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Smith, Franklin B., must. Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Smiley, William, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Studley, Charles, must. March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Schreiner, Caspar, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Schaffer, Hiram, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 19, 1864.
- Serfass, Aaron, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.



Seiger, Franklin, must. Aug. 23, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.  
 Seigfield, Charles, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Springer, James, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1862, to re-enl. in regular army.  
 Stuber, William, must. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 10, 1863.  
 Stuber, Francis, must. Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. G Sept. 19, 1861.  
 Scherer, August C., must. Nov. 24, 1863; died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1864, wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; veteran.  
 Schimpf, John, must. Aug. 30, 1861; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; veteran.  
 Schwenk, Charles, must. Jan. 9, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., June 20, 1864; veteran.  
 Smith, George, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Key West, Fla., June 6, 1862.  
 Smith, Joseph, must. Dec. 28, 1863; died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 2, 1864.  
 Steffen, Thomas, must. June 9, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Savity, Charles, must. Aug. 20, 1861; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.  
 Steffen, David, must. Feb. 26, 1864; must. out Jan. 27, 1866.  
 Trexler, Allen W., must. Feb. 4, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.  
 Trexler, Charles, must. Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Tice, James, must. Aug. 30, 1861; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10; veteran.  
 Ungerer, Christian, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Van Billard, Oliver, must. Feb. 20, 1864; must. out May 26, 1865.  
 Van Billard, Martin, must. Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.  
 Wagner, Charles, must. Dec. 15, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.  
 Wilhelm, Nelson, must. Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.  
 Weiss, William J., must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Wieand, Harrison, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Wieand, John, must. Aug. 30, 1861; wounded, with loss of leg at Pocotaligo, S. C.; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1862.  
 Wieand, William, must. Sept. 14, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Wolf, Abraham, must. Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. I Oct. 10, 1863; veteran.  
 Wieand, Benjamin, must. Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. D Dec. 15, 1863; veteran.  
 Xander, Dallas, must. Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.  
 Young, Franklin, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.  
 Young, Joseph, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1862, to re-enl. in regular army.  
 Young, Daniel, must. Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to 48th Co. Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1865.

COMPANY F.<sup>1</sup>

Mustered in Aug. 30, 1861, mustered out Dec. 25, 1865, except as otherwise mentioned.

Henry S. Hart, pro. to capt. Aug. 30, 1861; acted as maj. by brevet during the latter part of the Red River expedition and the beginning of the Shenandoah campaign; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Edwin Gilbert, pro. from 1st sergt. to capt. Jan. 1, 1865.  
 George W. Fuller, pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 22, 1864.  
 W. H. Bartholomew, pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1864.  
 Henry H. Bush, pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Fort Taylor, Fla., March 31, 1862.  
 Augustus Eagle, pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. April 1, 1862; res. Sept. 11, 1864.  
 Thomas F. Lambert, pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865.

James Tait, pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 18, 1864; to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.  
 Richmond H. Schwab, pro. to corp. Sept. 18, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.  
 Joseph J. Lilley, pro. from corp. to sergt. April 21, 1865.  
 John L. Jones, wounded and prisoner at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; exchanged Sept. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 18, 1864; to sergt. June 2, 1865.  
 John W. Heberling, pro. to sergt. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Albert H. McHoe, pro. to sergt. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 William H. Glace, pro. to sergt. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 James W. Fuller, Jr., pro. to 1st lieut. and adjt. Oct. 30, 1861.  
 William H. Fink, pro. to sergt. Sept. 18, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., April 15, 1865.  
 Benjamin F. Bush, pro. to corp. Sept. 11, 1864; to sergt. Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Preston M. Rohn, pro. from corp. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.  
 F. Longenhagen, not on muster-out roll.  
 Josiah H. Walk, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865.  
 Spencer Tettemer, pro. to corp. April 2, 1865.  
 George H. Longenhagen, pro. to corp. April 2, 1865.  
 Martin O'Brien, pro. to corp. April 25, 1865.  
 Robert Cunningham, pro. to corp. June 2, 1865.  
 Walter Moyer, must. into service Dec. 4, 1863; pro. to corp. June 2, 1865.  
 James M. Bush, must. into service Dec. 4, 1863; pro. to corp. April 25, 1865.  
 James E. Patterson, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Augustus F. Eberhardt, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 3, 1863.  
 Joseph H. Schwab, disch. on surg. certif. April 25, 1865.  
 W. H. Van Dyke, must. into service Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.  
 Franklin Arnold, wounded at Summit Point, Va., March 28, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. July 15, 1865.  
 James Ritter, died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Oct. 23, 1863.  
 David Towbler, musician, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Simon P. Keifer, musician, must. into service Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

## Privates.

Peter Andrews, must. into service Feb. 28, 1865.  
 David Andrews, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Daniel A. Akroth, must. into service Oct. 27, 1862; trans. from Co. C, 14th Regt. Pa. Cav., March 18, 1864; must. out Dec. 9, 1865.  
 George Arnsberg, must. into service Sept. 7, 1864; trans. from Co. C, 14th Regt. Pa. Cav., March 18, 1864; must. out Sept. 5, 1865.  
 Henry Buss.  
 Hiram Beidelman, must. into service Feb. 9, 1861.  
 Philip Bohner, must. into service Feb. 8, 1861.  
 William H. Barnhart, must. into service Feb. 25, 1865; trans. from 14th Regt. Pa. Cav. March 18, 1865.  
 Stephen Beers, disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1863.  
 Abraham Bander, must. out Sept. 18, 1861.  
 Godfrey Betz, died at New Orleans May 10, 1864.  
 Faustini Boyer, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Alfred Biege, must. into service Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 E. Bartholomew, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died at Fort Taylor, Fla., April 3, 1862.  
 P. Bartholomew, must. in Dec. 21, 1863.  
 Ernest Bender, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.  
 Charles Buss. William Chuder.  
 John Curren, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.  
 John C. Collins, must. in March 15, 1864; trans. from 14th Regt. Pa. Cav. March 18, 1865.  
 William Christ, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.  
 John H. Crotto, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; trans. from 14th Regt. Pa. Cav. Feb. 25, 1865; must. out July 22, 1865.  
 Frederick Conlter, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.  
 Michael Deibert, must. in Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 Samuel Dunkel, must. in Jan. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March, 1864.  
 William Ebrich, must. in Jan. 26, 1863.  
 Joseph Ebertz, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.  
 Frederick Engle, disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1862.  
 Augustus Engle, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

<sup>1</sup> This company was from Catasauqua.



William Elschhaut, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.  
 Henry Falk.  
 Martin C. Fry, must. in March 31, 1864.  
 George W. France, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.  
 Frederick Fisher, disch. on surg. certif. July 7, 1864.  
 Orlando Fuller, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 William H. Fried, disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 26, 1864.  
 David A. Fry, must. in March 7, 1865; died at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 16, 1865.  
 Amannus Fritz, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.  
 John Guth, must. in Dec. 19, 1863.  
 Joseph Geiger, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Thomas B. Glick, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Presto Göttes, must. in Oct. 5, 1862; must. out Oct. 4, 1864.  
 Addison R. Goho, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 9.  
 Rainey Grader, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.  
 Joseph Gross, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; died at Winchester, Va., Jan. 17, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, lot 18.  
 Levi H. Getter, must. in Dec. 7, 1863.  
 William F. Hallenbach.  
 William H. Heberling, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.  
 Joseph Hesler, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.  
 George W. Hatter, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.  
 Joseph Heckman, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 John P. Haldeman, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Henry Hammel, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Osborn Houser, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Joseph Hunsicker, trans. to Co. B, 1st U. S. Art., Dec. 5, 1862.  
 William Hernau, died at Natchez, Miss., July 23, 1864.  
 L. Hultzkeiser, died at New Orleans, La., May 1, 1864.  
 William A. Houser.  
 Edwin Haldeman, must. in March 7, 1865.  
 Isaac Jacoby.  
 James Johnson, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.  
 William Jordan, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Abraham Jassum, must. in Oct. 5, 1862; must. out Oct. 4, 1865.  
 Edward Jassum, must. in Oct. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. H Oct. 31, 1864.  
 Isaac C. Jacoby.  
 William H. Jackson, died Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Philip King, must. in Dec. 4, 1863; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.  
 George Kerchner, absent, sick, at muster out.  
 George Klein, disch. on surg. certif. April 16, 1864.  
 Reuben H. Keim, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 William Kuntz, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Nicholas Kuhn, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Owen Kern, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 George King, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Charles King, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 Jefferson Kepner, must. in Jan. 27, 1864; must. out by General Order Aug. 11, 1865.  
 J. K. Longenhagen, must. in Dec. 19, 1863.  
 John Laub, must. in March 7, 1865.  
 Peter S. Levan, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 J. Landenslager, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 John Lucky, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Alfred Lyon, must. in Dec. 7, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 14, 1865.  
 Emory Lindster, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; pro. to hosp. steward Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Harrison Lilly, killed at Summit Point, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 26.  
 James Lilly, must. in Jan. 28, 1864.  
 Tilghman Lehr, must. in March 28, 1864.  
 Franklin Laubach, must. in April 25, 1864.  
 Lawrence McBride.  
 William H. Moll, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.  
 Joseph Mersch, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.  
 Franklin Mersch, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.  
 George Moll, must. in Dec. 16, 1863.  
 Sidney J. Miller, must. in Jan. 27, 1865; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.  
 Uriah Myers, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.  
 W. H. Moyer (2d), must. in Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1862.  
 V. Minsengerber, disch. on surg. certif. April 2, 1862.  
 Philip McCue, must. in April 7, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. July 7, 1864.

Peter Moser, wounded at Pocatigo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.  
 John Markoffler, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.  
 Joel Michael, must. in May 2, 1865; trans. from 159th Regt. P. V.; disch. on surg. certif. May 25, 1865.  
 Charles H. Michael, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 11, 1864.  
 W. H. Moyer (1st), captured; died at Florence, S. C., Jan. 22, 1865.  
 Peter Moser, must. in Dec. 19, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Daniel Newhart.  
 Albert Newhart, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 William Othense, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Michael O'Brien, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 25, 1865.  
 John O'Brien, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 26, 1862, of wounds received at Pocatigo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.  
 William Reiser, must. in Dec. 16, 1863.  
 Edward Rensimer, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.  
 Thomas B. Rhoads, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Francis Roth, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Griffl, Reinhart, must. in Dec. 21, 1863; wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 9, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 28, 1864.  
 Charles Rohrbacher, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 Aaron Roeder, trans. to Co. B, 1st U. S. Artillery, Dec. 5, 1862.  
 Edward Remely, must. in Jan. 27, 1865.  
 Matthias Snyder. Matthias Smith.  
 David Shafer, must. in Dec. 18, 1863.  
 Joseph Savitz, must. in March 31, 1864.  
 Samuel Snyder, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.  
 Reuben Siegfried, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.  
 Francis Shafer, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.  
 Henry Soltzman, must. in March 8, 1865.  
 Lucian Schroeder, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; trans. from 159th Regt. P. V. May 29, 1865.  
 Samuel Smith, disch. on surg. certif. April 12, 1862.  
 John G. Seider, disch. on surg. certif. April 12, 1862.  
 Thomas A. Smith, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1862.  
 John Schreck, disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1863.  
 Gottlieb Schrum, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Robert M. Sheuts, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Elewellyn J. Sleppy, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Nicholas Smith, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 John G. Snyder, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 Peter Shireman, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.  
 Franklin Siegfried, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.  
 Jacob Shell, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; died at Philadelphia March 21, 1864.  
 James Troxell.  
 James A. Trexler, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Hinan Werkheiser, must. in March 7, 1864.  
 Gilbert Whiteman, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Conrad Warneck, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 18, 1862.  
 John P. Weaver, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Franklin D. Wilson, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 James M. White, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. from 14th Regt. Pa. Cav. March 12, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. June 25, 1865.  
 Adam Wichter, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out by General Order July 24, 1865.  
 John Weiss, died at Camp Tyler, Tex., July 15, 1864, of wounds received at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.  
 John Whorely, died at New Orleans, La., July 16, 1864.  
 Ambrose Wesner, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.  
 Levi Warner, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.  
 George Yonss, must. in Dec. 16, 1863.

## COMPANY G.

Mustered in Sept. 18, 1861; mustered out Dec. 25, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned.  
 Charles Mickleby, pro. to capt. Sept. 18, 1861; killed at Pocatigo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; buried in Union Cemetery, Allentown.  
 John J. Goebel, pro. to 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1861; to capt. June 18, 1863; com. maj. Oct. 18, 1864; not mustered; died at Winchester, Va., October, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864.  
 Thomas B. Lescning, pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Sept. 19, 1864; to capt. Jan. 1, 1865.





G. W. Huntzberger, pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1862; to 1st lieutenant, June 18, 1863; must. out Nov. 30, 1861.

William H. Steckel, pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; to 1st lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1865.

Charles A. Henry, pro. to 2d lieutenant, Sept. 18, 1861; res. Dec. 31, 1861.

Charles A. Hackman, pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. March 2, 1862; to 2d lieutenant, June 18, 1863; commanding capt. Nov. 30, 1864; not mustered; must. out Nov. 5, 1861.

James W. Crader, pro. to corp. April 5, 1862; to sergt. May 1, 1863; to 2d lieutenant, March 20, 1865.

Henry T. Dennis, pro. to corp. April 5, 1862; to sergt. May 1, 1863; to 2d lieutenant, March 20, 1865.

D. K. Diefenderfer, pro. from corp. to sergt. April 1, 1862; to 1st sergt. May 1, 1863; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Jacob Warman, pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.

John Pratt, pro. from corp. to sergt. Feb. 5, 1865.

Daniel V. Meitz, must. into service Dec. 15, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; to sergt. Feb. 1, 1865.

John G. Helfrich, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Martin H. Hackman, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; pro. to corp., to sergt. April 26, 1864; must. out Jan. 8, 1865.

John W. Glick, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

James Crader, died at Natchez, Miss., July 9, 1864.

Harrison Guth, corp.

Benjamin F. Swartz, must. in Dec. 31, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864.

George Hepler, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865.

Frederick Wilt, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865.

John Kneller, must. in Dec. 19, 1863; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865.

Constant Loech, must. in Dec. 17, 1863; pro. to corp. May 14, 1864.

Nelson Collin, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Sept. 18, 1861.

William Hausler, pro. to corp. Dec. 27, 1862; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

R. M. Forwald, pro. to corp. Jan. 19, 1863; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Solomon Becker, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1862; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Allen Wolf, pro. to corp. May 1, 1863; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Solomon Wieder, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

James Guidner, musician.

William N. Smith, musician, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

#### Privates.

Daniel Ansbach, disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1862.

Richard Armburn, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Peter H. Bernd.

William Baskirk, must. in Feb. 15, 1861.

Jacob Blank.

Benjamin Bortz, must. in Dec. 18, 1863; must. out by General Order July 6, 1865.

Jeremiah Bernhard, must. in Dec. 17, 1863.

John Brensinger, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.

Jacob Bollinger, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.

William L. Burger, must. in Feb. 3, 1861.

George P. Butz, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

John Barton, must. in Feb. 25, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.

Hiram Brubst, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 18, 1862.

Joseph Barber, disch. on surg. certif. July 28, 1864.

David Baskirk, must. in Feb. 26, 1861; must. out by General Order May 25, 1865.

Jacob H. Bowman, must. out Sept. 18, 1861.

Jacob Beidelman, died at Natchez, Miss., July 3, 1864.

John Becher, killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Alfred Boynton, must. in Feb. 18, 1865.

Adam Backman, must. in March 23, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

Edwin K. Crader.

Thomas K. Crader, must. in March 5, 1865.

Charles Carter, must. in Feb. 20, 1865.

John Curran.

Jacob Diehl, must. in Feb. 15, 1861.

Timothy Deterline, must. in Jan. 16, 1865.

Lewis Dennis, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Timothy Donahue, must. out Sept. 18, 1861.

Alpheus Deek, must. in Dec. 19, 1863; died at New Orleans, La., June 3, 1864.

Benjamin Diehl, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; killed at Pocatigo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

Henry Daisor, must. in April 19, 1865; trans. from 14th Regiment Pa. Cav. April 19, 1865.

Henry Doll, must. in Dec. 17, 1863.

William L. Eshbach, must. in Jan. 21, 1864.

Charles Eckert, must. in Dec. 29, 1863; must. out by General Order Sept. 25, 1865.

Milton A. Engleman, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

William Eberhart, died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., May 9, 1863.

Francis Everett, must. in Sept. 15, 1862.

Mantes Eisenhart, must. in Feb. 6, 1861.

Peter G. Fegeley, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.

Malra Foust, must. in Jan. 16, 1865.

William Frick, must. in Feb. 15, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.

Joseph Fisher, disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1862.

Ferdinand Fisher, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

William G. Frame, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 4, 1864.

Henry Gelter, absent, sick, at muster out.

James Ganner, must. in Sept. 14, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Franklin T. Good, must. in Sept. 8, 1862; disch. by order of War Department Aug. 13, 1864.

Preston B. Good, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

William H. Gupitill, must. in Jan. 30, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 15, 1865.

John Great, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 16, 1864.

William Geisinger, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 9, 1865.

Henry C. Graceley, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 13, 1864.

William Hertz.

John J. Harte, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; absent at muster out.

Ed. H. Hunsberger, must. in Jan. 1, 1862.

Max J. Hallmeyer, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 28, 1863.

Jonathan Heller, must. out Sept. 18, 1861; died at New Orleans June 7, 1864.

George T. Henry, must. out Sept. 18, 1861.

Cornelius Heist, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Henry Henna, must. in Feb. 2, 1865; must. out by General Order May 15, 1865.

Solomon Hillegass, must. in Sept. 8, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Levinus Hillegass, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Franklin Hoffert, must. out Sept. 18, 1861.

Henry J. Hornbeck, pro. to com. sergt. April 15, 1864.

John Hiel, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 4, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

Philip Hower, died at New Orleans, La., April 21, 1864.

Jacob Hay, must. in Feb. 15, 1865; died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 10, 1865.

John C. Helfrich, died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 5, 1864.

Frederick L. Jacobs, must. in Aug. 14, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Charles Kauffman, must. in Feb. 2, 1865.

Daniel T. Keiser, must. in Jan. 25, 1864.

William Keck, must. in Jan. 29, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Allen P. Kemmerer, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; disch. by Special Order April 17, 1864.

Lewis Keiper, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

James H. Kner, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

George Knauss, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

William H. Kramer, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

John Krennill, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 28, 1863.

Benjamin S. Koone, must. in Feb. 2, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1865.

William Kennedy, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; died at Philadelphia May 25, 1865.

J. Knappenberger, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

John Kuntz, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

Isaac Kass, must. in Feb. 2, 1865.

D. Leibusperger, must. in Dec. 15, 1863.

Emmanuel Loefler, must. in Dec. 15, 1863.

William Leiby, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Benjamin G. Lucas, must. in Oct. 23, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.

George W. Lightfoot, must. in Feb. 25, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 26, 1865.

George Lehr.



Julius Lasker, killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.

John Lynn, must. in Sept. 17, 1862.

Charles Moyer, absent, without leave, at muster out.  
Nathan Miller.

Wellington Martin, must. in Dec. 7, 1863.

Hiram Mertz, must. in Dec. 15, 1863.

Franklin C. Mertz, must. in Dec. 29, 1863.

William H. Mertz, must. in Feb. 2, 1865.

William Martin, must. in Jan. 24, 1865.

John Meisenheimer, disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1862.

Henry Meyer, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.

Edmund Miller, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 9, 1862.

Orlando Miller, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Franklin Moyer, trans. to 1st U. S. Art. Nov. 28, 1862.

Barney Montague, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Gideon Moyer, must. in Sept. 11, 1862.

John R. Moody, must. in Jan. 19, 1865.

William Mercer, must. in April 28, 1865.

Daniel Mead, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.

Benjamin P. Neur, must. in Nov. 23, 1863.

James Nuddius, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; absent at muster out.

Franklin Ohand, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 30, 1862, of wounds received at Pocomtulo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

Condy O'Donnell. Aaron Peter.

Moses Peter, must. in Dec. 19, 1863.

Francis Pfeifer. Henry G. Rice.

Jonathan W. Reber, must. in Dec. 29, 1863.

George Reber, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Israel Reinhard, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

William C. Reinsmith, must. in Oct. 31, 1861.

Jonas Scherer. J. W. H. Stroninger.

Francis Stuber.

Ambrose L. Shultz, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

Reuben L. Seip, must. in Dec. 15, 1863.

Christian Smith, must. in Dec. 15, 1863.

Daniel Scheetz, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.

Charles Stein, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.

John Schimpf, Sr., disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1862.

Francis Suetzer, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Jacob Stangula, disch. on surg. certif. April 18, 1864.

Erwin S. Stadler, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

William Sieger, must. in Oct. 22, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.

Walter C. Smith, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Feb. 29, 1864.

Irvin Scheirer, must. in Oct. 1, 1862; died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., May 18, 1863.

Edmund G. Scholl, died at Key West, Fla., May 18, 1862.

Christian Schla, died at New Orleans, La., June 1, 1864.

Henry Smith, died at New Orleans, La., May 30, 1864.

Jeremiah Strahley, died at New Orleans, La., May 14, 1864.

Carl Shorp. Florence Sly.

W. H. Trundlower, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.

Lewis Teichman, must. in March 22, 1865.

Luther M. Toomey, must. in Nov. 30, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. March 31, 1865.

Nathan Troxell, disch. on surg. certif. April 18, 1864.

John A. Ulig, disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 12, 1862.

Augustus Upman, must. in Jan. 30, 1865.

Fred. Vaughn, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C Dec. 9, 1864.

J. Vartin, died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Jan. 23, 1864.

Frederick H. Walter.

Simon D. Wolf, must. in March 21, 1864.

Edward Wicand, must. in Feb. 2, 1865.

Frederick Weisbach, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

George Wooten, must. in Nov. 28, 1863; must. out Sept. 9, 1865.

John E. Webster, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Baton Rouge, La., June 24, 1864.

Reuben Wetzel, died at Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 17, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Jermiah Westcott, must. in Jan. 30, 1865.

Peter Weller, must. in March 10, 1865.

David Weider, must. in Sept. 17, 1862.

George Xander, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Joseph Young, must. in March 1, 1864; must. out May 17, 1865.

William Young, died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 24, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Engelbert Zanger, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Henry Zeppenfeld, must. in March 1, 1864; died at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 10, 1862.

#### COMPANY I.

Mustered in Aug. 30, 1861; mustered out Dec. 25, 1865, unless where otherwise mentioned.

A. G. Keck Coleman, pro. to capt. Aug. 30, 1861; res. Feb. 22, 1864.

Levi Stuber, pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 30, 1861; to capt. Aug. 1, 1864; to maj. May 22, 1865.

Theodore Mink, pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Sept. 19, 1864; to 1st lieut. Nov. 3, 1864; to capt. May 22, 1865.

Allen Lawall, pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; to 1st lieut. May 30, 1865.

James Stuber, pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Wm. H. Haltiman, wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; to 2d lieut. May 27, 1865; died at Pineville, S. C., July 23, 1865.

Wm. H. Meyers, wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 19, 1864; to 1st sergt. May 27, 1865; com. 2d lieut. July 25, 1865; not mustered.

Edwin Keiser, sergt.

Edwin Kemp, pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 19, 1864.

Thomas N. Burke, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; to sergt. July 11, 1865.

Owen Kuder, must. in Oct. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. June 2, 1865; to sergt. July 11, 1865; must. out Oct. 15, 1865.

Charles Nolf, sergt.: killed accidentally at Key West, Fla., June 9, 1862.

Thomas J. Kerr, must. in July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. July 2, 1865.

Stephen Hettlinger, must. in March 15, 1864; pro. to corp. June 2, 1865.

Israel F. Hartzell, must. in March 15, 1864; pro. to corp. June 2, 1865.

Joseph Hettlinger, pro. to corp. July 11, 1865.

Charles H. Dankle, must. in Jan. 26, 1865; pro. to corp. July 11, 1865.

Jefferson Kunkle, must. in March 31, 1864; pro. to corp. July 11, 1865.

Alvin J. Hartzell, must. in Nov. 23, 1863; trans. from Co. B April 10, 1864; pro. to corp. July 11, 1865.

Henry Miller, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

D. H. Nunnemacher, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1862; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

T. W. Fitzinger, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

John W. H. Diehl, pro. to corp. May 17, 1863; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Francis Deifer, pro. to corp. Nov. 29, 1862; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Joseph Krauer, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. April 21, 1865; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Allen Knuss, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 7, 1865.

William Frack, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1862; killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

Michael Fitzgibbons, pro. to corp. April 21, 1865.

Tilghman H. Dosh, pro. to corp. April 21, 1865.

Benjamin Huntzberger, must. in Jan. 14, 1864; pro. to corp. April 21, 1865.

Julius Benkhart, musician.

Wippelott Reikhart, musician, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1865.

#### Privates.

Frank Allenspach, must. in March 24, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.

George Acher. Theodore Anderson.

William Burger.

John Bush, must. in Jan. 5, 1864.

William Bayne, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.

John Bullard, must. in April 5, 1864; trans. from Co. D Oct. 23, 1864.

Theodore Baker, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

William Baker, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.

J. Bondenschlager, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.

William Baumeister, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 12, 1864.

John Bartholomew, killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

John Birns, must. in March 7, 1865.

William Barro.

James B. Cole, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 15, 1862.

Augustus Colvine, must. in Feb. 15, 1865; trans. to Co. C March 20, 1865.

John Clemons.

William H. Dreisbach, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Edwin Dreisbach, wounded at Pocomtulo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.





- T. T. Drawbaugh, must. in July 1, 1862.  
 John Dias, must. in Jan. 25, 1865.  
 Frederick Drester, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.  
 Samuel Dillingham, must. in Nov. 18, 1862; trans. from Co. H, 14th Regt. Pa. Cav.; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1865.  
 L. Druckenmiller, killed at Pocatigo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.  
 Conrad Dietrich.  
 Peter Dopstadt, must. in March 7, 1865.  
 Enos Eckhart, must. in Jan. 30, 1865.  
 William Ellis, died at Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 2, 1862.  
 Walter P. Fetzner.  
 Joseph Freeman, must. in March 10, 1865.  
 Francis Farrell, must. in March 10, 1865.  
 W. Fenstermaker, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Owen Fetzner, died at New Orleans, La., April 19, 1864.  
 Isaiah Foy.  
 John Gross, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.  
 Charles Gross, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Henry Gutfarth, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.  
 Alexander Great. A. Genstenlichter.  
 George T. Gross, disch. on surg. certif. July 30, 1862.  
 Samuel Guth, disch. on surg. certif. July 20, 1864.  
 Allen P. Gilbert, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Francis Gilmer, killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.  
 Solomon Gross, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.  
 Eli K. Hunsberger, must. in Jan. 16, 1864; absent at muster out.  
 Charles Henry. Granville D. Hungen.  
 Joseph Hawk, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.  
 David C. Hawk, must. in April 1, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., July 28, 1865.  
 Albert Hiller, must. in March 7, 1865.  
 George W. Hartzell.  
 William F. Henry, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Uriah Henry, must. in Feb. 9, 1863.  
 Daniel Kramer, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; wounded at Pocatigo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Levi Kraft, disch. on surg. certif. March 12, 1864.  
 Edwin Keiper, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Xaver Krall, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Charles Kaucher, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 David F. Kuerr, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 Solomon Krechlo, trans. to Capt. Snyder's company, 1st U. S. Art., Nov. 27, 1862.  
 Charles Klotz, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. H Dec. 7, 1862.  
 Elvin Knauss, died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 3, 1864.  
 Ogdon Lewis, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Samuel Lutz, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; trans. from Co. B April 16, 1864.  
 John J. Lawall, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 Peter Lynd, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Franklin Leffer, must. out Oct. 30, 1864.  
 David Lost, died at Camp Griffin, Va., Oct. 29, 1861.  
 James Lutz, must. in Nov. 24, 1863; trans. from Co. B April 16, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.  
 William Mench, disch. on surg. certif. July 14, 1864.  
 Harrison W. Miller, must. in Jan. 14, 1864.  
 Charles Matzkowsky, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.  
 William Martin, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 29, 1864.  
 Oscar Miller, must. out Sept. 20, 1864.  
 Aaron Melrose, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Sylvester McCabe, must. in Jan. 17, 1862; must. out Jan. 17, 1865.  
 Jesse Moyer, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 Leander Morrell, must. in Oct. 23, 1864; trans. from Co. H, 14th Regt. Pa. Cav.; must. out Oct. 22, 1865.  
 Philip W. Miller, must. in Nov. 20, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 3, 1865.  
 Jeremiah Metz, killed at Pocatigo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.  
 John McIntire.  
 William McLaughlin, must. in March 8, 1865.  
 Nicholas McKeover. Jacob Newhard.  
 Samuel Moss, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 12, 1864.  
 Jacob Peter, must. in Nov. 24, 1863.  
 Alfred C. Pretz, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; trans. to 2d Fla. Cav. March 31, 1864.  
 Cornelius Rowan, must. in Nov. 24, 1863.  
 George Rhoads. Joseph Rockell.  
 William Reed, must. in March 20, 1865.  
 James C. Robertson, disch. by order of War Department Jan. 27, 1862.  
 William Radchue, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 25, 1865.  
 Marcus Roth, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.  
 S. M. Ranvenbach. Milton H. Stephens.  
 William Swartz. Levi Stein.  
 Reuben Snyder, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.  
 Jacob Seber, must. in Dec. 24, 1863.  
 David Shaffer, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 22, 1862.  
 Henry D. Spinner, disch. on surg. certif. July 27, 1863.  
 Henry C. Snaveley, must. in Jan. 16, 1862; must. out Jan. 17, 1865.  
 Frederick Scarbecker, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. from Co. H, 14th Regt. Pa. Cav.; must. out Nov. 22, 1865.  
 Charles G. Sasserman, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 2, 1865.  
 Gottlieb Schweitzer, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 William Smith, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Samuel Smith, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 Stephen Schechterly, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 Charles Smith, must. in March 7, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 14, 1865.  
 Frank W. Siegfried, trans. to Capt. Snyder's company, 1st U. S. Art., Feb. 26, 1863.  
 Francis Stick, died at New Orleans, La., June 20, 1864.  
 James Snyder, died on board of the steamer "McClellan" July 8, 1864.  
 Henry J. Schlagle, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 13, 1865.  
 Joseph Stephens, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.  
 Frederick Smith, died at Fort Tyler, Texas, May 4, 1864.  
 Isaiah Schlochter.  
 Peter M. Stockslager.  
 Clinton Sage, must. in March 10, 1865; not on muster-out roll.  
 Levi Scholtz, died at Philadelphia March 14, 1864.  
 Edwin F. Trickler.  
 Henry Trask, must. in March 6, 1865.  
 John L. Transue, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 John Troxell, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Israel Troxell, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 James Vansyckel.  
 Daniel Vansyckel, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Eli Wieder.  
 William Walter, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.  
 Harrison Wiel.  
 Henry W. Weil.  
 Gideon Weiser.  
 Henry W. Weiser, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 William Wierkey, must. in Oct. 18, 1861; must. out Oct. 30, 1864.  
 Samuel Wierbach, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Daniel Wannermaker, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 Lewis Warner, trans. to Capt. Snyder's company, 1st U. S. Art., Nov. 27, 1862.  
 Francis Xander.  
 Nathaniel Xander, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Joseph Yonkert, must. in Feb. 2, 1865.  
 Peter Yeager, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.  
 Thomas Ziegler, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.  
 Frederick Ziegler, must. in Oct. 23, 1862; trans. from 14th Regt. Pa. Cav.; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1865.

## COMPANY K.

- Mustered in Sept. 17, 1861; mustered out Dec. 25, 1865, unless where otherwise mentioned.  
 George Jnnkert, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to capt. Sept. 17, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 25, 1862, of wounds received at Pocatigo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.  
 Charles W. Abbott, pro. to 1st Lieut. Sept. 17, 1861; to capt. Oct. 22, 1862; to lieut.-col. Jan. 3, 1863.



Matthias Miller, pro. from corp. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; to 2d lieutenant. Aug. 1, 1864; to capt. Jan. 4, 1865.

David H. Fetheroll, pro. from 2d to 1st lieutenant. May 2, 1863; must. out Nov. 17, 1864.

Franklin Beisel, pro. from corp. to 1st sergt. Aug. 7, 1864; to 1st lieutenant. Jan. 23, 1865.

Alfred P. Swayer, pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant. May 2, 1863; killed at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

Elias F. Benner, pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 14, 1864; to 2d lieutenant. Jan. 23, 1865.

George J. Scherer, pro. from corp. to sergt. Nov. 6, 1864; to 1st sergt. Jan. 24, 1865.

John Bischoff, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; pro. from corp. to sergt. Jan. 24, 1865.

Samuel Kunfer, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 24, 1865.

Samuel Reinert, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1864; to sergt. Oct. 1, 1865.

William Landis, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1865.

Peter Reimiller, sergt., must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Conrad Vulkanand, sergt., must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Phon Guth, sergt., must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.

William H. Berger, died at Philadelphia Nov. 5, 1865, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Edwin Meyer, sergt.

Manoh Carl, corps, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

C. Weidenbach, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864.

Edwin Person, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 26, 1864.

William Hinkle, must. in March 29, 1864; pro. to corp. April 21, 1865.

John Saylor, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865.

Nathan Handwerk, must. in March 7, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1865.

Amos Shutter, must. in March 29, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1865.

George Knuck, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Lewis Benner, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Martin Guth, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.

Joseph Frack, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

William Kuerr, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.

William Schubard.

Daniel Fritz, musician, disch. on surg. certif. July 29, 1862.

#### Privates.

Valentine Amend, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Benjamin Amey, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.

Charles Acker, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 19, 1865.

William Barr, must. in Feb. 8, 1861.

Peter Berkenmeyer, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.

Francis Boger.

Charles Bower, must. in March 15, 1864.

Henry A. Breinig, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.

Joseph Bachman, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 16, 1861.

M. Bornschier, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

William H. Barber, must. in July 26, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Tilghman Boger, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Tilghman Breisch, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.

William Brecht, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.

Lewis Berliner, killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.

John Bower, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; not on muster-out roll.

William Carl.

Peter Cope, must. in March 21, 1864; must. out by General Order June 22, 1865.

Francis Dankle.

John Delp, must. in Aug. 11, 1863; drafted.

John Dottery, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.

E. Druckenmiller, disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 18, 1864.

Alfred Diehl, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.

Daniel D. Dackratt, must. in Aug. 14, 1861; pro. to principal musician Sept. 1, 1863.

Lewis Dipple, died at Key West, Fla., April 27, 1862.

Philip W. Datzins, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; died at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Nov. 9, 1864.

William Eastman, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.

Werner Erle, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.

William Frey, must. in March 2, 1864.

Charles Fisher, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

John F. Fersch, disch. on surg. certif. March 11, 1864.

Paul Ferg, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 29, 1862.

Joseph Freas, must. in March 10, 1865; must. out by General Order Sept. 11, 1865.

Rudolph Fisher, disch. on surg. certif. July 29, 1862.

Harrison Fegely, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. E, 21st Regt., 1st Bat., Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 17, 1865.

Edward Frederick, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Feb. 16, 1863.

Gottlieb Fiesel, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 9, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

John Gully.

Benedict Glietler, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; must. out by General Order, May 19, 1865.

Jacob Geesey, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; must. out Oct. 11, 1865.

Matthias Gerrett, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; died at New Orleans, La., May 22, 1864.

Edwin Gross, must. in Dec. 15, 1863; died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 30, 1865.

Charles Grim, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.

Jacob F. Hartzog, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.

Charles Heiney, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

William P. Heller, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Harrison Handwerk, must. out Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.

Edward Houser, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.

Henry Hantz, must. in Oct. 18, 1864; must. out Oct. 19, 1865.

John Hinderer, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.

William A. Heckman, must. in Aug. 14, 1861; promoted to principal musician Sept. 1, 1863.

Paul Houser, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; drowned from steamer "Pocahontas" June, 1864.

Nicholas Hagelgans, killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

George Hoffman, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 21, 1865.

Jacob Hull, must. in May 2, 1865; trans. from 159th Regt. P. V. May 2, 1865.

George Kase, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.

Abraham Keiter, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.

William S. Keiter, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.

Edward Keller, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.

John W. H. Kuerr, must. in Feb. 15, 1865; absent, on detached duty, a muster out.

James E. Kuerr, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.

Frederick Knell, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 9, 1863.

John Koller, disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 7, 1863.

Jacob Kentzler, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

John Holdhoff, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Anthony Krause, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

John Keiser, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.

George Kilmore, killed near Berryville, Va., Sept. 5, 1864.

Moses F. Klotz, must. in Dec. 15, 1863; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 9.

John Kolb, died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1864.

Hiram Kolb, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

David Klotz, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.

Julius Landrock.

William Leonhard.

W. A. Leibensperger, must. in March 15, 1864.

Daniel H. Long.

Lewis Long, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.

Elias Leh, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Amundus Long, died at Key West, Fla., March 29, 1862.

George Leonhard, died at Key West, Fla., April 19, 1862.

Joseph Louis, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 23, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

Abraham Landis, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 23, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.

Solomon H. Long, must. in March 15, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 21, 1864.

Harrison Metzger.



Jonas Metzger, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.  
 Lewis Miller.  
 Peter Miller, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.  
 John Moser, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.  
 Samuel Maddler, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Lewis Metzger, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 Alfred Muthard, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 David Moesner, must. out by General Order Aug. 21, 1865.  
 Martin Muench, died at Key West, Fla., July 22, 1862.  
 John McConnell, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.  
 Jacob Madden, died of wounds received at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.  
 Patrick McFarland, died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Sept. 16, 1862.  
 William Noll, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.  
 Conrad Nagle, died at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 23, 1864; grave 2604.  
 Frederick Nessler, died at Key West, Fla., Aug. 20, 1862.  
 Charles Preston, must. in Dec. 17, 1863.  
 Elias Ready, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 26, 1861.  
 Martin Reifinger, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 3, 1864.  
 Henry S. Romig, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1865.  
 Charles Resch, died at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 10, 1864.  
 Charles Richder, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 1, 1864.  
 William Shrank, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.  
 David Semmel.  
 Benjamin Shoemaker, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.  
 William H. Shoemaker, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.  
 Lewis G. Seip, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.  
 Tilghman Souwine, absent, sick, at muster out.  
 John G. Snyder, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.  
 William H. Snyder, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.  
 Levi Stahly, must. in April 1, 1864.  
 Paul Strauss, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.  
 Daniel Strauss, must. in March 15, 1864.  
 Evan Strauss, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.  
 James Strauss, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.  
 William Sterner, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.  
 Andres Snyder, disch. on surg. certif. June 3, 1862.  
 F. Sackenhaimer, disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 1, 1862.  
 John Schimpf, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; must. out Sept. 18, 1861.  
 John Scholl, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.  
 William D. Schick, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 4, 1865.  
 Alfred Smith, must. in March 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 19, 1865.  
 William Shearer, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1861.  
 Henry Savitz, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.  
 William Schlicher, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.  
 Franklin Smith, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; must. out Oct. 9, 1865.  
 James Sieger, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.  
 Charles Stout, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.  
 John G. Sigle, must. in March 2, 1864; must. out by General Order Nov. 14, 1864.  
 Lewis Schneek, must. in Dec. 15, 1863; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.  
 John Schuchard, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 21, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.  
 Augustus Schirer, died at Key West, Fla., April 5, 1862.  
 Josiah Siegler, must. in May 28, 1864.  
 Henry S. Toole, must. in Oct. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order July 8, 1865.  
 Christopher Ulrich, must. out Sept. 18, 1861.  
 Lewis Wasser, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.  
 James D. Weil, must. in March 2, 1864.  
 Levi Wagner, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.  
 Samuel Woodring.  
 Christian F. Wieland, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to assistant surgeon Dec. 13, 1864.  
 Samuel Wolf, killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.  
 William Walbert, died at New Orleans, La., April 30, 1864.  
 Benjamin Zellner, must. in Dec. 15, 1863.

**Ninety-second Regiment (Ninth Cavalry).—**  
 This, which was at first known as the Lochiel Cav-

alry, had a portion of one company (A) from Lehigh County. It was organized on the 29th of August, 1861, and its place of rendezvous was Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg. On the 20th of November, 1861, it moved to Louisville, *via* Pittsburgh, went into camp at Jeffersonville, Ind., opposite Louisville, and engaged in drill. It went to the front in January, 1862, and in February, on the advance of Gens. Buell and Mitchell against Gen. A. S. Johnson, at Bowling Green, it was, at the request of the citizens, ordered to remain for the protection of the State, and the battalions were posted at different localities. In March the regiment was ordered into Tennessee, and in May the third battalion met a force of Morgan's cavalry at Lebanon, where that daring leader was defeated. Soon afterward the third battalion captured Morgan's rear-guard, and pursued his force to the Cumberland Mountains at Sparta. The same battalion was again warmly engaged at Moore's Hill on the 6th of June, and at Tompkinsville, Ky., on the 9th of July, with Morgan's force again.

The battalions were united in Kentucky early in August, and the regiment was engaged in protecting the State against the raids of Morgan's bands. It covered the retreat of Gen. Nelson to Louisville, after the battle of Richmond, Ky., on the 30th of August, and in doing so had a sharp fight with the rebel cavalry at Shelbyville. It was engaged at Perryville, where it fought bravely, and lost ten killed and twenty-seven wounded.

It returned to Louisville, where it was remounted and newly equipped, and on the 22d of December went on an expedition through the Cumberland, Pine, and Clinch Mountains, where roads and civilization were abandoned, and great hardships were endured. On the 1st of January, 1863, it reached the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, captured a force of the enemy, and burned the bridge over the Watauga. Twelve miles distant, on the Holston River, another force of two hundred and fifty was captured and paroled, and a mile of trestle-work was destroyed. The command then recrossed the mountains by the route over which it came, and reached Nicholasville on the 13th of January. Soon afterward the regiment went to Louisville and was remounted, then went to Nashville, and, on the 8th of February, to Franklin, where it drove Forrest's cavalry from the town. During eighteen days the regiment confronted a vastly superior force of rebel cavalry under Van Dorn, and when attacked defeated it. The next day a fight occurred, which, though disastrous to the Union arms, was nobly borne by this regiment. In the Chickamauga campaign the regiment was in action at the battles of Rover, Middleton, and Shelbyville, at which latter it captured a battery and about a thousand prisoners. It was also in action at Cowan, Lafayette, and Chickamauga.

In the winter and spring of 1863-64 it was in the battles of Dandridge, New Market, Mossy Creek, and





Fair Garden. It then re-enlisted, had a furlough of thirty days, and returned, twelve hundred strong, in May. During the summer of 1864 the regiment operated against Morgan in his last raid into Kentucky, and on the 2d of September reached Chattanooga, crossed the mountains to McMinnville, and on the 6th attacked and defeated a brigade of Wheeler's command, taking about three hundred prisoners. The same day the regiment attacked and defeated a part of the force of the rebel general Williams.

The regiment joined Gen. Sherman at Marietta, Ga., and on the 14th of November, 1864, started on the march to the sea. During this march it was in action at Lovejoy's Station, Macon, Bear Creek, Waynesboro', Buckhead Creek, Buckhead Church, and Waynesboro' again.

After reaching Savannah the regiment delayed a month, then went forward, and was in action on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, at Aiken, Lexington, Black Stakes Station, Averysboro', N. C., Bentonville, near Raleigh, Hillsboro' Road, and Morrisville.

This regiment had the honor of firing the last gun at the enemy before the surrender of Gen. Johnson, and of receiving the flag of truce sent by that general, with a letter asking for terms of surrender. After this surrender the command went to Lexington, where it remained till the 18th of July, when it was mustered out of the service.

The following is a list of Lehigh County soldiers in the Ninety-second Regiment:

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT (NINTH CAVALRY), Three Years.

COMPANY A.

Samuel H. Schneck, 1st sergt., must. in Oct. 3, 1861; pro. from corp. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

James B. Hammersley, sergt., must. in Oct. 3, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1864; com. 2d lieut. March 16, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Tilghman Miller, bugler, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1864.

Charles Dickson, farrier, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

*Privates.*

Daniel F. Becktell, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Augustus Ibert, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to hospital steward Jan. 1, 1865.

Ellis T. Hammersley, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; wounded at Carter's Station Dec. 30, 1862, and at Watauga River, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Oscar T. Hoffman, must. in May 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Henry H. Mertz, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Victor Mataner, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

John Masenheimer, must. in June 20, 1864; disch. by General Order July 18, 1865.

Richard N. Saeger, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Edward G. Yeager, must. in Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by General Order May 29, 1865.

**The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment (Nine Months' Service).—**This regiment, of

which Companies D and G were recruited in Lehigh County, was raised in response to the proclamation of the Governor, issued July 21, 1862, calling for troops to serve nine months. The several companies rendezvoused at Harrisburg, and were mustered into service from the 13th to the 15th of August. A Lehigh County man, W. W. Hammersley, was chosen lieutenant-colonel. On the 16th of August the regiment was ordered to Washington. Soon after its arrival there it crossed the Potomac, and encamped for a week on Arlington Heights. On the 21st it moved to Fairfax Seminary, and on the 29th to Fort Woodbury, where for a week, during which the fierce fighting at Bull Run and Chantilly occurred, it was incessantly engaged in felling timber and erecting fortifications. In the mean time Capt. Samuel Croasdale, of Bucks County, had been appointed colonel, and the staff selected. On the 6th of September the regiment, in light marching order, recrossed the Potomac, and entered on the Maryland campaign. At Frederick City, where it arrived on the 14th, it was assigned to Crawford's brigade of Williams' division, Mansfield's (formerly Banks') corps. The first engagement in which the regiment participated was at Antietam Creek, on the 17th of September, where it made a most gallant charge. Colonel Croasdale was instantly killed, and Lieut.-Col. Hammersley was severely wounded. The regiment received a most severe fire, thirty-four being killed and eighty-five wounded, of whom six subsequently died. After the battle the regiment was alternately encamped at Sandy Hook and on Maryland Heights, at the latter place being employed in constructing fortifications. On the 10th of December the Twelfth Corps, which had been left to hold the Upper Potomac when the rest of the army advanced to Warrenton, was ordered to move rapidly to Fredericksburg, Burnside being on the point of attacking the enemy at that point. On the 16th the regiment arrived at the Neabscio River, where it was halted, and on the following day turned back to Fairfax Station, the struggle at Fredericksburg being over. On the 19th of January, 1863, it proceeded to Stafford Court-House, upon the occasion of Burnside's second abortive campaign. It was here placed in winter quarters, and was employed on guard and picket duty until the opening of the spring campaign under Hooker. While here Lieut.-Col. Hammersley, being permanently disabled by the wounds received at Antietam, resigned, and Capt. L. Heber Smith was commissioned to succeed him. On the 1st of May, the corps having reached Chancellorsville, the brigade was ordered to intrench on the plank-road leading through the Wilderness. Later in the day the regiment was moved out to the United States Ford to open the way over the Rappahannock, but returned in the evening to the intrenchments. During the night it was ordered out upon the front, where it remained until the morning, and during the day participated in the



fighting upon the left centre. At evening the enemy succeeded in breaking the right wing and coming in upon the flank occupied by the Union works. The night was very dark, and in retiring to its original line the regiment found itself in the clutch of the foe. Many of the officers of the staff and two hundred and twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men were taken prisoners. The balance of the regiment, under command of Capt. Kennedy, succeeded in reaching its position in the line, which it held with tenacity, the battle raging around them with the utmost fury. The brigade having suffered severely during the preceding two days, was, on the afternoon of the 3d, ordered to the rear as guard to prisoners, but in a few hours was again summoned to the front. At the close of the battle the regiment, reduced to one hundred and seventy-two men, returned to Stafford Court-House. On the 12th of May, the term of service having expired, it was relieved from duty and proceeded to Harrisburg, where, on the 19th, it was mustered out. The officers and men who were taken prisoners were held but a short time, returning in time to be mustered out with the rest of the command.

Following is the roster of Lehigh men in this regiment:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (Nine months).

FIELD AND STAFF.

W. W. Hammersley, lieut.-col., must. into service Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from capt., Co. G, Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out May 19, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.

John P. Dillinger, capt., must. in Sept. 2, 1862.  
Walter H. Seip, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 4, 1862.  
William H. Miller, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 4, 1862.  
Benjamin C. Roth, 1st sergt. Franklin C. Wassor, sergt.  
George Dieffenferler, sergt., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
Stephen Swartz, sergt.  
Frederick A. Ruhl, sergt., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
William G. Moyer, corp. Ignatz Gressor, corp.  
George F. Hawke, corp. George Hoxworth, corp.  
Tilghman F. Horn, corp.  
William Sowden, corp., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.  
Abraham Worman, corp., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
Alonzo Kuntz, corp., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Privates.

James Albright. Henry A. Breinig.  
Frederick A. Ross. James A. Bieber.  
Henry A. Berger. Franklin Bower.  
Henry Burger.  
Mahlon H. Beary, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.  
Allen Blauk, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.  
Edward Bloss, disch. March 19, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.  
Sylvester Burgen, died near Stafford Court-House, Va., March 2, 1863.  
Franklin Bloss, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.  
Dallas Dillinger.  
Aaron Frederick, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.  
Edwin W. Fried. Solomon S. Frederick.  
Daniel Fried.

Lewis Fraakenfield, died at Washington, D. C., March 22, 1863.  
Victor Faringer. John George.  
William Giess. Richard Granff.  
William Graver. Andrew Gangwero.  
Henry B. Good, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
Stephen A. Henry. Moses L. Klotz.  
Peter Hillegass. Rinehart Keiffer.  
James S. Hoffert. Nathan Keiser.  
Phaon Hartman. Harrison Knauss.  
Philip Helweid. Emanuel Knauss.  
J. H. B. Jarrett. William Kern.  
James A. Jackson.  
George Keck, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.  
James Latz. J. B. Lichtenwallner.  
William D. Miller.  
David H. Maddern, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
John Nagle. H. Nunnemaker.  
Henry Nagle, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
Charles Nagle. Henry Pfeiffer.  
Tilghman Peter, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
Peter Ronig. Henry K. Reiss.  
Jacob Richard. Jacob H. Saeger.  
Charles Snyder, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.  
John E. Shaffer. Daniel Schleigler.  
Jeremiah Siegfried. Clark Sutton.  
Theodore Siegfried, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.  
Jeremiah Transue. Henry G. Wagner.  
William W. Weaver. Frederick Weaver.  
Henry Wiemud. Joseph Yungling.  
James Wetzell. John Young.  
William Wagner.

COMPANY G.

Mustered in Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out May 19, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.

W. W. Hammersley, capt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Aug. 25, 1862.  
Peter C. Huber, capt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Sept. 2, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
Daniel C. Miller, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Sept. 2, 1862.  
George W. Hamilton, 2d lieut., pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 18, 1862.  
James A. Lucas, 1st sergt., pro. from corp. Aug. 18, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
William H. Schlosser, sergt., pro. from corp. Sept. 18, 1862.  
Benjamin F. Leech, sergt., pro. from corp.  
Solomon H. Kramer, sergt., pro. from corp., Aug. 18, 1862.  
Preston Brock, sergt.  
Henry Weller, sergt., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.  
Charles A. Pfeiffer, sergt.  
David Hollenbach, corp., pro. Dec. 31, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
Reuben D. George, pro. to corp. Feb. 7, 1863.  
Lewis Fink, corp.  
John W. Stull, pro. to corp. Dec. 31, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
Samuel Smith, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1862.  
James R. Roney, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1862.  
Tilghman J. Keck, corp.  
Milton H. Daulap, corp.  
Willoughby Knauss, corp., died at Philadelphia Nov. 18, 1862.  
Wellington Martin, musician, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.

Privates.

Eli Andreas, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
Robert Attreed. Abraham Bechtel.  
George S. Berger, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
Reuben Bittner, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
Tilghman Bloss. Henry W. Butz.  
Thomas J. Brader. Milton W. Beaver.  
J. Berkenmeyer, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 9, 1863.  
Joseph Burriss, trans. to Co. D, 145th Regt. P. V., date unknown.  
Ira Collin, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
Henry Creitz.  
Lewis Daubert, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.



Albert Dorward, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Charles Diefenderfer. Daniel J. Dillinger.  
 Hugh O. Davis, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.  
 C. Fenstermacher.  
 James Eli, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1862.  
 William Fry, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1862.  
 Edwin Fretzinger, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1862.  
 Andrew Flata, died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 8, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.  
 David Gackenbach, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Thomas F. Good, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Aaron Grum, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 William H. Good. William A. Goraullo.  
 L. W. O. Goraullo, died at Maryland Heights, Md., Nov. 14, 1862.  
 William Haas.  
 Mandes Henry, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Henry Huber.  
 Tilghman Jacoby, died near Stafford Court-House, Va., Feb. 20, 1863.  
 William Kenner. Jeremiah Kern.  
 Gabriel Kern.  
 Alfred Klotz, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 James Krum, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 James Kunkel, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Theodore Knauss.  
 Franklin J. Keck, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.  
 John Lentz, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Jacob Long, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Henry Lucenbill, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.  
 Daniel F. Mertz, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Daniel Moyer, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Howard C. Manvill. David Miller.  
 Henry Merkel. William H. Miller.  
 Franklin Moyer.  
 Meno Miller, died at Baltimore, Md., October 3d, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.  
 William Mertz, died at Allentown, Pa., May 13, 1863.  
 Samuel B. Parker. Emanuel Paules.  
 David O. Priehards, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Paul Rehrig, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 William H. Reitz, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Jonathan W. Reber. Levi F. Reddy.  
 Henry G. Richard. Thomas J. Raynes.  
 William J. Richard.  
 Franklin S. Ritter, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.  
 Griffith Schindler. Henry Shenton.  
 William Schnerr. Benjamin F. Smith.  
 William G. Smith, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Henry Stout, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Henry H. Snyder. Jeremiah Sourwein.  
 Reuben Sorlen. Daniel Strauss.  
 John Watt, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.  
 John P. Weaver.  
 Hiram Wilt, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Henry W. Wint, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Daniel Weiss, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.  
 Thomas Zellner.

**One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment (Nine Months' Service, Drafted Militia).—**Of this regiment, seven companies were from Lehigh County and the remaining three from Monroe. They rendezvoused at Philadelphia in November, 1862, and a regimental organization was effected, with the following field-officers: Ambrose A. Lechler, colonel; George Pilkington, lieutenant-colonel; William Schoonover, major. Soon after its organization the regiment was sent to Suffolk, Va., where for a month it was subjected to careful instruction and discipline. The

regiment was selected to accompany Gen. Foster in his expedition for the reinforcement of the army operating upon the defenses of Charleston. Proceeding to Newberne, N. C., it was incorporated with Foster's forces, and on the 27th of January, 1863, set sail, arriving at Hilton Head on the 5th of February. While in the Department of the South the regiment was not engaged in any hostile operations, but was principally employed in fatigue duty upon the fortifications and in provost duty. Soon after the expiration of its term of duty it returned North, and was sent to Philadelphia, where, on the 17th and 18th of August, it was mustered out of service.

Following are rosters of the Lehigh companies of this regiment:

#### COMPANY A.

Mustered in Nov. 7, 1862, and mustered out Aug. 17, 1863, except when specially mentioned.

Levi Smoyer, captain.  
 Monroe H. Miller, 1st lieutenant, com. pr.-mr. May 1, 1863; not mustered.  
 Alexander Singmaster, 2d lieutenant, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
 Levi Giering, 2d lieutenant, com. 1st lieutenant May 1, 1863; not mustered.  
 J. Franklin Mertz, 1st sergeant, pro. from sergt. Dec. 8, 1862; com. 2d lieutenant May 4, 1863; not mustered.  
 William F. Seip, sergt., pro. from private Dec. 8, 1862.  
 Jacob Geary, sergt., pro. from private Dec. 8, 1862.  
 Lewis H. Reinhard, sergt.  
 Amatus W. Jacoby, sergt., pro. from corp. Nov. 25, 1862.  
 Jonas F. Gorr, sergt., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
 James G. Gorr, sergt., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
 Charles H. Hiskey, corp., pro. to corp. March 10, 1863.  
 Edward Doll, corp., pro. to corp. March 10, 1863.  
 Franklin D. Smoyer, corp.  
 Jacob Binkle, corp., pro. to corp. Dec. 12, 1862.  
 Edwin Lorrish, corp.  
 Simon S. Miller, corp., pro. to corp. Dec. 12, 1862.  
 William H. H. Jarrett, corp., pro. to corp. Nov. 25, 1862.  
 Henry Smoyer, corp., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
 John Fries, Jr., corp.  
 John Bleiler, musician, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
 John Sizelove, musician.

#### Privates.

Jacob Acker.	William Albitz.
Bonben Ahner, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.	
David Bexter.	John Bernhart.
Benjamin Boyer.	Nathan Bortz.
Henry Bleiller, disch. by Special Order Nov. 27, 1862.	
Frank Christman.	Sylvester Engleman.
David Derr.	John Fritz.
William David.	Joshua Fritz.
William Dietz.	David Frederick.
John H. Eisenhard.	C. W. Fenstermacher.
Lewis Eisenbord.	Daniel Faust.
Augustus Fegley, died at Beaufort, S. C., June 4, 1863.	
William M. Flexor, died at Beaufort, S. C., June 7, 1863.	
Stephen Fegley.	William Guth.
Augustus Frederick.	Linnens Gripeley.
William Gorr, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.	
William Gorman.	
Edward Hallacher, disch. by Special Order Nov. 26, 1862.	
Jacob Horace, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.	
William H. Hirkey, died at Beaufort, S. C., March 30, 1863.	
John P. Haas.	Michael Kuter.
James Haines.	Amades Knerr.
John Haines.	Milton Landenslager.
John H. Hoffner.	L. F. Landenslager.
Charles Haas.	John Mayberry.
Alfred Haas.	John Mest.
John Keck.	Jacob Moyer.
William Kehn.	William Miller.
Amades Kummerer.	





John Mongold, disch. by Special Order Nov. 29, 1862.  
 Jacob J. Miller, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
 James Miller. Josiah Rockel.  
 Charles H. Nuso. John Rulif.  
 James Newmoyer. Nathan Rickerd.  
 Moses Nelford. Charles Remsen.  
 Benneville Oswald. Henry Smith.  
 Jacob R. Ritter. Peter Shifferd.  
 James Rickard. Peter Shell.  
 William Raw. Charles Smelsley.  
 John F. Romig. Jacob Sorber.  
 Amundus Stephens, disch. by Special Order Nov. 26, 1862.  
 Alfred Stark, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
 Tilghman Schwartz, died at Beaufort, S. C., May 14, 1863.  
 Henry Shaller. Tilghman Wetzel.  
 David Steward.  
 Stephen Wieder, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
 William Wieder, disch. on surg. certif. March 29, 1863.  
 James Wile.

COMPANY B.

Mustered in Nov. 7, 1862; mustered out Aug. 18, 1863, except where otherwise mentioned.

Samuel D. Lehr, capt.  
 Daniel Knauss, 1st lieut.  
 John L. Culbertson, 2d lieut.  
 William Kerr, 1st sergt., pro. from corp. Nov. 25, 1862.  
 Franklin C. Balliet, sergt.  
 Jacob B. Wesley, sergt., pro. from corp. May 6, 1863.  
 B. Frank Abbott, pro. to corp. Dec. 24, 1862; to sergt. Feb. 28, 1863.  
 Solomon B. Ritter, sergt., pro. from corp. Dec. 8, 1862.  
 Aquilla Knauss, sergt., disch. by Special Order Nov. 24, 1862.  
 Aaron Beisel, sergt., died at Beaufort, S. C., May 5, 1863.  
 John A. Long, sergt.  
 Tilghman Beisel, pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862.  
 John Fahringer, pro. to corp. May 6, 1863.  
 Allen J. Troxell, pro. to corp. June 2, 1863.  
 John Lehman, pro. to corp. Dec. 8, 1862.  
 Uriah B. Sanders, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.  
 Milton J. Guth, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.  
 Edward Steyer, pro. to corp. June 10, 1863.  
 Samuel Roth, corp.  
 Alfred T. Berniard, corp., disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.  
 Moses L. Shardt, corp., disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.  
 William Shaffer, pro. to musician Dec. 15, 1862.

Privates.

William H. H. Acker. Nathan Adam.  
 Edward Bauer, must. in Dec. 31, 1862.  
 John Beidler. Charles Beltz.  
 Ferdinand Buchman. Jacob Bast.  
 Solomon Blank, died at St. Helena Island, S. C., Feb. 19, 1863.  
 Benneville Bart.  
 William Cope, must. in Dec. 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.  
 John Dolly  
 John David, disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.  
 Edward Y. Engleman, disch. by Special Order Nov. 24, 1862.  
 Alvin Fink. Aaron Fahringer.  
 Charles Frick. Charles Frantz.  
 Daniel F. Fink.  
 Daniel Ferver, died at Beaufort, S. C., March 18, 1863.  
 William Fry. Lewis Ganner.  
 Pharon H. Guth. Alfred Guth.  
 David D. Gilbert. Daniel George.  
 Joseph Gackenbach, disch. by Special Order Nov. 22, 1862.  
 Charles Hensinger. William Herman.  
 Michael Honger. Henry W. Jarrett.  
 Thomas Hoffman.  
 Josiah K. Kuerr, pro. to chaplain March 1, 1863.  
 Samuel J. Kramer.  
 Franklin Kline, must. in Dec. 12, 1862.  
 Tilghman Koibert. William Kutzner.  
 John Kuhns.  
 Alexandor Kepple, Jr., must. in Dec. 12, 1862.  
 James S. Kulter.  
 James Kline, disch. by Special Order Nov. 22, 1862.

James O. Knauss, disch. by Special Order Nov. 20, 1862.  
 Daniel Kerschner, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
 Andrew Keck, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 24, 1863.  
 Edwin Koch, died at Hampton, Va., Feb. 22, 1863.  
 James Kichline. Henry M. Lehr.  
 Charles Kichline. Elias Laser.  
 Solomon Long, disch. by Special Order Nov. 22, 1862.  
 Levi Levan. Solomon Miller.  
 Andrew Longbridge. Nathan Mithard.  
 Alfrom Moyer. William J. Minnich.  
 Adam Miller. Franklin Miller.  
 Abraham Miller, disch. by Special Order Nov. 22, 1862.  
 Joseph Moyer, died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 19, 1863.  
 John Moyer. Frederick Oswald.  
 M. K. Nunnemacher. Daniel S. Patterson.  
 A. Nunnemacher. Joseph N. Ruch.  
 Daniel Roth, disch. on surg. certif. May 11, 1863.  
 Edwin J. Sell. Joel Steiner.  
 Evan Strauss.  
 Lewis H. Sell, must. in Dec. 12, 1862.

Lewis H. Schaller.  
 Jeremiah Speigle, disch. by Special Order Nov. 24, 1862.  
 Eskias Wisser, disch. by Special Order Nov. 22, 1862.  
 Charles Smith, must. in Dec. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.  
 Henry Shular, died at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 18, 1862.  
 Madison Strauss.  
 Henry Smith, must. in Dec. 12, 1862.  
 Daniel Taylor, must. in Dec. 12, 1862.  
 Peter Weaver, must. in Dec. 12, 1862.  
 James A. Yeager.

COMPANY D.

Mustered in Nov. 8, 1862; mustered out Aug. 18, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.

David Schadt, capt.  
 Samuel A. Brown, 1st lieut., resigned May 2, 1863.  
 Josiah Kern, 2d lieut., com. 1st lieut. May 1, 1863.  
 John Morgan, 1st sergt., pro. to corp. Dec. 3, 1862; to 1st sergt. May 1, 1863.  
 Jesse Wamhold, sergt. Silas T. Biery, sergt.  
 Reuben Helfrich, sergt., pro. from corp. Nov. 10, 1862.  
 Joseph Koch, sergt.  
 Josiah Saeger, pro. to corp. Nov. 10, 1862.  
 Jacob Herling, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863.  
 Lewis Miller, pro. to corp. March 15, 1863.  
 John Lindennuth, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.  
 Joseph Miller, pro. to corp. Feb. 10, 1863.  
 William J. Frantz, pro. to corp. May 1, 1863.  
 Frank B. Gordon, pro. to corp. May 23, 1863.  
 Henry M. Lorash, corporal.  
 Alexander B. Brown, corp., died at Beaufort, S. C., May 22, 1863.  
 Isaac George, musician.

Privates.

James A. Bates. Lewis R. Brown.  
 Edwin Biehl. Samuel Clader.  
 Peter Bowman. Francis Carter.  
 Andrew Bader. Pharon Diehl.  
 M. Druckemiller, disch. on surg. certif. June 13, 1863.  
 Edwin Diehl, disch. by Special Order Nov. 23, 1862.  
 George Eisenhard. James Fietz.  
 Christian Flutkie. James Fucherty.  
 Anthony Fogel.  
 Charles Gross, disch. on surg. certif. March 23, 1863.  
 William Hauser, absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Moses Hauser. William Harmony.  
 Henry Hausman.  
 John Herman, absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Charles H. Holy. Philip Horn.  
 Evan Holben. William Hunt.  
 Lewis Hopper.  
 Nathan Hauser, disch. by Special Order Nov. 23, 1862.  
 Stephen Kechline, absent, sick, at muster out.  
 Renadus Kleckner. Jacob Kromer.  
 Louis C. Krutzer.  
 Charles L. Koch, com. capt. May 1, 1863; not mustered.



John Kidel.	Henry Lauer.
Jacob Koppel.	John Link.
Isaac Lamb.	
David Lauchner, disch. by Special Order Nov. 28, 1862.	
George Loeb.	Charles W. Miller.
John Martin.	Abraham Miller.
William Merkley.	Peter Miller.
Alfred Miller.	Nathaniel Moll.
Gideon Moyer, disch. by Special Order Nov. 28, 1862.	
Isaac R. Moyer, disch. on surg. certif. March 7, 1863.	
Charles Menninge.	Patrick Nugent.
Adam Miller.	Edmund Newhard.
Robert Newhard.	Henry Olsander.
Samuel Oldt, disch. on surg. certif. June 13, 1863.	
Herman Peter.	Solomon J. Rowe.
Willoughby Peter.	Jacob Roth.
Joseph Protzellen.	Allen Roth.
Amandus Reinert.	Frederick Schermer.
Henry Schaffer.	Matthew Scherer.
Lewis Scheirer.	Israel Schmoeyer.
Thomas Scheirer.	Moses Semmel.
Franklin B. Snyder, com. 2d lieut. May 1, 1863; not mustered.	
Philip Siegel.	Tilghman Smith.
William Smith.	Philip Storm.
Reuben Snyder.	
Milton W. Snyder, died at Beaufort, S. C., May 27, 1863.	
Frederick Scherer.	Edwin Trivily.
Adam Trickett, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.	
Aaron Wenner.	William Wilson.
William Wright.	Joseph Yonckert.

## COMPANY E.

Mustered in Nov. 11, 1862; mustered on Aug. 18, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.

Tilghman Schleiker, capt., died at Beaufort, S. C., July 9, 1863.  
 Peter Graybill, 1st lieut.  
 Henry H. Wierbach, 2d lieut.  
 Iarus Koch, 1st sergt., pro. from corp. Feb. 16, 1863.  
 John Hohe, 1st sergt., died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 16, 1863.  
 Charles Hohe, sergt. John Albright, sergt.  
 Henry Schleiker, sergt.  
 Charles Rockel, sergt., pro. from private Nov. 18, 1862.  
 Samuel Furry, sergt., disch. by Special Order, date unknown.  
 Joel W. Roth, corp. Lucas Banner, corp.  
 William Ziegler, corp. Charles H. Ziegenfuss, corp.  
 William Hohe, corp.  
 Henry Billiard, pro. to corp. Nov. 18, 1862.  
 Christian Neuchler, corp.  
 John W. Albright, corp., disch. by Special Order, date unknown.

## Privates.

Frederick Binder.	John Bergland.
Alfred Butz.	John Boyd.
Charles Breisher.	William Brown.
Uham Burger.	James Crader.
James Carroll.	David Ehrig.
Henry Chron.	Henry Eke.
John Derc.	Nathan Ebert.
Edward Dallas.	William Ebert.
Francis Dummel.	Stephen Ebert.
Willoughby Egner, died at Hilton Head, S. C., March 1, 1863.	
J. Fenstermacher.	Franklin Fincy.
Franklin Fritzingier.	Edwin Gernert.
Samuel S. Faust.	Edward Garlich.
Charles Fargeson.	Alfred George.
William O. Hartman, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 10, 1863.	
John Hower, disch. by Special Order, date unknown.	
George M. Hoffman.	Adam Klaus.
John Hartman.	John A. Kuerr.
Jacob Hopper.	George D. King.
James Johnson.	Edward Klaus.
Levi Kherr.	
Isaac Kloughertz, absent, sick, at muster out.	
Samuel Kern, disch. by Special Order, date unknown.	
Reuben D. Long.	Frederick Martin.
Paul Michael.	David Mack.
Joseph W. Mohry.	Samuel Mack.

Ephraim Moyer, disch. by Special Order, date unknown.	
Frederick Miller.	George M. Pilgard.
Washington Miller.	Moses Rau.
John McFarland.	Israel Rumfeldt.
John C. Newcomer.	Willoughby Rickert.
Edward Reichard, disch. by Special Order, date unknown.	
Martin Seibert.	William Shields.
Joseph Sonsreither.	John Stieb.
Jesse Shoemaker.	Daniel Shoemaker.
Tilghman Scholl.	Michael Stoneback.
John Schleifer.	Joseph Unkle.
Gideon Snable.	Tilghman Weil.
Henry Sell.	William R. Wimmer.
Reuben Sell.	Thomas Widrig.
Jonas Shaffer.	Absalom Wierbach.
Samuel Smith.	Charles W. Weiss.
Henry Weichter, disch. by Special Order, date unknown.	
Benjamin Wagner, disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.	
William D. Weaver.	Tilghman Young.
Henry Young.	

## COMPANY G.

Mustered in Nov. 7, 1862; mustered on Aug. 18, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.

Lewis P. Hecker, capt.  
 Joseph P. Cornett, 1st lieut.  
 William F. Hecker, 2d lieut.  
 William G. Freyman, 1st sergt.  
 Levi Oberholtzer, sergt., must. in Nov. 12, 1862; pro. from corp. Dec. 6, 1862.  
 William H. Kuntz, sergt.  
 Edwin F. Osenbach, sergt., must. in Nov. 12, 1862; pro. from private Nov. 20, 1862.  
 Gideon Lentz, sergt., pro. from private Nov. 30, 1862.  
 John R. Reichard, sergt., disch. by Special Order Nov. 20, 1862.  
 Benneville Roth, sergt., disch. by Special Order Nov. 18, 1862.  
 Lewis D. Steckel, sergt., pro. to qm.-mr. sergt. Dec. 6, 1862.  
 W. F. Newhard, corp. Benneville Stehley, corp.  
 Michael Klein, pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862.  
 Jeremiah Oswald, corp.  
 William Fisher, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 6, 1862.  
 Jeremiah M. Deibert, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862.  
 John W. George, must. in Nov. 12, 1862, pro. to corp. Dec. 10, 1862.  
 Adam Everett, corp.  
 John Handwerk, corp., disch. by Special Order Nov. 20, 1862.  
 Benjamin Rockel, corp., disch. by Special Order Nov. 20, 1862.

## Privates.

David Bachman.	Joseph Bersheig.
Peter Baer, disch. by Special Order Nov. 20, 1862.	
Peter Benner, disch. by Special Order Nov. 20, 1862.	
William Best.	
Charles E. Clader, must. in Nov. 12, 1862.	
John Deibert.	Lewis Deibert.
Solomon Deibert, disch. by Special Order Nov. 12, 1862.	
Henry Dorwart, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18, 1862.	
Benneville Eisenhart.	John Fisher.
Charles Frantz.	Frederick Frablie.
John Genseleuter.	
Carl Haller, must. in Nov. 14, 1862.	
Nicholas Helm.	Daniel Kenser.
Jeremiah Kerslmer.	Henry Kern.
Levi E. Kistler.	James Krause.
Charles Kunsman, must. in Nov. 12, 1862.	
Peter Kuntz.	
Owen Kern, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18, 1862.	
Nathan Kennel, disch. on surg. certif. May 8, 1862.	
Andrew Kratzer, died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 18, 1863.	
William Krause.	Lewis Lech.
Joseph T. Leibenguth.	William Mensimer.
Henry J. Miller.	Jeremiah Miller.
Reuben Miller.	William Montz.
Adam Minich.	Richmond Muthart.
Reuben Mertz, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18, 1862.	
William Morgan, pro. to com.-sergt. Nov. 20, 1862.	
Stephen Newhard.	Moses Peter.
William Newhard.	Levi Peter.
Jonathan J. Paul, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18, 1862.	



Tilghman Rebert.  
Cyrus Richelderfer.  
Joseph Rickert.  
Edwin Rex, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18, 1862.  
Reuben Roth, died at Beaufort, S. C., April 17, 1863.  
Henry H. Rex.  
Willoughby Schaffer.  
Elias Schneek.  
Hilary Schneek.  
Jeremiah Schneek.  
Lewis Schneek.  
Charles Schneider.  
Henry W. Steibing.  
John Samuel, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18, 1862.  
Henry Smith.  
John Witmer.  
Conrad C. Wolf, must. in Dec. 23, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 11, 1863.  
Jonas Wright, absent, sick, at muster out.  
Valentine Wright, absent, sick, at muster out.  
William Wright, absent, sick, at muster out.  
Alfred Yehl, absent, sick, at muster out.  
Charles Yehl, absent, sick, at muster out.  
Samuel Yehl, absent, sick, at muster out.  
Joseph Yehl.  
Lewis Zerfass, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Mustered in Nov. 8, 1862; mustered out Aug. 18, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.

Alvin F. Creitz, capt., disch. Nov. 25, 1862.  
Lewis Herman, capt., pro. from 1st lieut. Nov. 8, 1862.  
Wm. G. Grosscup, 1st lieut., pro. from 2d lieut. Nov. 8, 1862.  
Allen Xander, 2d lieut., pro. from sergt. Dec. 6, 1862.  
Wm. H. Cassler, 1st sergt., pro. from private Nov. 25, 1862.  
Amandus Herman, 1st sergt., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Stephen Stiegerwalt, 1st sergt., pro. from private Nov. 25, 1862.  
Henry B. Creitz, sergt.  
Levi F. Stiegerwalt, sergt., pro. from private Nov. 25, 1862.  
Daniel Moose, sergt., pro. from private Nov. 25, 1862.  
Manasses Behler, sergt., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
David Horn, sergt., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
David Wertman, corp.  
Samuel Seidler, pro. to corp. Dec. 6, 1862.  
Michael Bachert, pro. to corp. Feb. 14, 1863.  
Samuel Arnold, pro. to corp. Jan. 13, 1863.  
Owen Grosscup, pro. to corp. Dec. 6, 1862.  
Lewis Schultz, pro. to corp. Dec. 6, 1862.  
Reuben Dauter, pro. to corp. Dec. 6, 1862.  
Dennis Northstein, pro. to corp. Dec. 6, 1862.  
Levinus Smith, corp., disch. by Special Order June 13, 1863.  
Levi S. Follweiler, corp., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Thomas Everett, corp., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Reuben Hunsicker, corp., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Daniel Bachman, corp., died at Hilton Head, S. C., Feb. 14, 1863.  
John Shappell, corp.  
Jacob K. Hartman, corp.  
Samuel Follweiler, musician; disch. by Special Order Dec. 25, 1862.

Privates.

Thomas Braucher.  
Daniel Billig.  
Henry Billig.  
Jacob Brobst.  
C. Druckenmiller.  
Charles Deppa, disch. by Special Order June 2, 1863.  
Joseph Denger, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Edward Everett, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Daniel Everett, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Jonas Grim, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Joseph Hausman, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Henry Hartman, disch. by Special Order June 2, 1863.  
William Eckroth.  
Levi Greenwalt.  
Daniel Heintzelman, died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 26, 1863.  
William Henninger.  
Jefferson Kunkle.

Anthony Coleman.  
Daniel B. Creitz.  
Willoughby Camp.  
John Camp.  
William Freed.  
Joseph Handwerk.  
Edwin Herman.  
Samuel Knecht.

Owen Krauss.  
Benjamin Kunkle, disch. by Special Order June 2, 1863.  
David Kistler.  
Edwin Koenig.  
Samuel Loch, died at Beaufort, S. C., April 27, 1863.  
Jacob Moser.  
John Miller (1st), disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
John Miller (2d), disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Lewis Miller.  
Robert McDaniels, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Daniel Oldenwine, absent, sick, at muster out.  
Isaac Oswalt.  
Jacob Oswalt, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Jonas Phillips, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Benjamin Rauch, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Solomon Riegel, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Thomas Ruch, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Reuben Phillips, died at Beaufort, S. C., May 7, 1863.  
Adam Ruppel.  
Charles F. Reed, died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 23, 1863.  
Jacob Schoeller.  
Harry Snyder, disch. by Special Order June 2, 1863.  
Benovelle Smith, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Daniel Smith, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
Samuel Wagoner, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.  
John F. Snyder, died at Beaufort, S. C., May 28, 1863.  
William Sicks.  
Henry Schwen.  
Henry Sizelove.  
Charles Winderholder.

COMPANY K.

Mustered in Nov. 7, 1862; mustered out Aug. 18, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.

Samuel C. Lee, capt., disch. Nov. 25, 1862.  
George Neitz, capt., promoted from 2d lieut. Nov. 7, 1862.  
Charles H. Foster, 1st lieut.  
Philip W. Flores, 2d lieut., promoted from 1st sergt. Dec. 6, 1862.  
Edwin Seibert, 1st sergt., promoted from private Dec. 7, 1862.  
George Repp, sergt.  
George G. Rosenberg, sergt., promoted from corp. Dec. 7, 1862.  
William H. Wicand, sergt.  
Daniel Schantz, sergt., disch. by Special Order November, 1862.  
James F. Smith, sergt., disch. by Special Order November, 1862.  
Charles Heil, sergt., died at Beaufort, S. C., May 11, 1863.  
Eugene T. Tool, promoted to corp. Dec. 7, 1862.  
William M. Roeder, corp.  
Willoughby Staudt, promoted to corp. Dec. 7, 1862.  
Thomas F. Mohr, promoted to corp. Dec. 7, 1862.  
Henry Bower, promoted to corp. Dec. 7, 1862.  
George Kuoll, promoted to corp. Dec. 7, 1862.  
Robert Growman, promoted to corp. Dec. 7, 1862.  
John Dice, corp., disch. by Special Order November, 1862.  
William Williams, corp.

Privates.

Martin Ackerman.  
William E. Benedict.  
Benjamin Bortz, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.  
Willoughby Bauder.  
Eberhard Bauder.  
Elias Buhl, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.  
Josiah Dony, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.  
William Dony, disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.  
Willoughby Dony.  
Franklin Dieter.  
William Ettinger.  
David Fisher.  
Charles J. Fegely, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.  
Charles Furry, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.  
Enoch Field.  
Addison Fry.  
Eli George.  
David Gery.  
William Heft, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.  
Richard T. Jones, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.  
Solomon Hadiman, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 29, 1863.  
William Heil.  
Jonathan H. Bickel.  
John Brecht.  
Benjamin Bortz, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.  
Bernhard Beringer.  
Franklin Flores.  
Jonas Fritz.  
Solomon Fritz.  
John A. Griffith.  
Tubias Gerhart.  
Daniel Heimbach.  
William Kuoll.





William Jones.	Joseph Koons.
Isaac Klein.	
John Knoff, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
David Krieboll, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
James Kild.	G. Laudenschlager.
John Lewis, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
S. Leibensperger, died at Beaufort, S. C., April 12, 1863.	
Henry Mohr.	
Jesse Mangold, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
Amos Miller, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
Seth Miller, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
John T. Roberts, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
Solomon Mill.	Amandus Rick.
Michael Nuss.	David Rudolph.
Gottlieb Pflüger.	William H. Schiffert.
Lewis Reinhold.	William Sicher.
S. Rothenberger.	
Francis Schaffer, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
Charles Schell, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
John D. Schell, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
Nathan Seibert, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
Jacob D. Stauffer, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
George Y. Stein, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
Jeremiah G. Steichter, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
Daniel Thomas, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
Franklin Weidner, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.	
Samuel Schaffer.	John Trumbower.
Levi Schuler.	Edwin Weil.
George Schmoyer.	William B. Williams.
Charles H. Standt.	John Wolf.
Jeremiah Swartz.	

**Two Hundred and Second Regiment (One Year's Service).**—Company E of this regiment, which was raised in the fall of 1864, went from Lehigh County. Company A was recruited in Carbon County; B, in Juniata; C, in Adams; D, in Northumberland and Cumberland; F, in Northampton; G and H, in Cumberland; I, in Union; and K, in Huntington. They rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where the regiment was organized September 3d, with the following field-officers: Charles Albright, of Carbon County, colonel; John A. Maus, of Union County, lieutenant-colonel; Walter H. Seip, of Lehigh County, major. On the 10th the regiment proceeded to Camp Couch, near Chambersburg, where it was subjected to thorough drill. On the 29th the regiment started for Alexandria, from which place it was sent by Gen. Slough, who commanded the post, to duty on the Manassas Gap Railroad, taking position along the road from Thoroughfare Gap to Reertown. Gen. Sheridan had just previously opened his brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, and over this road the supplies for his army were transported. To keep it open was therefore of vital importance, and to break it up and hinder and destroy trains was a cherished purpose of the disloyal inhabitants dwelling along the line, and of Moseby and his guerrillas, who claimed this as their favorite stamping-ground. This duty was exceedingly arduous and harassing. If a soldier went outside the lines he was immediately set upon, and either murdered or sent away into captivity. Frequent collisions occurred, in some of which the skirmishing was brisk, those at Salem on the 8th and 16th resulting in some loss. In both of these the enemy was driven and a num-

ber of his men killed and wounded. On the 10th a party of the enemy succeeded in throwing a train of cars from the track while running at full speed, killing four or five and wounding twenty. Not content with this, they poured repeated volleys upon the poor sufferers in the wreck. Upon hearing of this outrage, Col. Albright hastened to the scene of the disaster and immediately ordered that every building within the radius of one mile of the wreck should be burned. To secure trains against similar disaster in the future all the prominent rebels were made prisoners, and some of them made to accompany each train. This had the desired effect, and the trains were no more disturbed. In speaking of this part of the service Col. Albright says, "The soldiers would have preferred being with the army at the front to doing this duty. Guarding railroads is always distasteful to soldiers, they being in constant danger and without any opportunity, scarcely, of winning honorable distinction. But they appreciated the necessity of the work and cheerfully performed it." "Constant activity and vigilance," says another officer, "were required, for guerrilla bands, frequently disguised in our uniforms, constantly prowled about the country, attacking detachments inferior to them in numbers and, like the stealthy Indian of the Western frontier, creeping upon our sentries and assassinating them." When the triumphs of Sheridan in the valley were assured, and the enemy effectually routed, this railroad was abandoned, and the ties and rails were removed to Alexandria. In this laborious duty the regiment was engaged, and when completed it retired to Alexandria, where it was assigned to the duty of guarding a portion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, extending from Bull Run to Alexandria, with headquarters at Fairfax Station. In the vicinity of the station four large works were built, and the regiment was here kept busy in guarding the workmen and upon other duty. In a communication sent on the 1st of January, 1865, as a New-Year's greeting to the regiment by Gen. Gamble, in command of the brigade, occurs the following acknowledgment of its good conduct and the soldierly qualities of its commander: "From my personal knowledge, and the report of the inspecting officer, I consider it my duty to return you my thanks for your energy and personal attention to the duties and interests of your command. You have a good regiment, and I am glad to know the right kind of a colonel is at the head of it."

Toward the close of May, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Philadelphia, where it reported to Gen. Cadwalader, and was sent by him to the anthracite coal regions of the State. Headquarters of the regiment were established at Tamaqua, and the command was distributed in detachments to various points in that region. Col. Albright, who had been previously brevetted brigadier, was placed in command of the district. Toward the close of July the detachments



assembled in Harrisburg, and on the 3d of August the regiment was mustered out of service.

## TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT (one year's service).

### COMPANY E.

Mustered in Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out Aug. 3, 1865, except where specially mentioned.

Walter H. Seip, capt., pro. to maj. Sept. 4, 1864.

Benjamin C. Roth, capt., pro. from 1st lieutenant. Sept. 4, 1864.

James A. Lucas, 1st lieutenant, pro. from 2d lieutenant. Sept. 4, 1864.

George H. Good, 2d lieutenant, must. in Sept. 4, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 4, 1865.

Alfred Mellin, 2d lieutenant, pro. from 1st sergeant. April 16, 1865.

Alfred Smith, 1st sergeant, pro. from sergeant. April 16, 1865.

Jeremiah Transue, sergeant. William H. H. Trexler, sergeant.

Henry Wieland, sergeant.

John Knerr, sergeant, pro. from corp. June 23, 1865.

George Benson, corp. Eugene Stettler, corp.

Henry Wittenmyer, corp. Milton Kichline, corp.

Aaron Frederick, corp. Addison J. Knauss, corp.

Milton W. Reichard, corp.

Augustus W. Mennig, corp., pro. to corp. June 23, 1865.

C. Laudenschlager, corp., accidentally killed at Washington, D. C., May 28, 1865.

Eli I. Fatzinger, musician. Thomas Roth, musician.

### Privates.

Henry H. Brown.

Jeremiah Biery.

Allen D. Burger.

Henry E. Burger.

Jacob H. Burger.

Henry J. Burger.

George S. Burger.

Augustus S. Bechtel.

Jeremiah Beidelman.

William H. Boeker.

J. Bartholomew.

Franklin Brobst, must. in March 7, 1865.

Thomas Baker, disch. by General Order June 19, 1865.

Madison Coles.

Henry W. Derr.

Franklin Doyle.

Frank Ernst.

Lewis Finch, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.

William Fusselman, died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1864.

John D. Gangwere.

Nathan Ganner.

Amos Gless.

Amendes Hackman.

David Gackenbach.

Moses Hoffman.

John Gorman.

Charles R. Hartman.

Albert Herman, must. in March 4, 1865.

Edwin C. Hess, must. in Jan. 28, 1865.

Franklin J. Kromer.

Henry Kleckner.

William Kieffer.

James J. Kunkle.

Harrison S. Kern.

Uriah Keck.

Anthony Kleinsmith.

William H. Lentz.

Adam Koch.

Charles Liek.

James Kern.

Jesse Lehman.

Willoughby G. Kuhns.

William A. Lynn.

Edwin Kuechel.

James C. Moore.

William S. Knauss.

Nathan Miller.

John Keutler.

Harrison Miller.

Levi Kraft.

David Miller.

Henry A. Knerr.

Lewis Miller.

Aaron Moyer, disch. by General Order Aug. 5, 1865.

David M. Miller, died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 22, 1864, grave 2791.

John Nagel, Sr.

John Nagel, Jr.

Amos P. Nagel.

William W. O'man.

Theodore S. Nagel.

Hiram Parker.

John Pelit, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.

William Reinhard.

Herman B. Stettler.

Lewis F. Ruff.

Frederick Sachsenheimer.

William F. Reinhard.

Franklin P. Smith.

Emanuel Reinhard.

Jacob W. Strickler.

Joel Sterner.

Milton A. Saeger.

Henry C. Smith.

Jacob A. Smith.

Augustus Schlitz.

Edwin Schertzinger.

Hiram F. Shaffer, disch. by General Order June 19, 1865.

John Shaffer.

John Vogel.

Edwin Troxell.

George J. Wolf.

Edwin C. Troxell.

John Young.

Joseph S. Trumbower.

Harrison Young.

Deven Uberoth.

**Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment.**—This regiment, of which Company H was from Lehigh County, was organized at Camp Curtin on the 16th of September, 1864, by the choice of the following field-officers: Tobias B. Kauffman, formerly major of the First Reserve Regiment, colonel; George W. Frederick, lieutenant-colonel; John L. Ritchey, major. A considerable number of officers and men had served in other organizations, the experience thereby gained proving of great advantage in disciplining the raw recruits. Immediately after its organization it moved for the front, and, passing up the James River, landed at Bermuda Hundred. It was placed in camp at Camp Potter, where it remained two weeks, and was then posted upon the advanced line to the left of Fort Harrison, midway between the James and Appomattox Rivers. Soon after taking position, Capt. John B. Landis, with three lieutenants and one hundred and thirteen men, was detached from the regiment and assigned to duty in garrisoning redoubt Carpenter, on the left bank of the James. Company and battalion drill was here prosecuted with what success it was possible, with a large proportion of the command almost constantly on exhausting duty on picket and in garrison, and by great diligence and efficiency on the part of its officers it attained a good degree of discipline. During the engagement at Chapin's Farm, or Fort Harrison, the regiment was ordered upon the parapet, creating the impression upon the enemy that a charge upon his flank was about to be delivered. The real charge upon the front was heroically made, and the fort was captured.

On the night of the 17th of November the enemy made an attack upon the picket line in considerable force. Col. Kauffman, who was division officer of the day, Capt. Henry Lee, and Lieut. Thomas J. Hendricks, with nineteen men, fell into the enemy's hands, and were held as prisoners until near the close of the war. The troops upon the main line were ordered out, and the attack was handsomely repulsed. In addition to the loss by capture, one man was killed and two were wounded. On the 24th the regiment was transferred, with other Pennsylvania regiments with which it had been brigaded, from the Army of the James to the Army of the Potomac. It was assigned to duty with the Ninth Corps, and was soon after brigaded with the Two Hundredth and Two Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Regiments, forming the First Brigade, Col. Charles W. Diven commanding, of the Third Division. The regiment was encamped on the commanding ground near Meade Station, the division, which was in command of Gen. Hartranft, being posted as a reserve to the other two divisions. During the winter the regiment was engaged in drill, in fatigue duty upon fortifications, and in the construction of roads, and was out upon occasional demonstrations upon the left.

At a little before daylight, on the morning of the 25th of March, 1865, the regiment was aroused by



rapid and heavy firing in its front, and it was soon apparent that the lines, which were held by Gen. Wilcox's division, had been broken, and Fort Steadman, which was in its immediate front, and which, by daylight, was in full view, had been captured. Gen. Wilcox, whose directions, in case of an emergency, the regiment was instructed to obey, had ordered it under arms, and in motion for the protection of his threatened rear. At this juncture Gen. Hartranft appeared on the ground, and assumed personal supervision of his command. While the Two Hundred and Eighth was moving upon the extreme left of the break, and Hartranft personally was moving with the Two Hundredth upon the right front, the Two Hundred and Ninth was sent down a ravine, where it was under partial shelter, to come in upon the right, where it was joined by two skeleton regiments from Michigan, the Second and Seventeenth. "I had scarcely got my regiment in position," says Lieut.-Col. Frederick, in his official report, "when the same aid informed me that it was Gen. Hartranft's order that I should immediately, with the Two Hundredth Pennsylvania, charge the hill in my front, which was then held by the enemy. I at once gave the order to charge, and the regiment moved forward under a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery, gaining a line of works running across the open field, over which we were advancing. Halting for a moment, we again advanced, gaining a ditch near the hill occupied by the enemy. Here we were shelled from both front and rear. . . . We remained in the ditch some time, when, noticing the enemy retreating, we poured into them a murderous fire, which was continued until I saw the Two Hundredth, which was on my left, preparing, as I supposed, to charge. I immediately ordered my regiment to charge likewise, and forward we went, not an officer nor a man halting or faltering until our advance line was gained and our colors were planted on the works. I am satisfied that they were the first colors planted on the works. My officers and men all did their duty so well that it would seem invidious to make any distinctions. . . . A considerable number of prisoners were sent to the rear, estimated at three hundred and fifty." The loss in the engagement was five killed and fifty wounded. In a general order issued after the battle, Gen. Parke, who commanded the Ninth Corps, says, "The Major-General commanding congratulates the corps on this auspicious result. It will be a source of pride to him and them that so heavy and desperate an attack upon their lines was repelled by them before the arrival of the supports promptly and cordially furnished from the other corps. The gallantry and steadiness of the troops engaged, which so brilliantly retrieved a momentary disaster, and converted it into a victory, merit and receive his warmest commendation and gratitude."

Preparations were made for a determined assault on the enemy's works, by the division, at daylight on the

morning of the 2d of April. Lieut.-Col. McCall, who commanded the brigade, massed his force, by order of Gen. Hartranft, near the Avery House at one A.M. Two hours later he led it to the front of Fort Sedgewick, and formed it in column of regiments, just inside the picket line, as a reserve to the Second Brigade, which was formed in a similar manner outside. At four o'clock the signal to advance was given, and the regiment moved at double-quick, following closely the column. At the picket line there was a momentary check, occasioned by meeting numbers who came running back, and reporting a repulse. These were quickly rallied, and the command again went forward. As it came upon the open space in front of the rebel works it was exposed to a fearful fire of infantry and artillery, but, without faltering, it pressed forward and gained the hostile front, capturing many prisoners, and turning the guns of the fort and batteries upon the enemy. In common with the division, it succeeded in holding the captured line, though hard pressed by the rebels, nettled at their loss. At night the firing gradually died away, and a heavy picket line was thrown out, the enemy's *chevaux-de-frise* being moved to the opposite side of his works. The command was early astir, and at daylight the pickets cautiously advanced. They soon found that the enemy had gone, and when the columns, which were immediately put in motion, reached the city of Petersburg, they found that also abandoned. The Two Hundred and Ninth was sent to the left, to communicate with troops of the Sixth Corps. After remaining in and about the city until noon, the regiment returned to camp. The loss in the engagement was seven killed and fifty-two wounded. Capt. James P. McCullough was among the killed, Maj. Ritchey and Lieuts. Henry A. Bigler and Baltzer Shugar among the wounded. The division was now ordered to take charge of the army trains, and moved with them along the South Side Railroad, repairing the track as it went, until it reached Nottoway Court-House, where it was halted, and where the regiment remained until the 20th, the rebel army having surrendered on the 9th. From here it returned to City Point, and thence to Alexandria, where it went into camp, and was held until the 31st of May, when the recruits were transferred to the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, and the rest of the regiment was mustered out of service.

#### TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT (One Year's Service). COMPANY H.

Mustered out May 31, 1865, except as specially mentioned.

- William H. Miller, capt., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; disch. March 26, 1865.
- William Kerr, capt., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; pro. from 1st lieutenant. April 15, 1865.
- Lewis Fink, 1st lieutenant, must. in Sept. 15, 1864; pro. from 2d lieutenant. April 15, 1865.
- David B. Overholt, 2d lieutenant, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; pro. from 1st sergeant. April 15, 1865.
- Albert Dorward, 1st sergeant, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; pro. from sergeant. April 15, 1865.
- William Morton, Jr., sergeant, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.







John Lutz, sergt., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. from corp. April 3, 1865.  
 William H. Keener, sergt., must. in Sept. 9, 1864; pro. from corp. April 3, 1865.  
 William Marshall, sergt., must. in Sept. 9, 1864.  
 Cornelius Fagen, sergt., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; died at City Point, Va., April 10, 1865.  
 A. O. Frankenfield, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Tilghman J. Wagner, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Penrose Rex, corp., must. in Sept. 9, 1864.  
 James W. Snyder, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 William S. Collin, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Levi Ziegenfuss, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865.  
 Paul Michael, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. April 3, 1865.  
 Lewis C. Krotzer, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. April 19, 1865.

*Privates.*

Thomas H. Arnold, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.  
 Joseph Arnold, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.  
 Moses Allender, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.  
 Reuben Brader, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.  
 George W. Blocker, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.  
 Wilson Beninger, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Jacob W. Christ, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 William P. H. Clark, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; died March 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., Sec. 2, Div. 2, grave 159.  
 John Darrohn, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Francis Devlin, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 John Elert, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 John Eastman, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 William J. Edwards, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 C. F. Engleman, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Milton A. Eckert, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 O. H. C. Fallweiller, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Jarrett Felber, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 William L. German, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 William F. Griesley, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Amantes Gernest, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.  
 Jeremiah Geiger, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.  
 Anthony Gehrig, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Tilghman Haritzell, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.  
 Tilghman Handwerk, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Charles H. Hooley, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 James N. Hersh, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.  
 Aaron Handwerk, must. in Sept. 9, 1864.  
 Hezekiah Hippie, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.  
 Michael Hetley, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 John W. Jones, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.  
 John Kressler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.  
 Charles Krause, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.  
 Francis Kuntz, must. in Sept. 9, 1864.  
 Josiah Klotz, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Albert Kleckner, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.  
 Jacob Koch, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.  
 Hiram M. Kratzer, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Samuel Kuder, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Jonathan W. Klotz, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; died March 28th, of wounds received at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.  
 James Kane, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 James Kane, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Henry Levan, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 John Lawrence, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Cornelius Lentz, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Edwin Loch, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Jonas Mace, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent at muster-out.  
 Moses Metzger, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.  
 Ephraim Michael, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.  
 Henry Myers, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by Special Order dated Jan. 13, 1866.  
 Amantes Moyer, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; died March 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., Sec. C, Div. 3, grave 65.  
 Thomas Murry, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Samuel Mace, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., May 27, 1865; grave 3175.  
 Patrick McCann, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 William H. McDonnld, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

William Nicholas, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 William L. Nagle, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Robert Newhart, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 Elihu Oswald, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Peter Oswald, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Robert Ohle, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent in hospital, at muster-out.  
 Emanuel Paules, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by General Order June 3, 1865.  
 Joseph Rex, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Francis Robenold, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Samuel Roth, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.  
 Alfred Ritter, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.  
 William Ruhe, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Robert F. Roberts, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 William E. Rex, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by General Order July 13, 1865.  
 Edwin Rex, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.  
 Lewis A. Rex, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.  
 Irwin Rober, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.  
 Tilghman Rober, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.  
 Amantes Roth, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.  
 John Snyder, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Charles A. Shiffert, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by General Order June 3, 1865.  
 Henry W. Sell, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Simon Snyder, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; died May 11, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.  
 David Y. Williamson, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Henry W. Weiss, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Thomas West, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Henry Weiss, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Francis Weaver, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Matthias Zimmerman, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.

**Militia of 1862—Fifth Regiment.**—The Fifth Regiment of the militia of 1862, as will be seen by the rosters which follow, had a goodly part of its strength from Lehigh County. The men were not formed into companies, but, rallying from points all along the railroads and from the back regions on the intimation that the border was in danger of invasion,<sup>1</sup> went forward to Harrisburg *en masse*, and were there organized into companies and regiments. The Fifth Regiment was organized on the afternoon of September 13th, with H. C. Longnecker as colonel, J. B. Clemens as lieutenant-colonel, M. H. Horn as major, and E. D. Lawall as adjutant. The regiment went forward to the front, and with others received the compliments of Gen. McClellan in the following language (addressed afterward to Governor Curtin): "The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call and hastened to the defense of their frontier no doubt exercised a great influence on the enemy." The Governor of Maryland, in his closing address to Governor Curtin, said, "The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade shows that the border is but an ideal line."

## FIFTH REGIMENT MILITIA OF 1862.

## FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Henry C. Longnecker, colonel; J. Breckenridge Clemens, lieutenant-colonel; Melchoir Horn, major; Edward D. Lawall, adjutant; Milton J. Kramer, quartermaster; George Mish, surgeon; William M. Culver, assistant surgeon; Thomas Metzger, sergeant-major; Elisha

<sup>1</sup> The news that the State was in danger, and the call upon the people to arm and prepare for defense, was conveyed over the State by Governor Curtin's proclamation of Sept. 4, 1862.



Forrest, quartermaster-sergeant; Jacob Wollé, commissary-sergeant; George C. Hand, hospital steward.

## COMPANY C.

Isaac N. Gregory, captain; Benjamin J. Hagenbach, first lieutenant; Benjamin K. Sweitzer, second lieutenant; William Keyser, first sergeant; William Kress, Edwin Hittle, Simon H. Price, sergeants; Edward B. Young, Tilghman D. Kemerer, E. F. Powell, William Detch, Alfred Ettinger, John Stopp, E. B. Roth, Israel Yingling, corporals; Edward Shiffert, musician.

*Privates.*

Charles Arthur.	Daniel Keyser.
Charles Apple.	William Knauss.
William Basher.	Francis Kramer.
Jeremiah Beiry.	Stephen Lentz.
Jeremiah Biedelman.	William Lind.
Henry Bitting.	Edward Lucas.
William Burnham.	Benjamin Lucas.
J. H. Burger.	Augustus Manning.
James Christ.	David Miller.
Washington Christman.	Tilghman Ozman.
Henry Cole.	Charles Present.
Dennis Dieflenderfer.	Charles Quier.
George Dieffer.	Solomon Reinsmith.
Solomon Dorney.	Walter Reinsmith.
Milton Eckert.	Charles Reinsmith.
Charles Egge.	Franklin Rinker.
Edward Y. Engleman.	James Ritter.
Frederick Frontz.	Adolph Rosstaischer.
Franklin Fried.	Joseph Ruhe.
Peter K. Grimm.	Uriah Sanders.
Amos Guth.	Henry Seagraves.
Uriah Guth.	William H. Simons.
Walter Getter.	Edwin Strauss.
George Hagerbuch.	Charles Wagner.
Peter Hartman.	Paul Wald.
Joseph Hecker.	Thomas Wenner.
Henry Heckman.	Benjamin Weaver.
Henry Himbach.	Milton Weaver.
Solomon Helfrich.	Henry Weikle.
Simon Houk.	Francis Weidner.
Moses Kehm.	John Weiss.
George Kauffman.	Henry Wuchter.
Daniel Keiper.	John O. Yingling.
Gabriel Keiper.	Emanuel Yohe.

## COMPANY E.

William Marx, captain; Charles Mertz, first lieutenant; William H. Wannemacher, second lieutenant; Thomas Koch, first sergeant; Charles J. Haines, Amos A. Wagner, James Smith, Elisha Forrest, sergeants; Thomas Ruhe, Samuel B. Anewalt, Alfred J. Brenig, Joseph E. Badliet, Allen A. Huber, Henry Gangwere, Henry A. Evans, Jacob Bloomer, corporals; Charles Mohr, musician.

*Privates.*

J. A. Aikeus.	Eugene Master.
Frederick A. K. Baldwin.	Thomas B. Metzger.
John Bechtel.	Daniel H. Miller.
Jonathan Becker.	Harrison Miller.
Samuel Becker.	S. R. Nissley.
John Bergland.	John Nunnemacher.
James Cadoun.	Esaius Rorig.
Jacob S. Dillenger.	William H. Roney.
Conrad Emig.	Warner Ruhe.
Jacob Goebel.	Alfred G. Saeger.
William H. Hagenbuch.	Charles G. Sassman.
John Hartzell.	Milton Sassman.
Solomon Hartzell.	David O. Saylor.
Benneville Hine.	Peter Shutz.
Edward C. Heiber.	Richard Snyder.
Benjamin T. Jacoby.	Samuel Smith.
John Krause, Jr.	George Teraberry.
William Lautbach.	Willoughby Tuxler.
Edward Lautbach.	Peter Wanner.
Edward D. Lawall.	Wilson Weider.
Walter Losch.	Henry Worman.

## COMPANY G.

George B. Scholl, captain; Thomas Snyder, first lieutenant; Sylvester Weiler, second lieutenant; Allen P. Steckel, first sergeant; Cornelius Fagan, James P. Roder, Franklin Beck, Allen Newhard, sergeants; Elias Shingler, Charles Shont, Milton H. Beidler, Jacob R. Wollé, George Engleman, Allen Pfeiffer, Daniel Gilbert, Edwin L. Young, corporals; Francis Stochley, Joseph Moll, musicians.

*Privates.*

Alfred Adam.	Allen Mohr.
Allen Barger.	Samuel Miller.
William Burger.	William Mohr.
Jacob Bast.	Tobias Mosser.
Matthew Bliche.	James Neff.
James Beck.	Edwin H. Peter.
James S. Beiry.	Charles Richter.
Jonathan Bear.	Charles Ruhe.
Edward Clauss.	Tilghman Ruhe.
Benneville Christman.	John Ross.
Tilghman Daubert.	Tilghman Reinhard.
Henry Daubert.	Peter Reinhard.
Henry Diemer.	Henry Schwartz.
Jacob Eckert.	Augustus Schitz.
Benneville Ecker.	John H. Sykes.
Robert Fatzinger.	George Schafer.
Owen Fatzinger.	Jacob Snyder.
Peter Fegley.	John Schneider.
Amos O. Greenawalt.	Leonard Schmucker.
James Gernard.	Henry Schaeffer.
George Hand.	Stephen Smith.
Daniel Hood.	Charles Schaffer.
William Hertz.	Alfred Smith.
William Hintz.	Reuben Schont.
Isaac P. Hummel.	Edwin Troxell.
Herman Haverly.	Esaius Trumbour.
William H. Kuder.	Jacob Wint.
Henry Kercher.	Charles Wolf.
Tobias Kersler.	Jesse Wombold.
Tilghman W. Kramer.	August Weber.
Milton J. Kramer.	Hezekiah Weiser.
James S. Kuder.	Peter Yoder.
William Leidensperger.	Edwin Yeager.
Solomon Long.	

## COMPANY H.

William H. Hoffman, captain; Franklin Steller, first lieutenant; Abiel Heibman, second lieutenant; Henry Fried, first sergeant; Henry Ritter, D. J. F. Deshler, Henry E. Ruhe, George W. Hoffman, sergeants; Franklin Trexler, Henry Trexler, Henry Schwartz, William Mininger, Owen Mertz, Benjamin Fleckner, Moses Schenck, Franklin Hersh, corporals; Almon Nagle, Allen F. Barber, musicians.

*Privates.*

Henry Bornman.	William Roth.
Samuel Bann.	Lewis W. Roth.
Peter Cortwright.	William Ritter.
Jacob Cleaver.	William Ruhe.
George V. Deifer.	William Reinhard.
Charles Erdman.	Heinrich Schmon.
Edwin Eischenard.	Morris Stenler.
Charles Everett.	Daniel Shitz.
George Fried.	Edward Sherer.
Tilghman Frederick.	John Sowers.
Daniel Fink.	Nathan Snyder.
Daniel Fritz.	William Saussman.
Wilson Gross.	Reuben Steebel.
Martin Heft.	Francis Smith.
Charles Herzog.	Tilghman Snyder.
Gottlieb Herzog.	Lewis Shetton.
William Hafert.	Charles Sane.
William Henry.	Peter Stark.
Jonathan K. Krouss.	Francis F. Troxel.
Robert Latimore.	Daniel Trump.
Israel Lehr.	Frederick Wilt.
Hiram Mertz.	Edwin Wiand.
Tilghman Miller.	Benjamin Womlerly.
John Nchlig.	Jacob Weaver.
Henry Odenheimer.	William Yehe.
William Rant.	Henry Zink.
Solomon Rant.	



**The Twenty-seventh Regiment, Emergency Troops of 1863.**—Four full companies were recruited in this county with a design of entering the field in this regiment, but on account of disagreement in regard to the term of service, but one—that under Capt. I. N. Gregory—went on duty. The other three—those commanded by Capt. William Hoffman, George W. Schall, and John H. Oliver,—returned home. Capt. Gregory's company, which was mustered in as Company H, June 19, 1863, went to Columbia and crossed the bridge over the Susquehanna to Wrightsville. Upon the attack of the rebels on the town last named, they retreated with the regiment and burned the bridge behind them. They were shelled by Gen. Ewell. About a week later the regiment moved to Carlisle, then to Waynesboro, Boonsboro, and beyond and back by the way of Hagerstown and Greencastle. Subsequently the regiment was moved to Mercersburg, and then, when its presence was thought necessary, to Chambersburg. It was disbanded at Harrisburg, Aug. 1, 1863, without actual participation in hostilities, but ready for whatever necessity should demand.

#### TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT MILITIA.

##### COMPANY H.

Isaac N. Gregory, captain; Edward B. Young, first lieutenant; Benjamin K. Sweitzer, second lieutenant; William Keiser, first sergeant; Edwin Hittle, Thomas Keck, Charles H. Dankle, Theodore Siegfried, sergeants; Samuel Anewalt, Alfred Ettinger, Joseph Balhet, John Stopp, Jacob Bass, William Lauhage, James Mosser, John H. Johnson, corporals; Edward Shiffert, musician.

##### *Privates.*

John Anthony.	Frank Mertz.
Henry F. Ames.	Augustus M. Minnich.
Hiram E. Bechtelman.	Theodore Mohr.
William H. Backer.	Allan D. Moore.
Owen Bachman.	David Overholt.
Charles Boehm.	George Reeder.
Daniel Beidelman.	William Rees.
Milton Brong.	Walter Reinsmith.
Samuel P. Bliss.	Daniel Reinhard.
Nicholas Correll.	Benjamin Smith.
Reuben Dosh.	Reuben Seipp.
Alpheus Dosh.	Eugene Stettler.
Wellington Dicht.	Franklin Smith.
Milton Eckart.	Hiram S. Shinner.
Charles Eckert.	John A. Snodder.
John Frieze.	Levi Siegenfuss.
Peter Fegley.	John Shimer.
Elk Fritzingen.	Christian Smith.
Franklin Grimm.	Frank Troxell.
Amos Guth.	Aaron Tice.
Walter Gnetter.	Theodore Taylor.
Solomon Helfrich.	John Weiss.
William Knouss.	Charles Wagner.
Charles Kallmon.	Alfred V. Willenmyer.
Wilson Kistler.	M. Wetherhold.
Lewis Kistler.	Francis Weimer.
Charles Knouss.	Allen Wolfinger.
Frank P. Landbock.	Milton Wenvor.
Constantine Martin.	Edwin Wiand.
Harrison Miller.	Henry Wittenmyer.
Hiram Mertz.	Edwin C. Yeager.

**Thirty-eighth Regiment, Militia of 1863.**—Company B and a portion of C in this regiment were from Lehigh County, and its colonel was Mel-

chior H. Horn, of Catasauqua, from which locality, we may remark, also came nearly all of the men whose names appear in the subjoined roster. On Sunday, June 28, 1863, Governor Curtin telegraphed over the State the following dispatch:

"The enemy is appearing. I must rely upon the people for defense of the State, and have called militia for that purpose. The term of service will be while danger is imminent. Send forward companies as soon as possible."

A copy of the foregoing reaching Catasauqua, a meeting was held the same Sunday afternoon at Laubaeh's Eagle Hotel. A roll was started and sixty-six persons by signing it signified their willingness to go to the front for Pennsylvania's defense. Two days later the roll was increased to one hundred and sixteen. At noon, on June 30th, the company organized with the following line-officers: Captain, Melchior H. Horn; First Lieutenant, Joshua Hunt; Second Lieutenant, Edwin Mickley; and at one o'clock they left for Camp Muhlenberg. The next morning they were mustered into service for ninety days. The number being too large, some of the men were transferred.

On the 2d of July the organization of the Thirty-eighth Regiment was effected, with Melchior H. Horn as colonel. The next day Gen. Sigel took command of the camp, and commenced forwarding the men to the front. The Thirty-eighth was ordered out on parade, and the men were complimented by Gen. Sigel on their soldierly appearance. The regiment left camp that day and proceeded to Harrisburg and then to Shippensburg. Thence they moved through Chambersburg to Camp Advance, where they were brigaded with the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiments. The Thirty-eighth remained along the borders until July 28th, guarding and repairing railroads, and gathering in rebel stragglers. On the 28th the brigade was ordered to Chambersburg, where the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-first were encamped (the Thirty-eighth, however, with the Forty-fifth, moved to Harrisburg, and thence proceeded by Gen. Couch's orders to Schuylkill County). The regiment was mustered out at Reading on August 7th. There was considerable sickness in the regiment during the campaign, but only one death occurred.

Col. Horn, writing of the militia in general, very truly says, "With but few exceptions they were not brought to mortal conflict, but they nevertheless rendered important service. They came forward at a moment when there was pressing need, and had the Union army been defeated at Gettysburg they would have taken the places of the fallen, and would have fought with a valor worthy of veterans. . . . The bloodless campaigns of the militia may be a subject for playful satire, but in the strong arms and sturdy hearts of the yeomanry of the land, who spring to arms at the moment of danger, and when the danger





is past cheerfully lay them down again, rests a sure guarantee for the peace and security of the country."

Following is the roster of the Lehigh County men in this militia regiment:

**THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (THREE MONTHS), EMERGENCY MILITIA OF 1863.**

**COMPANY B.**

Mustered in July 3, 1863; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863.

Melchior H. Horn (pro. to colonel July 3, 1863), Joshua Hunt, captains;  
Edwin Mickle, first lieutenant; John Morrison, second lieutenant;  
Henry Welty, first sergeant; William Stewart, William Williams,  
Robert Steward, Charles G. Earp, sergeants; Frederick Eagle, Wil-  
liam Andreas, William A. McKibben, John H. Nolf, Llewellyn  
Thomas, Milton Berger, Evan Edwards, Charles Grafflin, corporals;  
Franklin Eckensperger, James Courtney, musicians.

*Privates.*

Charles Andrews.	Jacob Donecker.
Reuben A. Boyer.	David Davis.
David P. Bowen.	Morgan Emanuel, Jr.
John Barr.	Owen W. Eastman.
Joseph Broadseller.	James W. Fuller.
John Black.	Charles D. Fuller.
William Boyle.	Orange M. Fuller.
David W. Bowen.	Jacob Funk.
James Blair.	Adam Freund.
William H. Bates.	Berthold Fritchey.
John Cane.	Samuel Fries.
John Case.	Adam Fulton.
Joseph Cane.	Joseph Forrest.
Jacob Case.	John Gross.
William J. Craig.	Lewis Gutenday.
John Conway.	Thomas Hunt.
John Church.	John Hille.
George Hopkins.	Samuel McKeague.
John Hunter.	David McFetridge.
William H. Hook.	John McClenaghan.
Peter Hunt.	Dennis McFadden.
Joseph Humphries.	Godfrey Osenheimer.
Thomas James.	Enoch Phillips.
Samuel Kieffer.	Jonathan Price.
William Krone.	Thompson Porter.
Uriah Kurtz.	David P. Porter.
Peter Keeling.	Henry Raup.
John Kieffer.	William Rankin.
Allen Kurtz.	J. H. Stoffet.
Charles Lantz.	John D. Snyder.
Tilghman H. Moyer.	Franklin Smith.
James Moran.	John Stewart.
George Matchett.	Charles D. C. Troxell.
Tilghman Michael.	John J. Thomas.
Daniel Milson.	William R. Thomas.
William Miller.	Benedict Vautour.
Joseph Mulden.	Evan Williams.
James McTeary.	David Williams.
Joseph McFetridge.	William Young.
James McNab.	Daniel Yoder, pro. to hospital steward July 3, 1863.

**COMPANY C.**

Mustered in July 3, 1863; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863.

The following-named persons were mustered into Company C.

William Biery.	William H. Horn.
Franklin Bower.	John Keifel.
Tilghman Breisch.	Simon H. Kester.
John W. Campbell.	Alfred Lynn.
William Hopkins.	George H. Minnich.
William Wheeler, to Co. E (Capt. Edwin Kelley) of the same regiment.	
Samuel C. Wille, to Co. F, 37th Regt. (Capt. John R. Porter), of which he was made 1st sergt.	
F. P. Laubach, to Co. H, 27th Regt. (Capt. Isaac N. Gregory).	

**Forty-first Regiment, Militia of 1863.**—Companies D, I, and K of this regiment were from Lehigh County, and were recruited at Allentown. They went

to Reading, and were there mustered into service July 1, 1863. They remained there until the 5th for equip-  
ment, and towards evening of that day took the train  
for Carlisle. They proceeded ten or twelve miles  
beyond that place and found the track torn up.  
They then marched to Chambersburg, where they  
received orders to march to Mercersburg. Near  
South Mountain the corps under Gen. Warren, of  
which this regiment was a part, had a skirmish with  
the rebels, who were on the retreat from Gettysburg,  
but the Forty-first being in the rear, did not partici-  
pate. The corps was drawn up in line of battle the  
next morning, but the rebels had fled. The regiment  
then returned to a point near Greencastle and camped  
for two days, when Company I, a company from  
Lancaster, and another from Wilkesbarre were sta-  
tioned as provost guard at Gen. Warren's headquar-  
ters. The men were discharged on August 3d and 4th.

Following are rosters of the Lehigh County men in  
this regiment:

**FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT (THREE MONTHS), EMERGENCY MILITIA OF 1863.**

Mustered in July 1, 1863; discharged Aug. 3-4, 1863.

**FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.**

Maj. John H. Oliver. Q.M. Abraham B. Longaker.

**COMPANY D.**

Walter H. Seip, captain; Benjamin C. Roth, first lieutenant; James A.  
Lucas, second lieutenant; William H. Schlosser, first sergeant;  
Henry Stanton, Harrison Butz, James Roney, George T. Young,  
sergeants; John Nagle, Daniel Miller, James Lutz, John W. Lackey,  
Henry E. Burger, Charles Landenslager, Henry Wiant, Aaron  
Fredericks, corporals; Andrew Gangwere, Dallas Nauders, musi-  
cians.

*Privates.*

John D. Allright.	George Nunnemacker.
Adam Beers.	James Nagle.
Augustus C. Bechtel.	Jesse P. Ochs.
Henry D. Custer.	Edward Ochs.
Madison Cole.	Charles Preston.
Edward T. Engleman.	Lewis P. Queen.
Solomon Falzinger.	Reuben Raub.
Nathan Ganner.	George W. Reese.
John Grotz.	William Reinhard.
Frederick Gangwere.	Charles Richler.
Jacob J. Goebble.	John H. Ross.
Otto Geler.	William Roth.
Henry J. Horn.	William A. Roney.
Henry A. Heckman.	Henry C. Roth.
C. Lewis Huber.	Tilghman S. P. Reiss.
Uriah Hartzell.	Augustus E. Sherer.
William H. Bach.	Benjamin F. Schwartz.
Henry Bach.	Tilghman H. Snyder.
Benjamin F. Bach.	Israel Schneck.
Moses Kehm.	Jeremiah Sherer.
Henry L. Kenner.	Peter Schultz.
Peter Kromer.	Walter P. Scholl.
Benjamin Kleckner.	Peter Scriber.
Christian Knutz.	Jeremiah S. Shuman.
Emanuel Kuruss.	John L. Schreiber.
Edward H. Lucas.	Jesse Smith.
Israel Lehr.	Clinton P. Trexler.
Daniel Lehr.	James H. Unger.
Jesse Lehman.	Deven Uberoth.
Jacob Leibensberger.	Frederick Will.
Lewis P. Levan.	Peter Weruer.
Milton T. Landenslager.	Henry Weinsheimer.
Gottlieb Lutch.	Peter Weller.
Wellington Martin.	Henry E. Willemeyer.
William P. Mohr.	William Young.



COMPANY I.

Charles Kech, captain; David H. Kline, first lieutenant; Stephen Smith, second lieutenant; Levi Krauss, first sergeant; Abner A. Campbell, George Dieffenderfer, James A. Beiber, Alfred G. Peter, sergeants; Daniel Reinsmith, Gideon H. Smith, Benjamin J. Schlosser, Joseph Hough, David Deily, Charles Leinberger, David Pfaff, Daniel H. Snyder, corporals; John Roth, musician.

*Privates.*

Benjamin Allender.  
Jacob H. Berger.  
William S. Berger.  
James Bachman.  
William P. Berkenmoyer.  
Peter Bonner.  
Eugene Breifogle.  
Sylvester Beiber.  
Lewis Baer.  
Samuel Belliet.  
Francis Belliet.  
Alfred Baige.  
Solomon Bachman.  
David Clauss.  
Peter Coop.  
Wilson Drukenmiller.  
James Delong.  
Aaron Drukenmiller.  
John Evans.  
Josiah Fatzinger.  
William F. Frey.  
Jonas Frey.  
Lewis Frack.  
Phaon W. George.  
Jonas Gehry.  
John Grot.  
John Greber.  
Levi Haaf.  
Elias Hartman.  
Phaon Hausman.

Stephen Hallman.  
Milton Kachline.  
Ephraim Keeser.  
Jonas Ludwig.  
John D. Long.  
Jacob Oswald.  
Ellis J. Peter.  
Alfred Peter.  
Asher T. Queer.  
James Reinsmith.  
Leon F. Roeder.  
Samuel Ritter.  
Irwin Raber.  
Joseph Ray.  
John Ratley.  
Solomon Reinsmith.  
Eli Rinert.  
Sebastian Silliman.  
Paul Smith.  
Joseph Snyder.  
Jacob Seiss.  
Levi Smith.  
Daniel Snyder.  
Willoughby T. Shoemaker.  
David Steffan.  
Harash Troxel.  
Aaron West.  
Philip Werley.  
John Willert.  
Robert Young.

COMPANY K.

John H. Oliver (pro. to major July 5, 1863), Charles Mertz, captains; Abiel Heilman, first lieutenant; Henry Fried, second lieutenant; Thomas Snyder, first sergeant; William J. Reichart, John A. Young, William G. Moyer, Henry C. Huber, sergeants; Henry Trexler, Daniel Smith, Milton Bieher, Jeremiah Transue, David Hardner, William Haas, John Leuz, Sylvester Weller, corporals; Stephen A. Henry, Charles C. Moore, musicians.

*Privates.*

Samuel S. Apple.  
Blackford Barnes.  
Charles Bennett.  
Adolph Clauss.  
Hugh Cassily.  
Edwin Besch.  
John H. Eisenhart.  
Tilghman S. Frederick.  
Robert Fatzinger.  
Benjamin Fatzinger.  
Daniel C. Fritz.  
Benjamin Fink.  
Charles W. Gorr.  
Andrew M. Gangwere.  
John J. Gorr.  
James Gallagher.  
Charles Hart.  
Moses Hoffman.  
George C. Hand.  
Solomon Heberly.  
David Howard.  
Henry Hardner.  
Philip Hill.  
John Hill.  
Philip Helwert.  
Edwin Jacoby.  
Charles Kramer.  
Henry Kemmerer.

Harrison Kern.  
Willoughby Kern.  
William M. Landis.  
John La Roche.  
Josiah Lefevre.  
George Muing.  
Owen Metz.  
Henry Moore.  
William C. Moore.  
John Manhart.  
John Moyer.  
Aaron Moyer.  
Josiah D. Moll.  
John Musenheimer.  
Wilson B. Moyer.  
Andrew Nagle.  
Theodore Nagle.  
Tilghman Ott.  
William Ruhe.  
Werner Ruhe.  
Lewis Roth.  
Edward Reichard.  
Amandus Sieger.  
Christian Stahly.  
Tilghman Steinberger.  
Hiram T. Shaffer.  
Ludwig Shultz.  
Joseph Stempfle.

Edwin Shaffer.  
Charles Schott.  
Achilles Smith.  
George Smith.  
John H. Seislove.  
William H. Trumbower.  
Russel A. Thayer.

Christian Valtz.  
Benjamin Wonderly.  
Charles Wolf.  
Frederick Weikle.  
George Yauus.  
John H. Young.

**Action of the County Authorities during the War.**—Scarcely had the first soldiers from Lehigh County entered the field, when public action was taken toward relieving such families as were peculiarly distressed by the absence of the men who supported them. At a special meeting of the county commissioners a petition, indorsed by "many citizens of Lehigh County," was handed in, "praying for an appropriation out of the common funds to support the families of those who might be in need during the absence of their men or soldiers who proposed to defend the country's flag." It was resolved by the commissioners to appropriate five thousand dollars in installments of five hundred dollars each to be distributed at such periods as might be deemed proper.

On Jan. 1, 1862, the commissioners gave evidence of their recognition of new necessities by resolving to raise the county tax to forty cents upon the one hundred dollars and the State tax to twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars, and to levy a special tax of fifty cents per head for militia purposes.

During the same year it became necessary or expedient to offer a county bounty. At a meeting of the commissioners on July 28th, a committee of citizens, appointed at a public meeting, presented themselves, and requested an appropriation for the recruits required for the county to fill the quota required by the Governor. The commissioners made an appropriation for this purpose of ten thousand dollars, of which fifty dollars was to be paid to each and every recruit (the quota being two hundred men).

But more men were demanded than it was at first thought would be needed, and upon Sept. 5, 1862, the commissioners, upon the recommendation of a mass-meeting of the citizens of the county, held at Allentown, resolved to appropriate out of the funds of said county the sum of one hundred dollars as a bounty to each soldier recruited in said county and regularly mustered into the service of the United States as a volunteer (not exceeding the quota allotted to said county under the call for three hundred thousand men to be raised by a draft), and the sum of fifty dollars to all those persons who have enlisted in said county and been mustered into the old regiments now in the said service since the date of the last county appropriation, or who may hereafter enlist in said regiments. On September 15th it was resolved that the bounty thus offered should be allowed until the 25th of the month, and that none should be paid either to those enlisting in the old or new regiments after that date.

The county tax was raised two mills on the one hundred dollars, or to fifty cents, on April 13, 1863,



and at the same time the State tax was increased to three mills, or thirty cents, on the one hundred dollars.

On June 30th, when the necessity for State defense had become urgent, the commissioners resolved to pay twenty dollars per month to each and every recruit for that service for a period not to exceed three months.

It was on the afternoon of the same day that this action was taken that Capt. Walter H. Seips' company of eighty-five men left Allentown. Each of them received twenty dollars, being a month's pay in advance, the total reaching seventeen hundred dollars. Other companies which left the county for the defense of the border soon afterward received similar compensation.

Though there were not wanting in Lehigh County, as elsewhere, those who were enemies of the Union cause, the great majority stood firmly loyal, and either bore arms or supported generously with influence and money the great movement which resulted in the overthrow of a gigantic rebellion.

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

THE principal works of internal improvement in Lehigh County have been confined to the immediate valley of the Lehigh River. First came the laborious operations for making the river navigable, undertaken and accomplished by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Subsequently the system of transportation thus established was superseded by the canal, which proved more effective, and, like numerous others in the country, was frequently referred to as an "artery of commerce." But the time came when the flow of traffic in this channel was regarded as of the slow venous rather than the rapid arterial character, and the demand for a swifter and stronger servant led to the construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which had its origin in the enterprise of a few leading citizens of this county. The completion of this road in 1855, its successful operation, and the disaster by which were destroyed the river improvements of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in 1862, led that great corporation to abandon the idea of reconstructing their dams and docks above Mauch Chunk, to substitute therefor a railroad, and ultimately to extend it down the river to Easton. Thus the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad replaced the navigation system of the Upper Lehigh, and supplemented the company's carrying business by canal on the Lower Lehigh.

All of these improvements had as their chief object the placing of Carbon County coal in the Philadelphia and other important markets, and followed naturally and logically the mining operations of the

Lehigh and other companies. For this and for other reasons which are obvious we shall give a connected and detailed account of them in a voluminous chapter of the history of Carbon County, and here attempt only to state the facts concerning certain Lehigh County connections and other improvements entirely independent of the coal-carrying canal, and the two railroads that vie with each other for the traffic of the valley, which, at least in Lehigh County, they have in a large measure been the means of creating.

It must be borne in mind that while the discovery and mining of coal in Carbon County and the upper Lehigh and Schuylkill region led to the establishment of these great means of transportation, the canal and the railroads were the causes which in turn operated to bring into existence the heavy iron industries of Lehigh County, as well as to give outlets for its surplus agricultural wealth. Thus the counties were wedded and placed, as it were, in reciprocal relations, in which each was vastly benefited by the other.

**The Earliest Railroad Enterprise in Lehigh County** was one which had for its object the attainment of a result similar to that aimed at by the projectors of the canal, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad,—that is, the penetration of the coal-fields. We find that on March 17, 1838, the Hamburg, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton Railroad Company was incorporated by act of the General Assembly. This corporation was composed of a number of men who sought to build a railroad from a point on the Schuylkill River, near Hamburg, passing through Kutztown, in Berks County, to Allentown, and thence through Bethlehem to Easton. By the provisions of the act the work was to be commenced within five, and completed within ten, years. The country was, however, not ready for such a railroad enterprise, and the project was abandoned, never to be re-entertained, the building of other lines obviating the necessity of this one in later years.

**The Perkiomen Railroad.**—The next railroad project in which the people of Lehigh County became interested was that which led finally to the construction of the Perkiomen Railroad. As early as 1849 or 1850 this project was talked of, and on April 23, 1852, a charter was procured for the Norristown and Freemansburg Railroad Company, with power to build a road between the points named. A supplement to the charter, procured April 18, 1853, granted the right to make Allentown the terminus. The name was changed, April 6, 1854, to the Norristown and Allentown Railroad Company, and on Nov. 23, 1865, to the Perkiomen Railroad Company. Up to this time no work of importance had been done upon the line; but soon after the final change in title operations were commenced at the junction of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad below Phoenixville. Track was laid to Collegeville, and for a year





or two that place was the terminus of the road. Then it was extended to Pennsburg. In 1874 work was commenced at the north end of the line, at Emaus. In the winter of 1875 the tunnel at Vera Cruz was finished, and in the spring of 1876 trains began running regularly to Allentown. This line is now under control of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

**The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad.**—The first company obtaining a charter to make operations on this line contemplated only the construction of a plank road, and was incorporated April 5, 1853, as the "Catasaqua and Fogelsville Plank Road Company." An amendment of the charter, made April 5, 1853, allowed the Crane Iron Company to become subscribers to the stock, and by a supplement to the charter passed April 20, 1854, the company was authorized to build a railroad instead of a plank road (if they thought it best) to connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The name of the corporation was changed to keep it in conformance with the purpose of its existence. In February, 1856, the company was authorized to extend the railroad to Long Swamp township, in Berks County, to connect with the iron mines there, and by a supplement to the charter, made in April, 1861, authority was given to construct a branch to the iron-ore beds in Lehigh and Berks Counties, not to exceed six miles in length. The road was built in 1856-57, a distance of nine miles, at a cost of about two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which was furnished by the Crane Iron-Works and the Thomas Iron-Works. In 1859-60 the road was extended two and a half miles to Trexlertown, and in a few years afterward was extended to Alburts, where a junction was made with the East Penn Railroad. Still later it was built to the Lehigh Mountain and beyond the ore-beds to Rittenhouse Gap, about a mile and a half from Berks County. Quite a remarkable iron bridge on this line, said to have been the largest of the kind in the United States at the time it was constructed, spans Jordan Creek in South Whitehall township. From a description of it contributed to the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, by Elwood Morris, civil engineer, we extract the following: "The extreme length of the bridge is eleven hundred and sixty-five feet, and the iron superstructure consists of eleven spans of one hundred feet each. These spans are of a suspension truss, each truss being sixteen feet high, and the two trusses necessary to carry a single-track railroad being spaced ten feet clear apart. The trusses are supported upon a group of cast-iron pillars of cruciform section, connected and braced together in stages, and firmly stayed laterally by heavy wrought iron bracing-rods bolted to the masonry. These skeleton piers of cast and wrought iron stand upon low piers of solid masonry raised above the line of flood, and pointed at both ends. The single-track railway crosses the deck of the iron bridge in a straight continuous line. Early in July this bridge . . . was

tested to the entire satisfaction of the company with a loaded train drawn by a locomotive, the whole train weighing upon each span of one hundred feet, one hundred and thirteen tons, or more than one ton to the foot lineal, which was the test-load contracted for. The first stone was laid Aug. 27, 1856, and the first locomotive crossed July 14, 1857, the whole having been completed in less than a year, at a cost of about seventy-seven thousand dollars for the entire structure."

The present officers of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad are George T. Barnes, president; John Williams, secretary and treasurer; Charles W. Chapman, general superintendent.

**Slatington Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.**—A short branch railroad was built from the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Slatington, to Slatedale in 1860, work upon it being completed in December of that year. The contractors were John and William Craig, of Lehigh Gap. This road was constructed for the accommodation of the slate trade, and has but little miscellaneous traffic.

**East Penn Railroad.**—By legislative act of March 9, 1856, the Reading and Lehigh Railroad was incorporated, and invested with power to construct a railroad from a point at or near the junction of the Lebanon Valley and Philadelphia and Reading Railroads, in the city of Reading, to any point on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, either in the county of Lehigh or Northampton. The name of this company was changed to the East Penn Railroad Company on April 21, 1857, by an amendment of the charter. On April 15, 1863, power was given the company to extend the road to the Delaware River, and to construct a bridge over that stream. The road was built to Allentown, where it connects with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is now under the control of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

**The Ironton Railroad.**—A stock company was formed in 1859 for the purpose of building a railroad from a point on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Coplay to Ironton, where there are valuable ore-beds. A charter was obtained March 4th, and the work of construction was commenced soon afterwards. It was finished in 1860, at a cost of about seventy thousand dollars. The principal stockholders were Tinsley Jeter, Jay Gould & Co., of New York, and E. W. Clarke & Co., of Philadelphia. About 1870 the greater portion of the stock owned by these individuals was sold to Robert Lenox Kennedy, president of the Commercial National Bank of New York, by whom it was retained until the sale of the road, in 1882, to the Thomas Iron Company of Hokendauqua, by which corporation it is still owned. From the organization of the company until the sale of the road Eli J. Saeger was its president. This road, with its branch beyond, opened one of the richest hematite ore beds in the county, and has proved a valuable enterprise.



**The Berks County Railroad.**—On March 29, 1871, a company was incorporated by act of Assembly to construct a railroad "from a point on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, at or near Birdsboro', in Berks County, by the most available route to and through the city of Reading, and thence connecting with any railroad or railroads now built in the county of Lehigh." The company was also authorized to construct branch roads not to exceed twelve miles in length, and to establish a telegraph line. It was one of the provisions of the charter that the road should be completed by the 1st of July, 1874. It was duly built to Slatedale, where it was connected with a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. In 1876 the company experienced financial troubles, and the road was finally leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Company for ninety-nine years. Afterwards the first mortgage bonds of the Berks County Railroad Company were exchanged for Philadelphia and Reading bonds, and the road came under the entire control of the company named. This railroad passed through the valley of Maiden Creek, in Berks County, and those of Jordan and Trout Creeks, in Lehigh County, and furnishes an outlet for slate-quarries in the last-named valley.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE LEHIGH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

LEHIGH COUNTY has attained an enviable reputation throughout the State as a rich agricultural district, wisely and well developed by an enterprising class of farmers. One of the largest factors in the recent advancement of the agricultural interest has been the county society's annual fairs. These exhibitions have been the means of stimulating the farmer to put forth his best efforts, and their excellence drawing great throngs of people from adjoining counties, as well as from all parts of Lehigh, they have served a valuable educational purpose, and afforded countless suggestions in regard to improved implements and methods of work. Could the results of these fairs be definitely ascertained, it would undoubtedly be found that they have caused a great increase in the agricultural wealth of the county, and, indeed, of a still wider field.

The society is now over thirty years old. In 1850 and 1851 a number of the leading farmers and some other citizens became interested in the project of forming an agricultural society and holding annual exhibitions. They procured copies of the constitution and by-laws of several county societies in Massachusetts and other States, and held several meetings at the Eagle Hotel at Allentown, at Richville, Breinigsville, and Millerstown. The first meeting, however, at which any definite action was taken was one held

at the house of William Leisenring, in Egypt, Whitehall township, on Jan. 24, 1852, of which Daniel Beisel was president, and Dr. D. A. Moser secretary. At this meeting it was resolved to organize an agricultural society for Lehigh County, and a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution, and report at an adjourned meeting at the room of the commissioners in the court-house at Allentown, Feb. 3, 1852. This committee was composed of Jesse M. Line, of Allentown; John Yost, of Salisbury; Charles Witman, of Saucon; Charles Foster, of Upper Milford; James Weiler, of Lower Macungie; William Mink, of Upper Macungie; Jacob Grim, of Weissenberg; Joseph Moser, of Lynn; David Knerr, of Lowhill; Andrew Peters, of Heidelberg; John Fenstermacher, of Washington; Edward Kohler, of North Whitehall; Peter Mickley, of South Whitehall; Charles Ritter, of Hanover; and George Beisel, of Northampton.

The meeting was held at the time and place appointed, Daniel Saeger being called to the chair as president, while Henry Yeager was chosen vice-president and Jacob Dillinger, secretary. An address was delivered by R. E. Wright, Esq. Edward Kohler, of the committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported a constitution, which, after being read, was adopted. Edward Kohler was elected president; fifteen vice-presidents were chosen, one from each township; Jesse M. Line was elected recording secretary; Dr. David O. Moser, corresponding secretary; and Owen L. Schreiber, treasurer.

Arrangements were subsequently made for holding a fair on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of October. For this purpose the use of a plat of ground, containing about five acres, was secured from Messrs. Pretz & Weinshimer. This was upon the corner of Fourth and Union Streets. The ground was fenced in a novel manner, posts being set firmly in the ground, and a muslin screen, about seven feet high, being carried from one to another entirely around the plat. Outsiders were thus prevented from seeing the exhibition. The fair was successful beyond the hopes of the most sanguine. A large number of articles were exhibited, and large crowds of visitors attended each day. The premiums paid amounted to \$163.50. One of the features of this fair was an address delivered on the grounds, October 6th, at "early candle-light," by R. E. Wright, Esq. George W. Toering, Esq., also addressed the members of the society and others at the court-house, and on the 8th of October the closing address was delivered in German by Rev. Jeremiah Shindel.

So generally had the people been interested in the fair, that the managers felt warranted in taking steps towards making it a permanent institution. Accordingly they decided to purchase a tract of land in the northern part of the town, containing eight acres. This property, owned by William Mattern, was secured, at a cost of two thousand dollars, before the close of the year, and the deed was recorded Jan. 1,





*Oliver Evenden*





1856. To this was added three acres and five perches, bought for \$1045.84 from Owen Saeger. In the spring of 1856 the grounds were fenced and the central building and an office erected.

Preparations for the second exhibition were made on a liberal scale, and it proved a greater success from every point of view than the first. The succeeding fairs were all creditable and well attended, and the society attained an excellent condition and reputation. It was thought advisable in 1854 to reorganize the society as a stock company. The constitutions of many other societies were then obtained, and the managers compiled from them a constitution for the government of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, which embodied all of the most wise and desirable provisions. At the annual meeting in February, 1855, the proposition for a change to the form of a stock company was laid before the society. The plan was to issue shares at ten dollars each, and to allow every person holding one or more to have one vote in the decision of all important matters concerning the society. The change was effected and the results have been very gratifying. On the 13th of August, 1855, the society was incorporated under a general act. Dividends on stock were prohibited by the constitution, and the receipts of the society have all been expended in the purchase of real estate, improvement of the grounds, erection and repair of buildings, and in premiums. The purchase of additional ground gives to the society fourteen acres. This is even in surface, with a slight slope southward, and forms one of the finest places for an agricultural exhibition imaginable. The buildings are commodious and tasteful structures, admirably adapted to their several uses, and the general arrangement is exceedingly convenient. The fame of the Lehigh County fairs has gone abroad throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, and they are annually attended by immense throngs of people. An idea of the large attendance and of the consequent flourishing condition of the society may be gained from the following table, showing the annual income from the date of organization to the present:

1852.....	\$1,200	1869.....	\$6,930
1853.....	2,200	1870.....	5,118
1854.....	2,700	1871.....	7,359
1855.....	4,000	1872.....	8,000
1856.....	2,600	1873.....	8,892
1857.....	2,300	1874.....	7,813
1858.....	2,479	1875.....	7,185
1859.....	2,556	1876.....	4,465
1860.....	2,710	1877.....	5,781
1861.....	1,883	1878.....	5,885
1862.....	No fair.	1879.....	6,493
1863.....	2,579	1880.....	7,207
1864.....	2,870	1881.....	7,937
1865.....	4,946	1882.....	8,056
1866.....	3,868	1883.....	8,751
1867.....	6,352		
1868.....	5,869	Total.....	\$156,914

The following are the names of the officers of the society from 1852 to 1884:

*Presidents.*—Edward Kohler, 1852; Hiram J. Shantz, 1855; Col. George Beird, 1859; Owen L. Schreider, 1860; Hiram J. Shantz, 1869; Solomon

Griesemer, 1870; Owen L. Shreider, 1871; Enos Erdman, 1873 to 1884.

*Secretaries.*—Jesse Line, 1852; Augustus L. Ruhe, 1854; Joshua Stehler, 1856; L. P. Hecker, 1875; W. J. Hoxwerth, 1876; L. P. Hecker, 1877 to date.

*Treasurers.*—Owen L. Schreider, 1852; A. G. Reninger, 1855; J. P. Barnes, 1873; Ephraim Grim, 1875 to 1884.

Enos Erdman, the late president of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, was one of the best representative men of the county in all its varied interests. Born April 16, 1822, in Upper Saucon township, the oldest son of Hon. Jacob Erdman, he was the proper representative of his family, whose history from the early settlement of the township is sketched elsewhere in this work. Industry, integrity, energy, a spirit of social, business, and public enterprise, a large and fine physique were the prominent characteristics by which he was known. Primarily a farmer, he took a thorough and practical interest in agriculture, holding the position of president of the agricultural society for the last twelve years of his life. He also engaged in mining and manufacturing, was a bank director, and was frequently selected to manage important private trusts. He was one of the projectors of the Allentown and Coopersburg turnpike, and was president of the turnpike company from its beginning to the time of his death. Like his father, whose efforts in the Legislature in behalf of the public school system were recognized as largely effective of its adoption in Pennsylvania, he fostered educational institutions, public and private, and was at one time a trustee of Muhlenberg College. In comparatively early life he was captain of a cavalry company—the Saucon Troop—in the volunteer military service. Ardent and influential in politics, he never sought for any office of emolument, but was often given places of distinction.

He was a prominent Odd-Fellow, Mason, and Knight Templar, and was one of the founders of the lodge of A. F. M., at Coopersburg.

He died on March 22, 1884, at his home at Centre Valley, while yet in the full prime of life, and was buried under the same monument with his father at Woodland Cemetery, at St. Paul's Church (Blue Church), of whose Lutheran congregation he was a member, it being the same church and burial-place where his ancestors worshiped and were buried during nearly a century and a half preceding his death. His widow, Ann, a daughter of Solomon Keck, of Salisbury township, and three sons, C. J. Erdman, Esq. (of Allentown, a prominent member of the Lehigh County bar), Preston K. Erdman, Esq. (a member of the Philadelphia bar), and Dr. Frank C. Erdman (residing at his father's house), survive him.



## CHAPTER XV.

GEOLOGY OF LEHIGH COUNTY.<sup>1</sup>

THE geology of Lehigh County, in common with that of Northampton and Berks Counties, is divided by geologists into three periods, representing three great divisions of time, called respectively—

1. Azoic or Eozoic.
2. Palaeozoic.
3. Mesozoic.

To these may be added the Cainozoic (or new life) rocks, comprising all recent deposits up to the present day, though this division has never been recognized by the State geologists, and is only sparingly represented in the muds and gravels along the Lehigh River and lesser streams of the county.

Of the other three divisions, the Azoic or Eozoic is the oldest, and comprises a great mass of rocks without—or, more properly, with but little—evidences of life, as their name suggests.

**1. Azoic Rocks of Lehigh County.**—To this age the whole South Mountain belt of rocks is to be referred, extending from Easton, on the Delaware, uninterruptedly to Reading, on the Schuylkill, where they sink under a plain of the next highest division or Palaeozoic rocks, which in this county constitute the limestones and slates of the Great Valley, and the sand rocks of the North or Kittatinny Mountain.

In other parts of the United States and in Canada this Eozoic formation, by all odds the thickest of the divisions above referred to, is capable of subdivision into at least six rock masses, of which the Lehigh Hills or South Mountains comprise only the lowest or Laurentian member, all the other five upper members, if deposited here at all, having been eroded and frittered away to build up the various formations of the palaeozoic system.

The thickness of this mass of rock is unknown, for forming as it does, the base of our observed rock system, we can have no knowledge of how much of the formation is still hidden from us.

Undoubtedly it took a much longer period of time in its formation than the overlying systems, and even since the palaeozoic era it has undergone so many physical and chemical changes as to almost totally obliterate its original character and composition.

It must be remembered by the people of Lehigh and adjoining counties, that this South Mountain range, now averaging one thousand feet above sea-level, was, in past geological ages, an immense mountain system, rising to a height of at least five miles, covered by thirty thousand feet of newer rocks, comprising the limestones and slates of the Great Valley, the sand rocks of the North or Blue Mountain, the shales, hydraulic limestones, and sandstones of the Stroudsburg and Lehigh Valley, the red and white

sandstone of the Mauch Chunk Mountain, and the coal measures to the north of it.<sup>2</sup>

The effect of the great pressure of this superincumbent mass of rocks on the eozoic floor may be imagined, and such changes of constitution have been brought about by it as to secure for this Laurentian mass the name among geologists of *crystalline* or *metamorphic* rocks.

Remnants of the vast palaeozoic system are still to be found in patches on the South Mountain crests, as at St. Peter's Church, near the Berks County line, and in the included valleys of limestone and slate in the very heart of the mountains.

A glance at the colored map of Lehigh County will show at once the extent of the Laurentian formation colored pink, and the frequency of the palaeozoic patches still left in the mountain folds.

Of the character of these rocks it may be said, in a general way, that there are principally two kinds,—1. Distinctly stratified, thick-bedded, massive *gneiss*; a mixture of granular quartz and pink or white feldspar, with a general absence of mica, corresponding to that variety of gneiss which Professor Dana has called *granulite*; 2. A stratified *syenite*, in which there is a preponderance of hornblende and associated minerals; a considerable proportion of feldspar, but little or no quartz.

Magnetic oxide of iron grains are abundantly disseminated through the *hornblendic* rocks, and much that has been called hornblende in these strata is really magnetite. It is also a constituent of the *granulite* rock.

Talcose, chloritic and micaceous slates, such as are abundantly found in the newer Huronian gneisses in York, Adams, and Lancaster Counties,<sup>3</sup> rarely present themselves among the Lehigh County gneiss rocks.

It would be impossible to classify these two principal members throughout the mountain range, for they imperceptibly grade into one another. The writer met the same difficulty in his survey of Berks County (1<sup>st</sup>, vol. i., part ii.), and there, as here, the only practical guide to their geographical distribution is the greater erosion of the hills made up of the softer *granulite* rocks, and the consequent higher ground occupied by the *hornblendic* variety. The latter hills present rugged sides and crests, are sterile and rocky, and generally wooded. The former present rounded hills with considerable soil, and are those mostly cultivated in the mountain region.

In Lehigh County the mountain mass is split in two by the beautiful Saucon Valley, made up of newer palaeozoic measures. The western half of the division forms more properly what is locally known as the *Lehigh Mountain*, a belt two miles wide, composed

<sup>2</sup> See remarks of Professor J. P. Lesley, Report D, p. 60, of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey.

<sup>3</sup> See Reports C, C<sup>2</sup>, C<sup>3</sup>, Penn. Geological Survey.

<sup>1</sup> By E. V. d'Inville.





chiefly of the harder syenitic gneiss, and extending from the Lehigh River at Bethlehem southwest, through Upper Saucon, Sauksburg, and Upper Milford townships.

The eastern division is mostly confined to Northampton County, where it forms the well-known Morgan, Bougher, and Hexenkopf hills. Passing into Lehigh County from near Leithsville, it occupies portions of Upper Saucon and Lower Milford townships, joining the western division in the latter township, and forming with it a mountain area four miles wide along the Berks County line.

This second division, bordering the Mesozoic red shale of upper Bucks County, is the western extension of the great Musconetcong Mountain range of New Jersey. But in Pennsylvania, along the Delaware, its summits are only from four hundred and fifty to five hundred and thirty feet above tide-level, which has given rise here to the name of *Durham Hills* for this New Jersey mountain range.

These mountain ridges are evidently made up of closely-folded antilinals, though the form of structure can be actually observed at but few places. It is, however, a fact commonly accepted by all geologists who have worked in the region that they have both antilinal shape and structure. The arches are almost everywhere bent over *northwards*, producing a steep dip in the north leg of the antilinal, and a gentler dip in the south leg, but both inclining towards the southeast. This fact will often confuse the student of structure here, but it in no way impairs the rule governing the structure of this mountain and valley area from the Delaware to the Schuylkill Rivers,—viz., of *inverted or overturned* antilinals and synclinals. Within these Laurentian rocks are the magnetic ore mines of Durham, in Bucks County, Dillingersville, New Zionsville, Alburtis, and Lock Ridge, in Lehigh, as well as the recently discovered deposits of corundum near Shimersville.

Just north of the Lehigh Mountain, a synclinal trough, through which the river runs from Allentown to Bethlehem, divides the main mountain mass from two outlying patches of gneiss, one east of the river at Allentown, and the other on the Little Lehigh Creek, in Sauksburg township, in the heart of the Great Valley. They are important as evidences of the spread of this gneiss formation underlying the limestone belt of the valley, as it does the smaller Durham and Saucon Valleys. These little detached ridges must be looked upon as parts of *underground mountains* still covered with limestone.

**2. Palæozoic Rocks of Lehigh County.**—These, the second division of the rocks of Lehigh County in point of age, are such as give evidence of the existence of former life, and frequently such in abundance. In point of territory, they are more widely distributed in Pennsylvania than any other system, being successively brought to the surface by repeated folds through the interior and eastern part of the State. However,

they by no means equal in thickness the cozoic measures from which they have been derived.

*Potsdam Sandstone, No. I.*—The lowest member of this division in the county is the *Potsdam sandstone*, usually a triple formation of lower and upper slate and a middle white sandstone or quartzite. This formation Professor Henry D. Rogers, in the first survey of the State, called *primal*, adding a fourth lower member of conglomerate, marking the base of the formation. Only the two upper members, the sandstone or quartzite and the upper slate, have so far been noticed in this county.<sup>1</sup>

The (primal) upper slate forms the transition layer between the sandstone and the overlying Siluro-Cambrian limestone of the Great Valley. Its thickness varies greatly in different parts of the county, in some places thinning out entirely, and elsewhere attaining a thickness of several hundred feet. This slate has been colored on the map as part of the limestone area, as it contains the range of the brown hematite ore banks, which occurs between the limestone and sandstone nearly the whole length of the county. It is by far the most important member of the series from an economical point of view.

To the primal white sandstone, colored buff on the map, whose junction with the underlying gneiss marks the horizon of another very important class of ores, the red hematites or specular ores, is assigned a thickness of only thirty feet in the State Geological Reports, though going westward into Berks County it gains in thickness what the slate loses.

The two lowest members, so largely developed in the south, seem to have thinned out entirely before reaching Pennsylvania, and evidences of a non-conformability between Potsdam and gneiss are frequent. One such typical occurrence is well seen south of Easton, on the Delaware.

The sandstone usually consists of a compact quartzite, gray to blue in color when freshly broken, and weathering to a yellowish brown, and becoming pock-marked from the dissolution of small specks of feldspathic material contained in the rock. It is frequently characterized by well-preserved specimens of *scolithus*, a delicate, stem-like fossil.

In Lehigh County this formation will be found everywhere flanking the north base of the mountains, and dipping northwest *unconformably*, on southeast dipping gneiss from the Lehigh River, at Allentown, to the Berks County line. It occurs similarly between the gneiss and limestone in the Saucon and Durham Valleys, though apparently absent south of Saucon Valley P. O., where the gneiss and limestone are in direct contact. A small patch of it covers the north flank of the outlying gneiss ridge in Sauksburg township, northwest of Emaus. Quite an extensive area of it still covers the Laurentian rocks in Upper Milford township, indicating the evident former con-

<sup>1</sup> See Report D<sup>2</sup>, vol. I, p. 210, of the State Geological Reports.





cealment of the whole gneissic region by palaeozoic measures, the subsequent wearing away of which covering has allowed extensive areas of the eozoic floor to be exposed. The mines of specular ore, or red hematite, at Vera Cruz, Shimersville, and Zionsville, are generally referred to this formation.

*Siluro-Cambrian or Auroral Limestone.*—This division of the palaeozoic rocks, under the name Magnesian limestone No. II., as is frequently used in the Pennsylvania Geological Reports, comprises the Calcareous sandrock, Chazy, Bird's-Eye, and Black River limestones of the New York geologists. The *Trenton limestone*, being non-magnesian, forms an upper distinct member of the formation, immediately under the Hudson River (matinal) slates No. III.

The color, texture, and composition of the limestones vary greatly. Blue and dove are the most prevailing tints, but the limestones may be said to show all shades from pure white to black. The limestone along the foot of the South Mountain is not only hard, flinty, and compact, but even semi-crystalline. It apparently everywhere lies *conformably* on the Potsdam sandstone No. I. formation beneath it. The thickness of the limestone formation in Lehigh County is uncertain, for the apparently regular surface of the valley conceals a very troubled and irregular floor, from three to seven miles wide, so complicated and contorted as to defy accurate measurement or interpretation of dips.

Its general structure is a series of tightly compressed rolls and basins, some regular, some overturned, twisted, and even snapped. One of the most distinct and longest basins is the synclinal extending from Allentown, between the South Mountains and the line of Pine Knob, Quaker Hill, and Chestnut Hill, southwest toward Alburtis.

A second marked trough is bounded on the north by the great anticlinal, which crosses the Lehigh River a mile above Catasauqua. A third synclinal borders the slate belt, and is deeper than the other two, because it holds the lower members of the overlying slate formation. The anticlinal, north of this, brings up to the surface the limestone areas at Kreidersville, and the patch on Catasauqua Creek, two miles above Weaversville, in Northampton County.

The upper or Trenton limestone is probably best seen on the Lehigh River, at Siegfried's bridge. The beds of this member are much sought after by the farmers, as they are non-magnesian, and make a very pure and strong lime. On passing southeast from Siegfried's bridge the limestones become generally more magnesian until near the contact line of the two members of the formation, the hydraulic limestone occurs, so long and favorably worked at the Coplay Cement Quarries.

The extent of this limestone formation is shown on the map by a blue color. In general, its southern limit

usually outlines the northern border of the South Mountains, except at Bethlehem in Northampton County, where it continues south through a break in the mountains and joins the Saucon Valley basin extending through into Upper Saucon township. The north limit is the edge of the Hudson River slates of No. III.

The great majority of the ores in the limestone are limonite, more commonly called brown hematite. It is the hydrated ferric oxide, containing when pure 59.89 per cent. iron. The two most important and persistent ore horizons in the county occur at the contact of the Siluro-Cambrian limestone with the Potsdam upper (damourite) slate, and the other at the junction of either the Magnesian or Trenton limestone with the slate of No. III. It is from the damourite slate occurring there that the great mass of iron ore is obtained for the Lehigh Valley furnaces.

Between these two horizons, usually carrying ore *in situ*, there are local deposits of ore spread through the centre of the valley. These partake of a pocketty, irregular nature, and are not usually to be relied upon as persistent ore mines.

The most important of the iron-ore mines of Lehigh County is the Ironton Mine, both from its size and the excellent quality of the ore it has furnished. A full analysis of its ore will be found further on. In addition to the brown hematite ores it would not be out of place in this short sketch to note the occurrence of a valuable zinc deposit near Friedensville, in the Saucon Valley.

*Hudson River Slates No. III. (Matinal of Prof. Rogers).*—This is the third member of the Palæozoic series, and occupies all that portion of the Great Valley lying between the North Mountain and the edge of the limestone on the south, with a breadth of about eight miles on the Lehigh and twelve miles along the Berks County line. It is an irregularly accented low hill country, very greatly cut up by numerous streams and rivulets. The whole mass is one formation corresponding to the Hudson River slate formation of New York, though occasionally traces of a lower Utica black slate formation intervene between it and the Trenton limestone. It may be divided into two members, the upper being more massively bedded and therefore supporting a more elevated country, constituting the southern slope of the North Mountain. The slate mass, like the limestone, is highly plicated with numerous local anticlinal and synclinal rolls, and dips overturned; is greatly worn down, concealing exposures and rendering measurements difficult.

In Northampton County, along the west bank of the Delaware, Mr. R. H. Sanders estimates five thousand two hundred and forty feet as a conservative thickness for the formation, and suggests six thousand feet as a probable thickness.<sup>1</sup> He says, "These five or six

<sup>1</sup> *Id.*, vol. I, p. 85.



thousand feet of rock consist of beds of slate varying in thickness from one one-hundredth of an inch up to at least thirty feet, being nearly all of a dark-gray, bluish-black color, fine and coarse grained, with occasional beds of sandstone, which are not persistent." Within this formation are frequently found important beds of roofing slates, and a full description of the various openings in the county will be found in D<sup>3</sup>, vol. i., of the State Geological Survey Reports.

State-quarrying and the preparation of slate for roofing and school purposes form an important industry in the county. Most of the larger quarries are situated in the neighborhood of Slatington and Slate-dale. Cleavage is a marked characteristic of these slates, greatly facilitating the work of preparing them for market. The extent of the formation is shown by a gray tint on the map. The upper mass, immediately beneath the Oneida conglomerate No. IV., of the North Mountain, is well exposed; but between this point and Slatington the slates are so twisted and broken that it is impossible to formulate the bed sequence or depict the structure. The flexures are frequently so sharp as to produce almost parallelism in the arms of the folds.

At the Lehigh Water Gap these slates are last seen dipping northwest conformably under the sand rocks of the mountains which form the north boundary line of the county.

*Oneida and Medina, No. IV.*—This latter formation, No. IV. (Levant of Prof. Rogers), consists of a lower Oneida conglomerate and an upper Medina white sandstone, with an intermediate Medina red shaly sandstone. The two white sand rocks make the ribs of the double-crested mountain. They are economically unimportant, and create a generally sterile soil. They mark the last and highest subdivision of the palaeozoic measures in Lehigh County, and I have now to refer to a much more recent formation, the

**3. Mesozoic or New Red Sandstone.**—The term mesozoic (middle age) is applied to this formation because it was deposited after all the palaeozoic (old age) formations had been completed and lifted out of the ocean at the close of the uppermost coal measure (Permian) era, at which time Middle, Northern, and Western Pennsylvania became dry land, leaving a belt of Eastern Pennsylvania still under water. The name *New Red sandstone* was given to it in England to distinguish its rocks from the Old Red sandstone of Scotland, made famous by the researches of Hugh Miller.

In Lehigh County, these rocks are only represented along the Bucks County line, in the townships of Upper Saucon and Lower Milford. After the South Mountain and palaeozoic highlands had been considerably eroded they were submerged, during which time mesozoic sediments were deposited over gneiss and Potsdam sandstone hills alike. South of the Saucon Valley, for instance, mesozoic rocks form the

upper part of a mountain ridge, the top of which is still nine hundred and eighty feet above tide, and was, of course, once still higher.

The north limit of the Mesozoic formation was probably a limestone ridge, and the subsequent more rapid erosion and disintegration of the limestone than the mesozoic strata has left the latter standing as a highland, and reduced the former to a line of valleys between the edge of the mesozoic rocks and the mountains. It is but sparingly represented in Lehigh County, in a belt from one to two miles wide, made up entirely of red sandstone and shale, and devoid of the great trap dikes and conglomerate hills that characterize the formation in Berks, Bucks, and Montgomery Counties. The topography of this country is undulating; the hills are furrowed; the soil is red; the rocks are beautifully stratified; fine-grained, compact, hard clay sandstones alternating with beds of soft shale.

The Mesozoic sandstone of Lehigh County seldom attains value as a building stone. The shales weather to a sticky, wet clay soil. The sandstones make a porous, drier soil. The whole surface is easily tilled, and is mostly under cultivation, the sandstone being of shaley constitution, although massive, and the shales being so soft that the plowshare can cut into the solid mass underlying the soil. The Mesozoic sandstones and shales cannot be grouped into sub-formations, for they are not alike. When traced by outcrops the shales graduate into sandstone and the sandstone into shale.

The following analyses of some of the limestones and ores of the county may prove of interest and serve the purposes of this short article. They were mostly made by Mr. A. S. McCreath, chemist of the Geological Survey at Harrisburg, who is to be credited for them in all cases unless where otherwise stated. They are mostly taken from Reports M, and MM, D, and DD of that survey. The first list comprises analyses of dolomites or magnesian limestones, representative of the largest division of the Siluro-Cambrian formation, No. II.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Insoluble residue.....	5.650	11.260	13.490	9.270
Calcium carbonate.....	51.920	47.890	51.603	48.630
Magnesium carbonate.....	41.071	39.585	32.917	40.410
Sulphur.....	trace	trace	0.147	0.065
Phosphorus.....	0.011	0.021	0.012	0.012

(1) Ruth's quarry, about one mile north of Althorpe (H. Pemberton, Jr.).

(2) From another part of same quarry.

(3) Mrs. Kuhn's quarry, one and a half miles northeast of Trexlertown.

(4) Frantz quarry, one and a quarter miles northeast of Trexlertown.

Many other analyses of the same class of rocks show that the dolomites vary greatly in composition, even in different parts of the same quarry.

The following three analyses are of limestones occurring higher in the measures, and consequently showing a larger percentage of lime, approaching the Trenton subdivision:



	1.	2.	3.
Carbonate of lime.....	79.750	56.229	83.632
Carbonate of magnesia.....	15.256	31.201	5.162
Carbonate of iron.....	1.398	1.395	1.188
Bisulphide of iron.....	0.105	0.320	.238
Alumina.....	.....	.866	.360
Phosphorus.....	.019	.005	.026
Carbonaceous matter.....	.120	.120	.835
Insoluble residue.....	11.076	10.389	7.850

(1) Edward Guth's quarry, at Guth's Station, four and a half miles west of Catasauqua. Fine-grained, dark blue, with slaty structure.

(2) Thomas Iron Company's quarry, at Guth's Station. Fine-grained, bluish gray, with some quartz.

(3) Ironton Railroad Company's quarry, one mile southeast of Ironton. Hard and compact, bluish gray (D. McCreath).

Samples of damourite or hydromiea slate were taken from various places in the county during the progress of the survey, and as this bed, occurring near the base of the magnesian limestone, is of great economical importance from its association with the brown hematite ores of the valley, the following analyses are subjoined to show its general composition:

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Silica.....	49.92	45.40	59.30	39.80
Carbonic acid.....	.....	.....	.....	14.40
Ferric oxide.....	0.91	5.06	30.30	2.40
Alumina.....	31.06	24.69	.....	23.95
Ferrous oxide.....	.....	.....	.....	trace
Magnesia.....	1.77	13.56	trace	1.94
Lime.....	0.11	trace	trace	9.85
Soda.....	0.74	0.27	151	0.52
Potash.....	0.91	5.85	6.24	3.34
Water.....	6.52	4.80	4.70	6.00
Totals.....	100.97	99.63	102.05	102.29

(1) From Kracndlich and Lichtenwallner's mine, Fogelsville (Dr. F. A. Genth).

(2) Thomas' Iron Company's mine, at Hensingersville (Sydney Castle).

(3) Lehigh Iron Company's quarry, at East Penn Junction (Pedro G. Salom).

(4) From another part of same quarry.

The limonites or brown hematite ores show much variation in their composition, as might be expected from the nature of the deposit; but the following have been selected to show the average quality of the ores in various parts of the valley.

The Ironton Mine, at Ironton, as being the most perfect type of Lehigh County limonite deposits, as well as the largest producer, comes first in importance. The greater part of this ore has been shipped in the past to the Cambria Iron-Works at Johnstown, Pa., for the manufacture of spiegeleisen.

	1.	2.
Silica.....	4.815	.....
Manganese binoxide.....	77.960	84.88
Manganous oxide.....	1.320	3.77
Ferric oxide.....	3.660	.....
Alumina.....	0.711	.....
Oxide of cobalt.....	0.239	1.68
Oxide of nickel.....	trace	trace
Cupric oxide.....	trace	.....
Baryta.....	0.152	trace
Lime.....	0.770	1.90
Magnesia.....	0.236	0.79
Soda.....	0.268	0.19
Potash.....	3.042	3.50
Sulphuric acid.....	trace	.....
Phosphoric acid.....	0.149	trace
Water.....	3.989	4.38
Total.....	100.583	101.09

	1.	2.
Iron.....	2.562	.....
Manganese.....	52.631	56.58
Sulphur.....	trace	.....
Phosphorus.....	.063	trace

(1) Average sample, analyzed by Mr. A. S. McCreath.

(2) Picked specimen, analyzed by Mr. Henry Pemberton, Jr.

The most southern or first range of mines hugs the north flank of Lock Ridge at Alburdis, and trends (like all the others) in a northeasterly direction, parallel to the South Mountains. The position of the various mines can be determined from the key-list on map, and the following are a few analyses of their ores:

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Iron.....	46.60	45.30	47.000	44.609
Manganese.....	0.154	0.749	0.519	0.576
Sulphur.....	0.027	0.032	0.030	trace
Phosphorus.....	0.597	0.137	0.111	0.151
Insoluble matter.....	16.23	21.06	16.050	20.340

(1) James Kreischman's mine.

(2) Wiand's mine.

(3) J. Barber & Co.'s mine.

(4) Hensingers & Saul's mine.

At Barber & Co.'s mine, one and one-half miles from Alburdis, near Hensingersville, carbonate ore has been found, this being one of the few places in the county where this ore is known to exist in any quantity.

It is hard and compact, surface white, brownish color on fresh fracture, laminated structure, and minutely crystallized. It underlies the brown hematite in this mine, and shows the following analysis:

Protoxide of iron.....	45.064
Sesquioxide of iron.....	1.553
Bisulphide of iron.....	.457
Alumina.....	1.643
Protoxide of manganese.....	1.150
Lime.....	.644
Magnesia.....	1.495
Carbonic acid.....	29.330
Phosphoric acid.....	.142
Sulphuric acid.....	.061
Water.....	.420
Insoluble residue.....	17.575
Total.....	99.534
Iron.....	36.350
Sulphur.....	.268
Phosphorus.....	.062

The following are some analyses of ores in the second range:

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Iron.....	51.25	43.05	51.950	38.00
Manganese.....	0.381	4.375	0.360	1.484
Sulphur.....	0.016	0.019	trace	0.02
Phosphorus.....	0.100	0.109	0.106	0.108
Insoluble matter.....	11.01	19.06	11.430	30.97

(1) Ludwig's old mine.

(2) Blank's mine.

(3) Reuben Romig's mine.

(4) Milton Laner's mine.

The third range of mines, still farther north, shows:

	1.	2.	3.
Iron.....	48.250	42.30	48.200
Manganese.....	0.432	0.648	0.418
Sulphur.....	0.045	0.025	0.005
Phosphorus.....	0.025	0.100	0.158
Insoluble matter.....	18.450	24.12	14.810

(1) Frank S. Lichtenwallner's mine.

(2) Elwyn Bastian's mine.

(3) Francis Guth's mine.

The fourth range, well up towards the No. III. slates, gives:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Iron.....	48.100	45.790	51.750	46.600	36.500
Manganese.....	0.360	0.648	0.309	0.144	2.362
Sulphur.....	0.045	0.064	trace	trace	0.031
Phosphorus.....	0.164	0.137	0.270	0.276	3.135
Insoluble residue.....	13.410	20.210	10.350	19.880	18.300

(1) Francis Breinig's mine.

(2) Nathan Whitely's mine.

(3) Henry Schwartz and W. B. Fogel's mine.

(4) Alwyn Bortz's mine.

(5) Jacob Steinfinger's mine.





The magnetic ores of the county are but slightly developed, and when mined show on an average about forty-five per cent. iron. These ores, while being very low in phosphorus, contain a great deal of silicious matter, so that they can be sparsely used with the limonites, themselves high in silica. Before concluding this brief article, it may be well to incorporate the following analyses of the cement stone quarries at Coplay, on the Lehigh River, all made by Mr. John Eckert:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Silica.....	12.88	12.81	13.72	14.68	15.03
Alumina.....	4.25	4.86	4.09	5.32	3.97
Ferric oxide.....	1.09	.97	1.04	1.12	1.93
Carbonate of lime.....	72.87	72.64	71.54	69.26	74.12
Sulphate of lime.....	1.60	1.68	1.79	2.29	1.19
Carbonate of magnesia.....	4.69	4.62	4.37	3.67	2.41
Phosphoric acid.....	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.13
Organic matter.....	1.57	1.72	1.78	1.68	1.47
Total.....	99.05	99.41	98.43	98.11	100.25

## CHAPTER XVI.

### THE CITY OF ALLENTOWN.

**Settlement and Growth.**—The development of Allentown has been not unlike the growth of the century plant,—a hundred years of slow, sure, but inconspicuous advancement, and then the sudden putting forth of long-stored energies in a rich and flourishing bloom. The period from 1762 to 1862—from the planting of the germ of civilization in the wilderness to its fruition—was one of even and gentle progression, little noticed; but there came a time when the full force of its life was exhibited, and the wondering and admiring gaze of all neighbors was attracted by its vigor.

It is our purpose in the following chapter to rescue from a fast-engulfing oblivion the record of humble beginnings nearly a century and a quarter ago; to mention men of mark who have passed away with the flood of years, and also many of those who are still upon the stage, where they have played well their parts; to chronicle notable events; to sketch the important institutions of the town; to give some representation of its growth and improvement; and last, but not least, to set forth those facts which are illustrative of the genius of the busy, bustling present, and of the last few years, during which industry and energy have asserted their potency in the roar of great furnaces, the rumbling of ponderous machinery, the resounding blows of the conquerors of iron, in the softer whirl of wheels, the sharp strokes of flying shuttles and the hum of innumerable spindles, in the places of honest toil, where enterprise and labor join to enrich the mass of men.

**The Family of the Founder—Land Title—Trout Hall.**—Prior to the middle of the eighteenth century the region embracing the site of the future city of

Allentown was a wilderness, very sparsely dotted with the habitations of men. The nearest important outpost of civilization was Bethlehem, while to the northward were the small pioneer farming settlements, in which the struggle of man against the great forest was scarcely more than begun,—Egypta and the Irish Settlement. Here and there through the surrounding region, very few and far apart, had been built the cabins of solitary toilers who had ventured into the wilderness to make homes, and who year by year were widening the areas of sunshine around them and bringing each summer a few more acres of the virgin soil under cultivation.

Such, in brief, was the condition of the country in 1735, when William Allen became possessed of a large tract of land, including the site of Allentown, and so it remained, save for slight and gradual changes, for nearly thirty years.

The Allens occupy a distinguished place in the early history of Pennsylvania. Proud says, "William Allen was the son of William Allen, who died in Philadelphia in 1725. He had been an eminent merchant in the city and a considerable promotor of the trade of the province, a man of good character and estate."<sup>1</sup> William Allen, the younger, had been appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1750, a position which he held for many years. He enjoyed the friendship of the Penn family, and his daughter Ann married Governor John Penn. He speculated very extensively in lands, and by shrewd and careful methods secured an ample fortune. Secretary James Logan, writing to Thomas Penn, in England, says he "had a method of procuring a knowledge of the quality or worth of lands, which he effected by private arrangements he made with the surveyors who transversed the wild lands, . . . to whom he gave douceurs; in this manner he became the wealthiest of the land speculators, as persons desirous of purchasing good tracts would purchase of him in preference to all others." Judge Allen had married one of the daughters of Andrew Hamilton, a former Deputy Governor under William Penn. He had three sons,—Andrew, James, and William.

The lands in Lehigh County of which Judge Allen became the owner amounted to about three thousand acres. The first parcels which he acquired were part of a tract of five thousand acres granted to Thomas Penn by warrant, dated at London, May 18, 1732, in consideration of a yearly quit-rent of one shilling sterling for each one hundred acres. By an instrument of writing indorsed upon the warrant, and bearing the same date, for a consideration mentioned, Thomas Penn assigned the warrant and the five thousand acres of land mentioned to "Joseph Turner, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, his heirs and assigns, forever." By a like indorsement upon the warrant, bearing date Sept. 10, 1735, Joseph Turner

<sup>1</sup> Proud's History of Pennsylvania, vol. ii. p. 188.



sold and assigned to William Allen the warrant and five thousand acres of land mentioned in it. In pursuance of the warrant there was, in the language of the law, "surveyed unto the said William Allen, on the 9th of October, 1735, in part of the quantity therein mentioned, a certain tract of land situate in the fork above the western branch of the Delaware, in the county of Bucks (of which Lehigh was then a part), containing thirteen hundred and forty-five acres and allowances." By a deed of Aug. 20, 1739, Thomas Penn, "by virtue of the powers and authorities granted by John and Richard Penn, and in his own right, the said John, Thomas, and Richard Penn being the true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors-in-chief of the province of Pennsylvania and the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on the Delaware, confirmed unto the said William Allen, his heirs and assigns, the aforesaid thirteen hundred and forty-five acres and allowance."<sup>1</sup>

It appears that Judge Allen did not deed to his son James, the founder of Allentown, the lands on which the city is built until five years after the original plat was laid out and the first houses built. The transfer was made by deed dated Jan. 5, 1767.<sup>2</sup>

Further light is thrown upon the land transactions in this locality of William Allen by an old draft.<sup>3</sup> This shows the total amount owned by him to have been three thousand acres, divided into six tracts. Tract 1, containing two hundred acres, was surveyed for Allen by Nicholas Scull,<sup>4</sup> June 7, 1739. Tract 2, containing seven hundred and sixty-five acres, was originally surveyed for Joseph Turner, Nov. 23, 1736. Tract 3 was the island in the Lehigh. Tract 4, containing five hundred and one acres, was patented to William Allen, Aug. 13, 1739. Tract 5, containing five hundred and nine acres and seventy-two perches, was patented to Allen, June 22, 1739. Tract 6, containing five hundred and forty-one acres, was surveyed for Allen by Edward Scull, Oct. 28, 1740.<sup>5</sup> The

total of these tracts is two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres, and if to this amount the area of the island (not stated) and the allowances be added, it would about equal three thousand acres. The adjoining land-owners were Benjamin Eastburn, J. Earthman, William Philips, M. Snyder, G. Stout, J. Zimmerman, J. Rodrock (Rothrock), and Giles Windsor.

As has been already said, the region around the confluence of the Little Lehigh, the Jordan, and the Lehigh River was very sparsely settled when William Allen made his purchases. It had progressed so little beyond the condition of a wilderness by the middle of the last century that game was almost as abundant as during the centuries before, when the country had no human dwellers but the Indians. The forests were still the home of the deer and bear, and multitudinous lesser animals, now rare or extinct, and the sparkling streams swarmed with fishes, among them being that handsome aristocrat of the finny tribes, the trout, which from time immemorial has been more eagerly sought by the angler than any of the humbler aquatic species.

The Allens appear to have first come into this great domain of forest and stream for recreation and sport, and they founded here a rural retreat, to which they frequently came from Philadelphia, bringing friends, for a sojourn in this beautiful spot. They had built a house within the present limits of Allentown as early as 1753. In the draft of a road surveyed in that year from Easton toward Reading, by J. Schulze, and afterwards laid out, the words "Allen's House" appear where the city now is. This house was more familiarly known as "Trout Hall." An error has been perpetuated by writers on Allentown concerning this first human habitation within its boundaries.

May 17, 1798, by deed of partition between Ann Penn Allen, William Tilghman, Margaret Elizabeth Tilghman, Henry W. Livingston, and Mary Livingston, the lands which had descended to them from James Allen, the elder, and James Allen, the younger, were deeded and confirmed to Ann Penn Allen, afterward intermarried with James Greenleaf (acknowledged June 6, 1798, and recorded at Easton, in Book E, vol. ii. p. 374).

By deed of April 24, 1800, executed and delivered before her marriage, and in which James Greenleaf joined, Ann Penn Allen conveyed all her real estate unto William Tilghman and John Lawrence, or the survivor of them, in trust, that they should convey all or any part of her said estate to such person or persons as she should by writing direct. (Acknowledged and recorded same day at Easton, in Book E, vol. ii. p. 650.)

Some time prior to 1828 John Lawrence died, leaving William Tilghman sole trustee of the lands aforesaid. Afterwards, and also before 1828, William Tilghman also died, without having made any disposition of the trust either by deed or will, in consequence of which the same descended to his heir-at-law, who was a minor and not a citizen or resident of Pennsylvania, which circumstances rendered him entirely incapable of discharging the duties of the trust, to the great injury of Ann Penn Greenleaf. Thereupon the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act April 12, 1828, entitled "An Act appointing a trustee of certain trust estates and property of Ann Penn Greenleaf, wife of James Greenleaf." (Pamphlet Laws, 1828, p. 334.)

By this act the trust was vested in Walter C. Livingston, of Northampton borough, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, as fully and effectually as it had been in Tilghman and Lawrence.

<sup>1</sup> This deed is recorded in the Land Office of Pennsylvania, in Book A, vol. ix. pp. 68, 69, and 70.

<sup>2</sup> This deed, acknowledged Jan. 13, 1767, is recorded at Easton, in Deed Book A, vol. i. p. 91.

<sup>3</sup> It was made by John Lukens, surveyor-general of Pennsylvania from 1761 to his death, in 1789. He was a native of Hershman township, Montgomery Co., and learned surveying from Nicholas Scull.

<sup>4</sup> Scull was an eminent early surveyor. He was appointed surveyor-general of Pennsylvania in 1748, and held the office till his death, in 1761.

<sup>5</sup> The later deed history of the Allen lands is as follows: James Allen, who has been mentioned as receiving the Allentown tract from his father in 1767, died in 1782. By his last will and testament he gave his real estate to his son, James Allen, and his daughters, Ann Penn Allen, Margaret Elizabeth Allen (intermarried with William Tilghman), and Mary (intermarried with Henry Walter Livingston), as tenants in common, in fee-simple. The will was admitted to probate by the register of wills at Philadelphia April 13, 1782, and was dated May 3, 1778. Some time after 1782, and prior to 1798, James Allen, Jr., died in his minority, without issue and unmarried and intestate, whereupon, by operation of law, his interest in the real estate descended to his sister, Ann Penn Allen (afterwards married to James Greenleaf), Margaret Elizabeth (intermarried with William Tilghman), and Mary (intermarried with Henry Walter Livingston), as tenants in common.





The original "Trout Hall" was not, as many suppose, the stone building which has been incorporated in Muhlenberg College, but a log structure which stood where now is Jordan Street, facing the present Union Street. Its foundations were still in existence when Jordan Street was opened, about 1845, and were then removed. The second "Trout Hall," the stone walls of which now form a portion of the east wing of the college building, was built many years after the log house, and was a much more pretentious domicile, undoubtedly having been designed for a place of permanent abode. It was about forty-five feet square, and its ample rooms were wainscoted with walnut. At the old "Trout Hall," and very likely at the second building of that name, the guests, as might be imagined from the prominence of Judge Allen, numbered some of the most notable men of the province. That the Governor occasionally was one of the party is shown by a passage in the Pennsylvania Archives, in which a gentleman who called at the Governor's house in Philadelphia was told that that distinguished personage was not at home, "having gone with Mr. Allen to his fishing-place." No doubt the Little Lehigh and Cedar Creek were frequently whipped for trout by the dignitaries of the commonwealth, who found Judge Allen's house a pleasant retreat from the cares of state. The judge not sympathizing with the Revolutionists went to England in 1777, and died there three years later. His son Andrew went with him, and died in England in 1805, while William, who had joined the patriot army as colonel, soon resigned, put himself under the protection of Lord Howe at New York, and also sought the shores of the mother-country. James, the only male member of the family who appears to have been true to the American cause, died in Philadelphia in 1782.

Twenty years or more before his death he laid the foundations of the town named in his honor. The earliest mention of the hamlet which has grown into the city of Allentown is under date of 1761. In December of that year a petition was presented to the court of Northampton County for "a road from Jacob Collier's (Kohler's) mill to Philadelphia, to begin at said mill; thence to Gottfried Knows'; thence through the new Town which is built on Mr. Allen's land; thence to Upper Saucon, to the King's Road." It is probable that the merest embryo of the town was then in existence. The next mention in the old records is slightly contradictory to the first. It occurs also in a petition regarding a road, and is under date of March, 1762. Divers inhabitants of Whitehall township "set forth that the petitioners are in great need of a road to lead from Jacob Collier's mill to a new town to be erected on part of a tract of land belonging to the Honorable William Allen, and thence the nearest and best way to the King's Highway leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem," and asked the court to appoint viewers. Under date of June 22, 1762, a report was made by a committee appointed in the preceding

March, in which they said, "We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that, in pursuance of an order of this court of March term last past, we did view and lay out a certain road leading from Whitehall township to the new town called Northampton, and from thence by a marked black-oak sapling standing by the road that leads from Salisbury to Upper Saucon township, close by the line of said township. Beginning at a road that leads from Trucker's mill to Philadelphia; thence south . . . to George Knows'; thence south . . . to Jordan Creek; thence south . . . down said creek; thence south . . . across said creek; thence east to Northampton town; thence down Allen Street; . . . thence north . . . to a corner; thence south . . .; thence south to Little Lehi," crossing that stream and Trout Creek, and so on to the terminus already mentioned. In this we have the first mention of the town by name, and the first mention of a street laid out.

James Allen platted that part of the present town between Fourth and Tenth Streets, and an equal distance north from the Little Lehigh. Hamilton Street was doubtless named after Governor Andrew Hamilton, one of whose daughters, as we have shown, was James Allen's mother. What is now Seventh Street was originally Allen. Linden was then Andrew, Walnut was John, Fourth was Tilghman, Fifth was Margaret, Sixth was William, Eighth was James, Ninth was Anne, and Tenth was Jefferson. Turner was doubtless named after Joseph Turner, the original owner of one of the Allen tracts of land. The town plat was intersected by two roads of common travel, the first of which was the road from Easton to Reading, a link in the old-time New York and Pittsburgh route, now Union and Jackson Streets, and a road from Bake-Oven Knob, past Helfrich's Springs, forming what are now Seventh and Allen Streets.

It does not appear that the proprietor ever became a resident of the town which he laid out, nor were his descendants (daughters) among the first settlers. However, they lived here later for quite a number of years, and for the sake of convenience we speak of them in this connection. Ann Penn Allen (Nancy) married James Greenleaf, an Englishman resident in Washington, and a land surveyor. She resided here, and died at the house upon the southeast corner of Hamilton and Fifth Streets. Margaret Elizabeth Allen married William Tilghman, whose great popularity is attested by the number of children named after him from fifty to seventy years ago. Mrs. Tilghman died here in her twenty-seventh year, and is buried under the German Lutheran Church. Mary, youngest daughter of James Allen, married Henry Walter Livingston, and was the mother of Walter C. Livingston, who took a prominent part in the affairs of the town for many years, but removed from here to Philadelphia more than a quarter-century since. James, the only son of the founder of the town, died in his minority before 1798.

The Earliest Residents.—Incidents.—Reverting





to the Allentown, or rather Northampton, of 1762, we can find but little to say of the infant settlement. It is probable that not more than a half-dozen houses were built during that year. The season was one of great drought. From May to September no rain fell. The grass was withered in August, and the grain withered so that it scarcely yielded as much as had been put into the ground. Rye was harvested in June and corn in August, as life was gone and it was useless to wait longer.<sup>1</sup> It is not to be wondered at that the prosperity of the new village should be slight during a season of universal want in the surrounding country.

One of the causes of the slow growth of the new town was doubtless the alarmed state of what were practically the frontier settlements on account of Indian hostilities. Murders were committed in Whitehall in 1763, and the greatest uneasiness was felt throughout the country. The state of feeling in Allentown was such that on one Sunday, as Rev. Joseph Roth was preaching, he ceased, and a military company was organized, largely through his efforts.<sup>2</sup>

There was no attack made upon the town, and no harm came to any of the people in its immediate neighborhood. This same year (1763) the few people who were in the place showed their enterprising spirit by making great exertions to have the seat of justice removed here. The cause of their failure was doubtless the fact that Easton was the private property of the Penns, and their superior interest retained it.

The first notice of Northampton in the assessment list occurs in 1764, when the taxable inhabitants numbered twelve, as follows: Leonard Able, laborer; Simon Brenner, carpenter; David Deshler, shop-keeper and beer-shop; Martin Derr, wheelwright; Martin Fraelich, George Leyendecker, George Lauer, Daniel Nonnemacher, Abraham Rinker, Peter Schwab, George Wolf, tavern-keeper. In 1765 six names were added, viz.: Tobias Titus, baker; Lorentz Hauch, butcher; Frantz Kuper, cooper; Philip Kugler, mason; Philip Klingenschmidt, and Frederick Schachler, who united the avocations of shoemaker and inn-keeper.

In 1766 the families numbered thirty-three. Among the new-comers was Dr. Gottfried Bolzins, the first physician of the town. His practice of medicine was doubtless insufficient for his support, or at least did not occupy all of his time, for he purchased David Deshler's shop and beer-house. Governor James Hamilton lived here for a time about this period to get cured of a cancer, and he was doubtless Dr. Bolzins' most distinguished patient.

Most prominent among the settlers whom we have mentioned was David Deshler, son of Adam Deshler, who had settled about 1733 in Whitehall township. Soon after he came here he purchased the mill prop-

erty on the Little Lehigh from Michael Rothrock, and in 1782 he owned four houses and lots in Allentown. In 1780, when slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania, he owned two negroes. He was undoubtedly the richest man of his time in the village, and he was one of the most influential. On Oct. 17, 1763, at the time of the Indian troubles, Col. James Burd, who was then here, wrote that there were but four guns in the town, and three of them were unfit for use; presumably that one belonged to Deshler. He became during the Revolutionary war one of the most prominent characters in Northampton County. He acted as commissary of supplies for the army, and with John Arndt, Esq., also a commissary, advanced money out of his private means in 1780, when the United States treasury as well as that of the State of Pennsylvania was empty. The latter part of his life was passed at Biery's Bridge (now Catasauqua), where he lived in a double stone house. He owned a large property, including the land on which a large part of the borough has been built. He had several sons, among them Adam, commonly called Han Adam, who settled at Easton and raised a family, including David W. and George Deshler. His daughters were Mrs. Christian Mickley and Mrs. John Wagner.

Another family here among the very earliest settlers was that of the Rinkers. Abraham Rinker was the first keeper of the ferry over the Lehigh, established soon after 1753. He was a lieutenant in the force raised in 1763 to resist Indian encroachments and barbarities, and he became a captain in the Revolutionary army. He was a representative of Northampton County in the Legislature and also sheriff. His son Abraham was in the war of 1812, and was the representative of Lehigh County in 1816. He died Oct. 29, 1820, aged sixty-five years. Christian Rinker, probably the father of Abraham (1st), was elected one of the commissioners of Northampton County in 1753.

A third family among the first settlers of which some information is attainable, as descendants still live here, was that of the Nonnemachers. Daniel Nonnemacher appears on the assessment list of 1764. He was presumably the father of Henry, a weaver, whose sons were Henry, John, and George. The second son, John, who died in 1850, was the father of John Nonnemacher, who now lives on Lehigh Street. Many representatives of this family now reside in Allentown.

The Rhoads (or Roth) family was also here as early as 1763, though they are not mentioned in the assessment list. Several members of this family attained distinction locally. The first of the family in Lehigh County, who spelled his name Roth, was a Swiss, and came to Whitehall township about 1735. Before the family had procured a home he died, under a large oak-tree near the Jordan, by what is now known as the Mauch Chunk road. He left two sons,—Daniel, twelve years old (whose descendants still live in White-

<sup>1</sup> Reminiscences of an early resident in the *Friedensbote*, July 7, 1831.

<sup>2</sup> See Chapter II. for an account of this proceeding.



hall), and Peter, born on the day of his father's death. Peter was reared among the Quakers, where he learned tailoring, obtained a good English education, and was induced to change the spelling of his name to Rhoads. He removed to Northampton, and in 1784 built the stone house still standing on Seventh Street, north of the Pennsylvania Hotel. He was elected justice of the peace and of the courts of Northampton County in 1784, and associate judge in 1791, 1806, and 1809, and was chosen to the same office in Lehigh County. He had also been a member of the Legislature from Northampton County in 1777-79. He died there in 1814. His eldest son, George (who died in Allentown in 1851), had a son, Josiah, who kept a hotel here for many years. Some of his descendants now reside in this city. Peter (second son of Peter) was an associate judge of Northampton County, and was the first Burgess of Allentown, in 1811, and the first president of the Northampton Bank, in 1814. He died here in 1836. His sons were Stephen, Edward, and Augustus, all now dead. Two daughters still live in Allentown, and also some of Stephen's children. The third son of Peter Rhoads, Sr., was John, who also lived in Allentown until 1812. He then removed to the banks of the Jordan, near where his grandfather died, and lived there till 1837. He moved then to a farm near Egypt Church, where he died in 1851. His sons were George, now deceased; Daniel J., of Coplay; Mahlon, a resident of Allentown; and Owen, of Upper Milford. The sons of Daniel J. are Erastus D., who lives in North Whitehall; Walter B., in Allentown; and Robert, in Whitehall.

It is a tradition in the Keiper family that the first of their name here was a settler of 1763; and, doubtless, the tradition is well founded, though the name does not appear in the assessment list of 1764. John Keiper, who came here in 1763, lived where Franklin Good now resides (on Seventh Street), and was a tobaceonist. He died July 4, 1833. His sons were John, Peter, Daniel, David, and George. Augustus, a son of John, and Catharine (Keck) and Anna (Seip), daughters of Daniel, now reside in the city. Sarah, the oldest daughter of John Keiper (first), married a Massey; Nancy was the wife of John Wagner, a soldier of the war of 1812; Catharine married Capt. John F. Ruhe; and another daughter was the wife of John Haines. Henry Keiper, a brother of John (1st), was in the Revolutionary army, fought at the battle of Germantown, and after the war settled in Allentown. He lived on Walnut Street, near Sixth. One of his daughters, Catharine, married Peter Good, and was the mother of Tilghman Good; another, Elizabeth, married Jacob Hagenbuch. John, a son of Henry Keiper, is now represented by a son, Gabriel, who lives in Allentown.

In 1776 the number of houses in the town was fifty-four, six of which were taverns, kept by Henry Hagenbuch, Michael Klechner, Nicholas Fuchs, Michael Schroeder, George Weiss, and Philip Klotz.

There were at that time two shop-keepers, George Graff and Philip Boehm; one potter, Abraham Albert; one mason, James Preston; one doctor, Gottfried Bolzius; one hatter, Peter Berger; one wheelwright, Joseph Derr; one smith, Martin Froelich; three shoemakers, Henry Gross, Philip Klotz, and George Schreiber; three tailors, Andrew Gangwere, Peter Miller, and Abraham Savitz; one tobaceonist, Peter Keiper; one saddler, Peter Linn; one gunsmith, John Moll; four carpenters, Jacob Newhart, Jacob Nonnemacher, John Miller, Jr., and Dewalt Miller; and one butcher, Michael Nagel. Some of these men were the founders locally of prominent families, of which there are still representatives in the city.

Jacob Newhard, whose avocation is put down as that of a carpenter, was the father of Peter Newhard, one of the most distinguished men in the county. Jacob and his wife Mary (Kohler) were both born in North Whitehall township in 1752, and they married and settled in Allentown in 1773. Their first son, Abraham, was born in 1777, and died in Allentown, Feb. 28, 1863, aged eighty-six years. Some of his grandchildren now reside here. Peter, who was the second son, was born July 26, 1783, and apprenticed to a cabinet-maker. Learning the trade, he followed it many years, though later in life he carried on the hardware business. He married Sarah Romig in 1810. In 1815 he was elected coroner, subsequently served one year as sheriff, filling out the term of Sheriff Kleutz, who died, and in 1817, '18, '19, and 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, he was a member of the State Legislature. He was elected State Senator in 1833, and served till 1839, representing Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, and Wayne Counties. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and again in 1840. His death occurred Feb. 19, 1860. He left a son and daughter, the well-known citizen of Allentown, Edmund R. Newhard (a merchant for many years subsequent to 1846, postmaster, and officer of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 1861-65), and Amanda A. (Mrs. W. C. Smith).

The Hagenbuch family was also represented here as early as 1773, Henry Hagenbuch being licensed in that year to keep a tavern. He was succeeded by Jacob, who was either a son or brother, and he by Jacob (2d), whose sons, Benjamin J. and Charles H., carried on the same house—the "Cross Keys"—in later years. This house was conducted by members of the family for nearly one hundred years. The elder Jacob Hagenbuch died in 1813 and the younger in 1870. Four children of the latter are living,—Benjamin J. and Margueretta (wife of Rev. Fritzinger) in Allentown, and Charles H. and George in Kansas. Mary (Mrs. John Morey), another daughter, is deceased.

The John Moll who is mentioned as a gunsmith built the shop on Seventh Street, near the Lafayette



Hotel, where his son, John Moll, died, at the age of eighty-seven years, in the summer of 1883, and in which his grandson now carries on the same trade that was established there before the Revolution. The father of John Moll (1st), whose name was William, was also a gunsmith, and plied his trade as early as 1747. His great-grandson, William, has an heirloom descended from him, a device for cutting threads on screws, neatly made of iron, and bearing in plainly legible characters the inscription, "April 10, 1747—W. M."

James Allen received ground-rent in 1776 on seventy-one lots at nine shillings sterling each. He owned six hundred acres of land, valued at eight pounds per one hundred acres, and his taxes in the aggregate were £9 6s (provincial).

It seems that James Allen had, as late as 1769, owned a much larger amount of land than he was taxed with in 1776, and had promised to convey to the lot-holders one thousand acres of land in trust, and for some reason, which does not appear, they released him from the obligation, as the following document shows:

"Know all men that we the subscribers proprietors of Lots in the Town of Northampton do hereby certify that Mr. James Allen hath declared to us his intention of conveying in Trust for the Inhabitants of this Town a thousand Acres of Land called Barrens as an open free common in pursuance of a promise made by his father William Allen Esqr Now we do hereby certify and make known that we the present Freeholders of the said Town do refuse to accept of such conveyance from him and do discharge him and his said father William Allen Esquire from any promise made by either of them to us to that purpose and we do hereby release to the said William Allen and James Allen any right or claim that we have or may have to the said common or any demand from them on that account. Witness our hands and seals this first day of May 1769 Henry Kookin, Martin Deer, George Shreiber, Peter Miller, Lawrence Hauck, Martin Frolich, Barthol Huber, Simon Brenner, Margart Brang, Peter Bischoff, George Shup, Abraham Alberl, Leonard Abel, Johann Miller, Tobias Dibber, Frederick Sheckler, Matthias Wagner, Henry Hagenbach, Philip Kugler, David Deshler, Jacob Mohr, and Daniel Nunemacher. Acknowledgment taken before Henry Kookin one of the Justices of the Peace of Northampton County May 1st 1769."<sup>1</sup>

**After the Revolution.**"—In 1781 the total amount of tax on the inhabitants of Allentown was £73 19s. 9d., of which David Deshler paid seven pounds, Barthol Huber three pounds, Thomas Mewhorter two pounds, and all of the others one pound each, or less. The town was then embraced in Salisbury township. In 1782 there were fifty-nine houses here, the ownership of which is indicated in the following assessment list:

Houses.	Houses.
Abraham Albert, potter..... 1	Martin Frolich..... 1
John Bishop, taylor..... 1	Nicholas Fox, inn-keeper..... 1
George Brenier, shoemaker..... 1	George Gangwere..... 1
Jacob Buchman, laborer..... 1	William Gall..... 1
George Blank, tailor..... 1	George Groll..... 1
James Preston, mason..... 1	Jacob Gows, laborer..... 1
Gotthied Bolzins, doctor..... 1	Andrew Gangwere, tailor..... 1
Christian Benper, shoemaker..... 1	Frederick Gabel, carpenter..... 1
John Byler, laborer..... 1	Henry Gross, inn-keeper..... 1
David Deshler, grist- and saw-mill and 75 acres of land..... 1	Matthew Gangwere, wheelwright..... 1
Charles Deshler, shop-keeper..... 1	Barthol Huber, tanner..... 1
Michael Erhard, shoemaker..... 1	John Horn, hatter..... 1

Houses.	Houses.
Peter Hertz, laborer..... 1	Peter Rhoads, shop-keeper..... 1
Lawrence Hauck, laborer..... 2	George Reeser, laborer..... 1
Peter Horbach, laborer..... 1	Andrew Reel, inn-keeper..... 1
Henry Hagenbach, inn-keeper..... 1	Matthew Ringel, smith..... 1
Peter Hauck, shoemaker..... 1	Abraham Ricker, hatter..... 1
Abraham Henry, skin-dresser..... 1	Christian Shick, laborer..... 1
Jacob Huber, shoemaker..... 1	George Shreiber (and 25 acres of land)..... 1
Barthol Hettle, inn-keeper..... 1	Henry Shade..... 2
Widow Krumbach, inn-keeper..... 1	Michael Shrader..... 1
Philip Klotz, shoemaker..... 1	Richard Steer, skin-dresser..... 1
Conrad Krumbach (and 50 acres of land)..... 1	John Spade, laborer..... 1
Michael Kuntz, joiner..... 1	Joseph Smith, shoemaker..... 1
John Keiper, tobacconist..... 1	George Weiss, inn-keeper..... 1
Andrew Young, shoemaker..... 1	Jacob Weiss, tailor..... 1
Jacob Yeoh..... 1	Joseph Wartiuton, tailor..... 1
John Moll, tailor..... 1	Conrad Worman, 200 acres of land..... 1
John Miller, joiner..... 1	Frederick Winsch, laborer..... 1
Peter Miller, tailor..... 1	Caspar Weaver, ferry and 80 acres of land..... 1
John Murphy, watch-maker..... 1	Conrad Zettle (200 acres of land and 1 grist-mill)..... 1
Thomas Mewhorter, tanner..... 1	Yost Dornblueser, laborer..... 1
Henry Nunemacher, weaver (and 23 acres of land)..... 1	Elizabeth Allen..... 1
Jacob Newhard, joiner..... 1	Isaac Greenleaf (200 acres of land)..... 1
Leonard Nagel, laborer..... 2	Adam Turney (90 acres of land)..... 1
Nicholas Ott, mason..... 1	
Philip Riller, laborer..... 1	

#### Single Men.

John Widder.	Dawall Young.
Henry Heisser.	John Moor.
Jacob Fink.	Caspar Smith.
George Ad. Blank.	Rudolph Smith.
John Reesomer.	Samuel Greter.
John Gabel.	Jacob Kums.
Bernhard Kline.	John Smith.

Nearly every family seems to have owned a cow, the enumeration showing one hundred and two, while of horses there were but eight owned in the town.

This list contains the names of some settlers of whom we have not heretofore made any mention. Nicholas Ott, mason, in 1783 bought lot No. 147, on the east side of Margaret (now Fifth) Street, and in 1795 sold it to John Horn, hatter, who was also here in 1782.

Leonard Nagel, mentioned in the list as the owner of two houses, has descendants now residing in Allentown. His sons were George, Leonard, and John. His daughter, Rebecca, married James Ginkinger. Christiana married Caspar Newhard. She was born in 1790, and died in 1871. Her children were Joseph F. Newhard, the well-known ex-sheriff of Lehigh County, and popular merchant and landlord of Allentown, William H., Charles, James J., and Solomon P. Newhard, the two last now residing respectively in Lebanon and Philadelphia.

Conrad Worman, who is mentioned as the owner of two hundred acres of land, came here from Montgomery County shortly prior to 1782, and bought the property including Crystal Springs, from which the city obtains its water-supply. He built a house near the spring, which was in later years occupied by his son Abraham. This son has descendants still in Allentown,—Abraham and Mary (widow of Peter Huber). The other sons of Conrad Worman were Jacob, Henry, Conrad, John, and Andreas. He also had two daughters. Henry Worman married Mary, a daughter of Henry Gross, who settled here prior to 1812. Their son, William, aged seventy-three, lives in Allentown. John is a resident of Emaus, and Abraham of Whitehall township.

<sup>1</sup> Recorded in Northampton Recorder's Office, Book C, vol. i. page 337.

<sup>2</sup> For an account of affairs in Allentown during the Revolution, see Chapter III., devoted to incidents of the war.







Barthol (Bartholomew) Huber, who appears in the list of 1782 as a house-owner and by occupation a tanner, was the grandfather of Peter Huber, for many years one of its most active business men. Huber came from Germany, and lived for a time in Macungie township. His son, Conrad, was born there, and came to Allentown at an early day, living here until his death, at the age of eighty-five. He was a saddler, as were also several of his sons. His wife was Margaret Bender. Their sons, Jacob and David, are deceased. Peter, whom we have already mentioned, married as his first wife Anna, a daughter of Abraham Worman, and his second wife, still living, was her sister, Mary. Mr. Huber was heavily engaged in the grain and liquor trade and in transportation prior to 1848, but was ruined by the great fire of that year. He died in the early part of 1884. His sons are among the leading business men of the city. Conrad Huber also had five daughters,—Susan (Mrs. George Kauffman), Elizabeth (Mrs. Jonathan Schwartz), Christiana (wife of Dr. Charles Martin), Mary (wife of Levi Woodring), and Hannah.

Frederick Kemmerer, who was a soldier of the Revolution, came here soon after the war. He was one of the latest lingering survivors of the honored army, dying here in December, 1843, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was buried with military honors by the Harrison Guards and the Artillerists.

John Frederick Ruhe was a distinguished arrival of 1796. He was a native of Germany, but for twenty years was a resident of England, and was in the establishment of the king's apothecary. He came to America in 1789, the years intervening between that date and 1794 being spent in New York and Philadelphia. He was a physician and a druggist, and occupied a place of influence in the community. He was a somewhat conspicuous figure from the fact that he always wore "small-clothes,"—the old-fashioned knee-breeches and silk hose. He died here about 1836, at the age of ninety-seven, and his wife, Henrietta Elizabeth (Mackenroth), died at the age of eighty-seven. Their children were John F. Ruhe, George (who died in Philadelphia), Charles A. (who has sons and daughters now living in Allentown), Catharine Elizabeth (who died unmarried), and Joanna Louisa (wife of Henry Ebner). The oldest son, John F. Ruhe, was a captain in the war of 1812 ("Northampton Blues"), cashier of the Northampton Bank, burgess, alderman, associate judge, etc., and established the tobacco business. He died in 1862. His first wife was Catharine Keiper, and his second Elizabeth Kramer. He was the father of twenty-three children, of whom his first wife was the mother of twelve and his second of eleven. Those who attained maturity were, by his first wife, Augustus L., who may be called the Nestor of the Allentown press, having learned his trade in the *Friedensbote* office, then becoming a partner in the *Patriot*, and afterwards establishing the *Lehigh Register*; William and

John F., respectively in Philadelphia and Illinois; Matilda (Heckman) and Louisa (Weaver), both deceased; Henrietta (Ritter); and by his second wife, George, Edward, Henry, and Thomas, all in Allentown; Eliza, widow of Owen Saeger; Clarissa and Amelia, both deceased; Mary and another daughter, respectively Mrs. Seem and Mrs. Engleman, of Easton.

Of the Allentown of 1795 the "United States Gazetteer," compiled by Joseph Scott, has the following: . . . "A handsome and flourishing town of Northampton County, pleasantly situated on the point of land which is formed by the junction of Jordan Creek and the Little Lehigh. It is regularly laid out, and contains about ninety dwellings, a German Lutheran and a Calvinist Church, an academy, and three merchant mills."

Old residents in years gone by have given further details in describing the town as it appeared in 1795.<sup>1</sup> Water Street is said to have been the most thickly-populated street because of its close proximity to water, which in other parts of town (unless hauled from the stream) could only be reached by exceedingly deep wells. One of the first houses erected in the town was that which stood on this street near the bridge, torn down in 1877 by Paul Balliet. John Wagner, John Eckert, and other old citizens were born in that house. Market Square was then a waste, and only a few houses stood around it. "The Rainbow" Tavern was where the Allen House now is, and the spot now occupied by the Eagle Hotel was covered with a pool of water. At the corner of Allen and Andrew (now Seventh and Linden) Streets was a tavern kept by John Fox, much patronized on training-days by the militia, whose favorite place for manœuvring was Allen Street. It appears that "the Cross Keys" was kept at this time by Capt. Abraham Rinker and Solomon Gutekunst. Where Springer's store now is a Mrs. Hertz, who was reputed to be a witch, kept a bakery. Daniel Snyder had a store where the Allentown National Bank now stands, and on South Seventh Street, a few doors below, was the shop of Allentown's first printer, one Bruckman, who occasionally issued a small sheet containing news and miscellaneous matter, which must be regarded as the first attempt at newspaper publishing. At Walnut and Seventh Streets John Miller, commonly known as "Hand Cheese" Miller, kept a noted tavern, "the Hornet's Nest." The first fire in Allentown of which record or tradition has anything to say occurred at about the period of which we have been writing, and consumed the house of Peter Herz, on what is now North Eighth Street. Herz took it quite philosophically, and fiddled as Nero did when Rome was burning, remarking to the bystanders, "Wann das nicht gnt für die wanzen ist, so weiss ich nicht was besser ist," which, freely interpreted, is, "If this is not good

<sup>1</sup> The particulars which immediately follow are chiefly gleaned from articles in the *Friedensbote*.



to destroy bugs, I am sure I don't know what is better." In 1800, Rees' "Encyclopædia" stated that the number of houses in Allentown was about ninety, showing, if the statistician was exact, that it had not grown appreciably since 1795. In 1810 the population had reached seven hundred and five, and was ninety-five greater than that of Bethlehem. In 1811 the town was incorporated, and in 1812 it became the seat of justice of Lehigh County. The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants in the latter year, those absent in the war excepted:

Eve Allen.  
Christian Arnheiser.  
Abraham Beidelman.  
Jacob Blumer.  
Jacob Bishop.  
John Boyd.  
William Boas.  
Charles Deshler.  
Henry Denhard.  
John Diefenderfer.  
Jacob Derham.  
Daniel Deglay.  
John Eckert.  
William Eckert.  
Henry Eckert.  
George Ebert.  
Solomon Fatzinger.  
George Fox.  
John Fetter.  
James Greenleaf.  
John Gudekunst.  
Solomon Gudekunst.  
Jacob Gangwere.  
Solomon Gangwere.  
George Graff.  
Felix Griesemer.  
Henry Gross.  
Peter Hauck.  
Abraham Henry.  
Jacob Hagenbach.  
Peter Hartz.  
Conrad Huber.  
Widow Horn.  
John Horn.  
Abraham Horn.  
John Hains.  
Jonas Hartzell.  
James Jamison.  
Andrew Gangwere.  
Widow Kauffman.  
George Kauffman.  
John Keiper.  
Peter Keiper.  
Christian Ginkinger.  
John Keiper.  
Philip Klotz.  
George Klotz.  
John Knecht.  
Gottlieb Keiser.  
William Henry Livingston.  
George Laufer.  
Peter Lehr.  
John Lehr.  
Philip Lehr.  
Henry Lehr.  
John Miller (Junk).  
John Miller (turner).  
Jacob Miller.

John Mohr.  
John Moll.  
Elizabeth Newhard.  
Jacob Martin.  
Charles Martin.  
Christian Meyer.  
Leonard Nagle.  
Peter Nagle.  
Peter Newhard.  
James Nonnemacher.  
Jacob Newhard.  
Abraham Newhard.  
John Nonnemacher.  
George Nonnemacher.  
Jacob Nonnemacher.  
Henry Nonnemacher.  
Andreas Neidlinger.  
James Preston.  
Peter Rhoads.  
Peter Rhoads.  
George Rhoads.  
Abraham Rinker.  
Abraham Rex.  
John Rinker.  
Frederick Ruhe.  
Adam Rape.  
John Raser.  
Frederick Ritter.  
Jacob Straus.  
Peter Schneider.  
James Seagraves.  
Widow Stuber.  
John Seip.  
George Smith.  
Michael Smith.  
Peter Seip.  
Adam Seip.  
Jacob Sittler.  
Jacob Stine.  
George Schaffer.  
Jacob Steckel.  
George Savitz.  
Tilghman Williams.  
Conrad Worman.  
Jacob Worman.  
Henry Worman.  
Leonard Weiss.  
John Wagner.  
Margaret Weil.  
James Wilson.  
Abraham Worman.  
Martin Weiser.  
Henry Weaver.  
Jonas Weaver.  
Andrew Young.  
Widow Young.  
Adam Wetzell.

#### Single Freemen.

David Wagner.  
Daniel Mertz.  
William Dobbins.

Conrad Worman.  
Christian Seip.  
John Miller.

Jacob Huber.  
William Miller.  
Leonard Nagle.  
John Nagle.  
Jacob Hauck.  
Isaac Gangwere.  
John Wilson.  
Jacob Newhard.  
Abraham Rinker.

Isaac Preston.  
John Mohr.  
Peter Mensch.  
John Keiper.  
Henry Keiper.  
Adam Lehr.  
Godfrey Eltwine.  
Casper Keiter.  
George Henry.

Peter Good came from Whitehall township to Allentown in 1810, but his name does not appear in the foregoing list, as he was absent at the time on military duty in the war of 1812, having gone with Ruch's cavalry to Marens Hook. He lived here until his death, in 1832. He had been a farmer while living in the country, but in Allentown followed tailoring. He first lived at the corner of Walnut and Eighth Streets, and afterward bought and moved to a stone building on Seventh Street south of the Square, where A. G. Reninger now lives. His wife was Catharine Keiper. Their children were Catharine (Hutchinson), now in Allentown; Peter and Eliza, both deceased; Lucy and Matilda, both residents of the city; Tilghman, now chief of police, formerly a popular teacher, county superintendent, landlord, and postmaster; William H., Clarissa (Massey), and Margaret (Greisbaum), the last three deceased.

John Wagner was also in the war of 1812 (Capt. Ruhe's company). He was born here in 1791, and died here in 1881. A son of John Wagner now lives in the city.

Of many of those in the list of 1812 not hitherto spoken of we can give a few details. The Jacob Blumer whose name is given was the father of William H., Victor, and Alexander Blumer; the first named a prominent but unfortunate business man of Allentown, now in Nebraska. Jacob Blumer was a man who possessed a great deal of mechanical ingenuity; was a highly-respected citizen, and held several offices. The family is still represented here.

William Boas was another prominent man of the time, whose family name is still in existence in the city. He came here from Reading and married a daughter of Charles Deshler. He was register and recorder, and held other offices of honor.

Charles Deshler was a large property-owner, a very genial gentleman, and was much respected. He lived on Market Square, and was for many years a justice of the peace.

The Eckerts were one of the most popular and influential families of their time. Andrew moved to Pottstown. John Eckert was for many years cashier of the Northampton Bank, and was its president when he died, in November, 1840. He married Elizabeth Worman, and his home was on Seventh Street, between Hamilton and Linden. He had a large family, of whom John, James, Henry, Owen, Eben, and Catharine are deceased. Charles Eckert, still a resident of Allentown, was in the firm of Pretz, Saeger & Co. for thirty years. Two daughters also reside in



the city,—Elizabeth (Schwartz) and Rebecca (Maddern).

The Gangweres were active citizens of high standing, who left no descendants here. The two brothers, Jacob and Solomon, were in business for many years, the latter engaged in the lumber trade and in hotel-keeping. In the latter occupation Abraham, a son of Jacob, was also long engaged.

Another man who occupied a prominent station during the first part of the century was George Graff, who lived where Anawalt's store now is. He was an apprentice-boy with Nicholas Marks in Whitehall at the time of the Indian massacre in 1763, and narrowly escaped the fate which many then met. He became a captain in the Revolutionary army, and after the war was a collector of the excise. Resigning that office, he became sheriff of Northampton County in 1786, and held the office until 1789. For three years he was a member of the Legislature, then holding its sessions at Philadelphia, from Dec. 3, 1793, to December, 1796. He lived here many years, and died here in 1835. Like the Gangweres, he left no descendants here to perpetuate the name.

John Hains was a merchant tailor, and had a store at the southwest corner of Seventh Street and the Square. His oldest son, Reuben, moved to Philadelphia.

Christian Ginkinger carried the mail once each week on horseback between Allentown and Heidelberg. He died here early in the century, leaving three sons, William, Thomas, and James. A grandson, Thomas O., is now a resident of the city.

George Savitz was here some years prior to 1812, and kept tavern where the Allen House now is. He was postmaster from 1802 to 1807. He died here about 1825. One of his daughters married Dr. Jacob Martin.

The Lehrs were here at least as early as 1795. John Lehr was living about that time in a log house which stood near where the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad depot now is. He had sixteen children. There are many of the family now in the city, of whom Daniel Lehr is the oldest.

James Seagreaves, mentioned in the list, was the father of Charles Seagreaves, who was one of Allentown's foremost citizens, a man of character and large property. The name is still represented in the city.

John Mohr was a carpenter, and a man of excellent repute. His son, John, died here in recent years. There are grandchildren of the original settler in Allentown, but most of those bearing the name are of other families, which have been represented here for fewer years.

The Eberhards came here in 1810, but for some reason are not mentioned in the list of 1812. Henry Eberhard was a son of Philip Eberhard, of Upper Milford. He died in Allentown in 1822. His oldest son, Michael D., who is still living, was born in 1796, and was, therefore, fourteen years old when he came

here with his father. He followed school-teaching in his younger years, and was for a very long period organist of Zion's Reformed Church. His sister, Catharine, married Dr. Charles F. Diekensheid.

Godfrey and Christian Pretz, sons of Philip Pretz, of Heidelberg township, came here in 1815, as did also, later, their sister, Margaret, who became the wife of Joseph Saeger. Godfrey Pretz died here in 1831, and Christian died here in 1884, after a restful retirement following a long and exceedingly active business career. He was away much of the time from 1815 to 1822, but in the latter year began his mercantile life, which continued until 1859. He was engaged in various manufacturing projects, and assisted in almost every movement for public good.

Jacob and Daniel Saeger, sons of John Nicholas Saeger, of North Whitehall, came here in 1815, and built the mill which is spoken of at length under the head of manufactures. Daniel afterward moved to Crawford County and founded Saegertown. Jacob died here about 1860. He was the father of Charles, now deceased; William, the venerable ex-president of the Allentown National Bank; Abigail (the wife of Christian Pretz), now deceased; Mary (Kern), also deceased; and two other daughters, Mrs. Henry Weinshimer and Mrs. George Kern. Nicholas, a brother of Jacob and Daniel, also became a resident of Allentown, though a few years later than they. His children were Daniel, Joseph (of Pretz, Saeger & Co.), John, and Mary Magdalene, who became the wife of Joseph K. Saeger.

The Martin family was represented in Allentown by the brothers Jacob and Charles, both physicians, at an early date. Their sons and grandsons have nearly all followed the practice of medicine in the town, the county, or in neighboring places, and the individual members of the family are spoken of at length in the chapter devoted to their profession. Two members of this family have been elected to the office of mayor, as reference to the list of borough and city officers in the next chapter will show.

The year 1817 is notable as being that of the arrival of two noted members of the bar, Henry King and Charles Davis, of whom sketches are elsewhere given. The latter was influential in building up the Presbyterian Church.

Nathan Metzgar came here from North Whitehall in 1826, and a number of years later became a merchant, which business he followed until within a few years of his death, in 1877. He was the father of Thomas B. Metzgar, Esq.

R. E. Wright came here in 1828 from Carlisle, and has ever since been a force in the community. He has occupied one of the foremost positions at the bar for half a century, is noted as a writer of works on law, and has helped to advance almost every measure that has been undertaken for the moral or material good of the community, while in very many of them he has been a leading spirit.



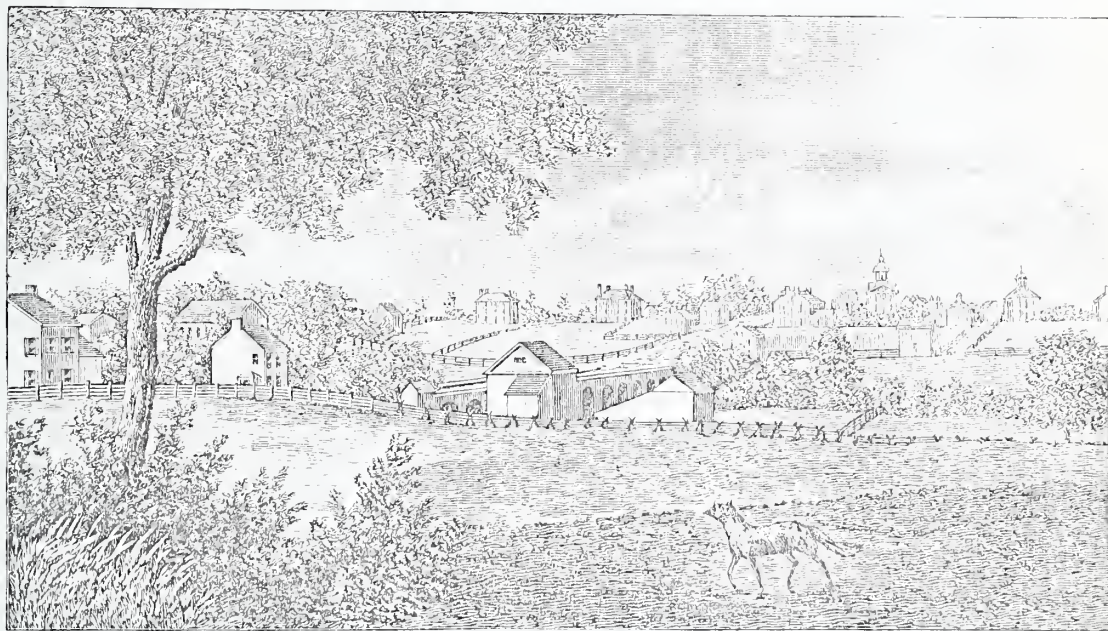


Samuel A. Bridges came from Connecticut in 1830, and soon took a prominent place among the people. Besides his activity in the profession of the law, he has represented the district several terms in Congress, and was instrumental in building up Allentown's iron manufacture.

Jesse M. Line, who became prominently identified with the business of the town, moved here from Salisbury in 1834. He married Mary Louisa, daughter of Godfrey Pretz.

of Peter and Mary Barbara (Becker) Haines, and the grandson of William George Haines, who settled in what is now Upper Macungie township in 1751. Mr. Haines was elected sheriff in 1859. He is the father of J. Frank Haines, editor of the *Democrat*, and of Allen W. Haines.

Coming down to 1845, we find the active and influential men of the town, not heretofore mentioned, to be John Albright, Samuel Berger, Charles S. Bush, Stephen Barber, Bartholomew Balliet, Rev. S. K.



ALLENTOWN IN 1840.

Eli J. Saeger, son of Joseph K. Saeger, of North Whitehall, came to Allentown in 1834. His father, son of Nicholas Saeger, of North Whitehall, also removed here in 1837, and shortly afterwards established what is now the Barber Foundry and Machine-Shops, setting up in the works the first engine used in Lehigh County, a small beam-engine made by Rush & Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia. Joseph K. Saeger was married to Mary Magdalene Saeger. He died here in 1855. His children were Salinda (Sieger), now resident in North Whitehall; Abigail, wife of Daniel Keck, a resident of Illinois; Eli J.; Catharine (Sigman), deceased; Mary (Mohr), of Macungie; Hiram, deceased; Leah Anna, wife of Rev. S. A. Tobias; and Louisa.

Concerning Eli J. Saeger we will say that on first coming here he clerked for Pretz, Saeger & Co.; that he afterward worked at his father's foundry, helping to set up the engine we have mentioned; went into the mercantile business in 1840 in partnership with John P. Boas, and in 1857 became president of the Catasauqua Bank, which position he has ever since held.

Charles Haines came here in 1838. He is the son

of Brobst, John Q. Cole, Jacob Culver, Charles Craig, Nathan Dresher, Jacob Dillinger (associate judge, and for many years president of the Allentown National Bank), Jacob Erdman, Amos Ettinger, Henry Ebner, William Fry (State senator), John G. Goundie, the Ginkingers, Henry Gabriel, John S. Gibbons, Esq. (a prominent member of the Legislature), Jesse and Ephraim Grim, Charles L. Hutter (an editor of wonderful influence, politically and otherwise), Jacob Hart, Peter Hoffman (at one time sheriff), John W. Hornbeck (who was for several years in Congress), Jacob Heckman, Phaon Jarrett (who was a graduate of West Point, a noted civil engineer, and prominently identified with a number of railroad companies), John J. Krause, Edward Kern, Paul Knauss, Solomon Keck, Henry Lawyer (for many years a member of Congress), James Lackey, Benjamin Ludwig, E. D. Leisenring (an able editor), the Moyer family, Daniel Mertz, R. S. McClenachan (of the academy), John Miller (one of the first circus managers in the country), the Newhards,—Joseph F., Charles, and William,—Dr. John Romig, Samuel Runk, Esq., John Royer (editor of the *Bulletin*), Nathan Selfridge (of Selfridge & Wilson), Lewis Smith,



John D. Stiles, Esq. (since a member of Congress for several terms), Jonathan Reichard (merchant, still in business), A. G. Reninger (yet engaged in mercantile life), Jesse Samuels, James Wilson (a member of the Legislature, and father of Thomas B., of Selfridge & Wilson), Henry Weaver (for many years postmaster), Henry Weinshimer (now of Newhard & Weinshimer), Joseph Weiss (a jeweler, and the leader of all the musical societies of his time), Joseph and William Young (who have been identified many years with the business of the town), Rev. Joshua Yeager, and Rev. Daniel Zeller. Some of these men are still in active life here, some have moved away, and many have died. The sons of quite a number occupy prominent positions in the city to-day.

A little later than the period of which we have written Tilghman H. Good—who became colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the war for the Union—located in town, and a number of years later came Charles W. Cooper, one of the foremost promoters of education, William H. Ainey, Esaias Rehrig, and others.

In this connection we speak of a number of other citizens whose enterprise and usefulness entitle them to the highest praise and warmest gratitude of the people. These are the extensive house-builders—the city builders they might be called—Thomas Mohr, Thomas Steelkel, Mayberry Weidner, and William F. Yeager. These four men have together erected between three hundred and fifty and four hundred houses,—a sufficient number, were they grouped together, to form a town and afford houses to a population of eighteen hundred to two thousand people. Mr. Mohr alone has built upwards of one hundred and fifty houses, selling them as fast as they were completed and buyers presented themselves. Mr. Steelkel has erected more than fifty houses, as has also Mr. Yeager, while Mr. Weidner has completed almost a hundred, and is still carrying on the work, which greatly redounds to the advantage of the city and to people seeking the ownership of houses.

**Crossing the Lehigh and the Jordan.**—Soon after the laying out of the public road between Easton and Reading, in 1754, a ferry was established at this place. Abraham Rinker until 1776 was the ferryman, but he raised a company in that year and went to the war. He was succeeded by Caspar Weaver, who retained the place until 1795, when John Kleitor took charge of the ferry and remained until the building of the bridge, in 1812.

An effort had been made in 1797 to erect a bridge, for which purpose an act of incorporation was passed on March 31st of that year; but the enterprise failed for want of funds. It is doubtful if the bridge would have been built in 1812 if it had not been for the exertions of James Jameson, an enterprising citizen of Allentown. The old charter having expired, a new one was granted on the 2d of March, 1812. A chain bridge was then erected at a cost of fifteen thousand

dollars, which stood until April 13, 1828, when it was set on fire and burned down. Another bridge was erected, which was carried away by the flood of 1841.

After the destruction of the second bridge a project was set on foot to organize a ferry company. A meeting was held at the house of Caspar Kleckner for this purpose on Jan. 28, 1841, at which Mr. Kleckner, Israel Trexler, John Gross, Charles Kramer, and Joseph C. Morgan were elected directors, and William Saeger treasurer. Nothing further appears to have been done in the way of organization, but a ferry was established by some individual and carried on until December, 1814, when the new bridge was so far completed as to be passable.

This bridge was carried away by the flood of June, 1862. A temporary structure was then erected some distance below the site of the present bridge. This, although very roughly made, did service from 1862 until 1867, when the present bridge was completed. On Feb. 23, 1866, the county commissioners with their engineer, Dr. Jesse Samuels, awarded a contract for building an iron truss bridge to William Lothrop, of Trenton, N. J., and for building abutments and piers to Solomon Butz. On the same day the commissioners decided to make application to the Legislature for permission to make a loan of one hundred thousand dollars instead of eighty thousand dollars, as had been contemplated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of construction. The bridge was duly completed by the contractors, who made announcement of the same to the commissioners on Feb. 12, 1867, when their work was accepted.

A project to bridge the Jordan at Hamilton Street was agitated as early as 1787, and in that or the following year the Court of Quarter Sessions was petitioned to authorize the measure. A strong remonstrance reached the court at its March session in 1788, signed by David Deshler, Adam Deshler, George Plank, John Knauss, and about fifty others, praying that the petition be not allowed. Among the objections was the steepness of the western bank of the creek, which would prevent the establishment of a ferry there at any time when the bridge might be out of repair; and the consideration that the opening of a road to the bridge would seriously damage the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Allen "without conferring any benefit whatever upon any other persons." There was already a road from Salisbury township to Allentown coming in at Union Street, and there a rude bridge was not long afterward built.

The present stone bridge over the Jordan at Hamilton Street was completed in 1837, and was considered at that time one of the finest works of the kind in Pennsylvania. The commissioners under whom it was built were Solomon Grisemere, Martin Ritter, and John Sherer, and the contractor, Daniel Kleckner. While the expense was chiefly borne by the county, individual liberality assisted the enterprise, for we find a record which shows that Christian Pretz, Solo-





mon Gangwere, and Selfridge & Wilson each contributed one hundred dollars, while various others subscribed sums from three dollars to thirty dollars, making an aggregate of six hundred and seventy dollars.

**A Disastrous Decade (1840-50)—Flood and Fire.**—A high flood in 1841, the failure of the Northampton Bank in 1843, and the great fire of 1848 made the decade from 1840 to 1850 one of very unusual disaster to Allentown. The overwhelming financial failure to which allusion is here made will be treated of in the history of banking operations, and we shall here present brief accounts of the perils to which the people were subjected by fire and flood.

The high water in the Lehigh, forming what is known as the "flood of '41," reached Allentown on January 8th, and began to subside on the 9th. The Jordan and the Little Lehigh contributed considerably to the volume of water and to the damage caused. The latter was about three feet higher than at the greatest freshet known prior to this time (the flood of 1839), and the Jordan ran upon the lower or eastern end of the stone bridge which spans its usually sluggish stream at Hamilton Street. The *Lehigh Bulletin* of Jan. 23, 1841, contained the following account of this flood, which, though brief, is as long as any that was published by its contemporaries:

"The freshet in the Big Lehigh was tremendous. The water was about twenty feet above low-water mark below the dam, and was about three feet above the highest point on the Big Island. Such a flood is not recollected by our oldest inhabitants. Our excellent bridge over the Big Lehigh and toll-house are gone. Three frame houses of Mr. D. Kleckner, between his tavern and the bridge, are gone. The gate-keeper's family got away, but saved nothing out of the house. The other families saved more or less, but sustained heavy losses. The store-houses have been considerably injured at the basin, and several of our merchants, in not having their goods removed, have met with heavy losses. A large quantity of lumber and a number of boats and scows were lost. The navigation dam has but little, if any, injury done to it. The canal has sustained some injury."

While the actual damage caused by this flood was not so great as that by the flood of 1862, it was, in proportion to the total valuation of Allentown property, much heavier.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The flood of 1862 was also disastrous to property at Allentown, but in proportion to the total wealth of the town probably did not do as much damage as that of 1841. This flood reached its greatest height here about midnight of June 11th. Its impetuosity and the great height it attained were due not entirely to the heavy rains, but also to the breaking away successively of the immense dams in the upper part of the river. The *Republican* says, "The flood rose eighteen inches higher at Allentown than that of 1841. The Allentown bridge was borne away at midnight (of the 4th), causing a loss estimated at fifty thousand dollars, and all of the other bridges between Mauch Chunk and Easton were destroyed, except the railroad bridges at this place and Freemansburg. The furnaces and rolling-mills here were much damaged, and lumber-owners suffered much loss, as did also the inhabitants of the lower part of the town in general. The highly cultivated island was laid entirely waste. Several dwellings in the lower part of town were rendered tenantless, and one or two were carried entirely away. Seven persons lost their lives. Of these, three were of the family of Herman Lamb (his wife and two children) and one was a son of the lock-tender. The wife and child of Anthony Byer, a canal-boat owner, were also among the lost. There were a number of heroic rescues. The loss of or damage to property was probably not less than two hundred thousand dollars."

The great fire occurred Thursday, June 1, 1848, and a full account of it appeared in the *Republican* of Tuesday, June 6th, of which the following is a translation:

#### "TERRIBLE FIRE.

"35 DWELLINGS AND ABOUT 42 BARNs AND STABLES A PREY TO THE FLAMES. LOSS ABOUT \$200,000.

"At 4 o'clock last Thursday a fire broke out in our town, which, owing to the high wind then prevailing, spread so quickly that in the course of an hour and a half nearly half the town was laid in ashes. The fire originated in the stable of John Eckert, either through incendiaries or the carelessness of children, and spread from one stable to another so rapidly and did its work of destruction so thoroughly, that all the buildings on Hamilton Street, running westwardly from Market Square to Hagenbuch's hotel, excepting Landenslager & Ettinger's hardware-store, were destroyed. The firemen exerted themselves to subdue the flames, but their efforts proved vain, and it seemed as if the whole town would be burned down.

"The loss in property is large, so large that Allentown will hardly recover from the stroke in a decade. The main business portion of the town lies in ashes. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that this block was the most beautiful in town, including a number of three-story brick buildings, among them the new Odd-Fellows' Hall. The loss falls so much more heavily by reason of the failure of property-owners to have their dwellings insured.

"Below follows a list of the sufferers, who for the main part have lost their all through this calamity. This list will be found in the main correct, since we sent a man to the spot to obtain a complete list of all who have been ruined by the destroying element.

#### "North Ward.

"The large three-story brick hotel on the northwest corner of Market Square, the property of Jesse Grim, and tenanted in part for hotel purposes by James Trexler, and in part by Messrs. Grim & Reninger and Selfridge & Wilson for store purposes, besides a frame store-house and five stables. The loss of Mr. Grim is put at \$3000; insurance, \$5000. The store of Grim & Reninger was insured for \$6000; loss, \$10,000. Selfridge & Wilson suffer a total loss. The books and some of the goods in these two stores were saved. Mr. Trexler, the landlord, lost nearly everything, and saved only a little of his furniture. His loss is \$1200.

"The two-story brick store-house of Yeager & Weidner. A part of the stock saved. Loss, \$7000; insurance on building, \$1000.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house and jewelry-store of Joseph Weiss. Loss, \$3450; insurance, \$1533.

"The two-story brick stove and tinware shop of Thomas Ginkinger. Whole loss, \$1800.

"The double two-story dwelling-house and stable of Daniel Keiper. The house was occupied by Keiper and Ephraim Gangwere. A part of the household furniture was saved. Loss, \$1300, secured to the extent of \$2000.

"The two-story frame dwelling-house of Abraham Newhard, and his carpenter-shop and barn. This house was occupied by Silas and Abraham Newhard. Only a little of the furniture was saved.

"The three-story brick dwelling of Abraham Newhard, occupied by Thomas Newhard and Stetler & George. Entire loss, \$1150; no insurance.

"The three-story brick dwelling-house and drug-store of Dr. Danowsky, besides a laboratory and stables; very little saved. Loss, \$1500; secured, \$1500.

"The three-story brick dwelling-house and store-stand of Elias Mertz (or Mertz & Weaver), and stables. A part of the store-goods saved; loss, \$8000; insurance, \$5000.

"Two three-story brick dwellings and outhouses of Mr. Klein, one tenanted by Messrs. Huber & Wagner as merchants, the other by Messrs. Keiper & Gross, publishers of the *Lehigh Patriot* and *Lehigh Reporter*, and booksellers. A portion of Messrs. Huber & Wagner's stock and the business books of Keiper & Gross were saved. The store of the former firm was insured for \$9000; loss, \$10,000. The two buildings were insured for \$1000, and valued at \$6000; the loss to the printing-house was \$1500.

"The three-story brick dwelling-house and hardware-store of Edmund R. Newhard. A part of the wares were saved. Loss, \$9500; insurance, \$1200.

"The two-story store and dwelling-house and stable of Mr. Peter Newhard. A part of the furniture was saved. Loss, \$3500; insurance,





\$2000. In this building was the post-office, the greater part of the contents of which were saved.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house and shoe-store of Mr. George Lucas. In the latter nearly everything was saved. The building was insured for \$1000. Loss, \$1900.

"The two-story brick dwelling, store-house, and stable of Mr. Peter Imber. Nothing was saved except the books, some papers, and money. A large sum of money, as well as a large quantity of grain, is said to have been destroyed. Loss, \$8145; no insurance.

"The following also suffered losses, estimated as follows:

M. Schwarz, barn and contents.....	\$500
Ephraim Gangwere, household furniture.....	600
Charles Eckert, stable (insurance, \$200).....	500
John Eckert, stable.....	226
Widow Schaffer, stable.....	500
Charles Seager, stable.....	150
Reformed Church.....	200
Silas Newhard, household goods.....	500
Edwin Keiper, household goods.....	100
Michael Uhler, dry goods.....	2500
Hannah Dunkap, household goods.....	45
The market-house.....	500

"South Ward.

"The two-story stone dwelling-house and an adjacent frame building on the southwest corner of Market Square was the property of Mr. Joshua Haise. Loss, \$3864; insurance, \$2000.

"The new Odd-Fellows' Hall, with the store-stock of Messrs. Weiss & Co., the saddler-shop of Charles Keck, and the restaurant of Henry Nagel. No insurance. Loss to the Odd-Fellows, \$6528.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house, two stables, and the frame-work of a barn of Dr. C. H. Martin, and all his household goods. Nothing was saved. Loss, \$5206; no insurance.

"The two two-story brick dwelling-houses, stable, and shop of John Q. Cole, one of the houses occupied by the family of Mr. Brown, the toy manufacturer. Mr. Cole had a great deal of willow-ware on hand, and he and Mr. Brown suffer especially. Estimated loss of Mr. Cole, \$3280; insurance, \$1500. Mr. Brown's loss is \$550, with no insurance.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house and stable of Mr. Joseph F. Newhard. Estimated loss, \$1700; insurance, \$1000.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house, tobacco-factory, stable, machine-shop, etc., of John F. Ruhe, as well as a large quantity of tobacco. Estimated loss, \$4755; insurance, \$1600.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house and stable of Michael Uhler. Loss, \$1100, with no insurance.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house and stable of Charles Scholl, besides tailoring materials and household furniture. Estimated loss, \$1400; no insurance.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house of Catharine Graff and household furniture. A total loss, \$750.

"The butcher-shop and barn of Mr. Martin Schwenk. Loss, \$600.

"The turning-shop of Reuben Kauffman, with finished work. Estimated loss, \$220.

"The new two-story brick dwelling-house of William Scholl, on Allen Street, opposite Mr. Rees' hotel. Loss, \$500.

"The two-story dwelling-house of Mr. George Good, on Allen Street, with all its contents. Loss, \$850.

"The frame dwelling-house of Albright & Woodring, on Allen Street with contents. Loss, \$500.

"The following persons besides the foregoing have lost property as indicated:

H. C. Longnecker.....	\$300
George F. Ruhe, house furniture.....	100
Henry Ruhe, cash.....	50
Reuben Reiss, furniture.....	250
Reuben Strauss, ".....	150
Nathan Landenslager, sundries.....	150
Charles Beidler, smithy.....	60
Henry Elmer, stable.....	75
Andreas Wind, stable.....	280
The Allentown Hose House.....	150
James Seagraves, two stables.....	550
William Kern, stable.....	250
Dr. Tighman H. Martin, barn.....	975
Ephraim Grim, stable.....	420
M. U. R. Hunter, ".....	150
George Keiper, ".....	300
Richard Levers.....	55
John Neiligh, furniture.....	200
Sarah Hittel, ".....	100
John Wolf, ".....	20
Charles Keck, tailoring goods.....	300
Weiss & Lochman, fancy goods.....	1600
Henry F. Nagle, tools.....	350
Patrick McGlowin, scaffolding, etc.....	100
C. L. Lochman, tools.....	50

"The above losses were estimated by a committee appointed at a citizens' meeting. It can be seen that the above valuations are low, and if the full value of the lost property were given it would sum up the loss to at least \$250,000. As it is now made, the loss does not appear higher than \$145,000, of which \$42,000 is covered by insurance."

A meeting of citizens was held the morning after the fire to take measures for the relief of the sufferers. Hon. Henry King was president, and J. D. Lawall and J. M. Line, secretaries. Committees were appointed to ascertain the losses, to prepare an address to the country, to sueor those in need of immediate assistance, and to demolish the tottering walls left by the fire. Thanks were expressed by resolution to all who assisted in preventing the spread of the flames, especially the Bethlehem firemen. On June 3d a second meeting was held, at which a financial committee and collectors were appointed to secure donations. The country responded liberally in answer to the cry of distress that went up from smitten Allentown, and the report of the financial committee, made Feb. 1, 1849, showed that they had received and disbursed \$13,497.49. Money was sent from various points in Lehigh County, from Philadelphia and New York, from Montgomery, Lancaster, Lebanon, Northumberland, Northampton, Bucks, Chester, Carbon, Huntingdon, York, Crawford, Berks, and Bedford Counties, from Ohio, from New Orleans, and from Washington, D. C. (through Hon. S. A. Bridges).

The fire, great as was the loss it caused, was a blessing in disguise for Allentown. In some cases the lots in the burnt district sold for more a year or so after the fire than they would have brought before it with the buildings. The first notice that the *Republikaner* contains of rebuilding on the ruins of the fire was that of a house erected by Joseph Weiss, which is mentioned under date of Oct. 5, 1848. Others began at the same time or soon after, the town received acquisitions of a desirable nature in the arrival of men of means, and improvement went rapidly forward. The town had had in 1848 a population of 3700, and numbered 619 houses, and in 1854, six years after the fire, when a special census was taken to ascertain the amount of growth, it was found that the population was 5250, and the number of houses 970,—a gain of 1550 in population and of 351 in the number of houses. The establishment of the iron-works, a short time before the fire, had done something towards bringing about this result. The building of the railroad was begun in 1855, and materially advanced the interests of the town. The population increased to 8025 in 1860, more than doubling the 3703 of 1850, and then, through the activity caused by the opening of many new manufacturing industries and the flush times of the war, it increased to 14,448 in 1870. In 1880 it had a population of 18,063, and now (1884) claims 21,000.



## CHAPTER XVII.

## THE CITY OF ALLENTOWN—(Continued).

Municipal History—Civil List—Improvements—The Water and Fire Departments.

**Municipal History.**—The corporate history of Allentown dates from March 18, 1811, that being the time when the act incorporating the borough of Northampton (Allentown) was approved by Governor Simon Snyder, after it had passed the Legislature. There seems to have been a fondness for the name of Northampton, and the people while anticipating the erection of a new county (which came to pass the following year) evidently enjoyed the idea of preserving the name of the old one by applying it to the town which they foresaw must be the seat of justice of the new. The act of incorporation contained the following clause prescribing the boundaries:

... "The town of Northampton shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the 'Borough of Northampton,' and shall be comprised within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at a post on the northern bank of Little Lehigh Creek, thence extending by lands of John Wagner and Abraham Worman, and running along the line dividing the town and the outlots, north eighteen degrees west, to a stone, the northwestern corner of said town; thence along the line dividing the town and outlots, north, seventy-two degrees east, to a post on the western bank of Jordan Creek; thence down the said creek, the several courses thereof, to the junction of the said Lehigh and Jordan Creeks; thence up the said Lehigh Creek, the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning."

The first election was ordered to be held upon the first Monday in May, 1811, at the house of George Savitz, which was a small two-story stone tavern, which is now incorporated in the Allen House. The election was duly held May 6th, and resulted in the choice of Peter Rhoads as burgess, a Town Council, and other officers, which will be found in a list (containing also those of the succeeding years down to the present) appended to this sketch of Allentown's corporate history. We reserve for separate consideration the early action of the Council upon the matters of street improvement, fire protection, and the building of a market-house.

The corporate name of the borough was changed from Northampton to Allentown by authority of Section 20 of an act passed April 16, 1838. The Council was by this act increased to ten members.

The original boundaries were not extended until 1852. August 2d of that year a portion of the township of Northampton (a small township which then surrounded the town) was added to the borough. This tract was bounded on the east by the Lehigh River, south by the Little Lehigh, and west by Jordan Creek. This ground had been plotted under the name of Lehigh Port; dubbed St. Domingo from the fact that it was then the residence of quite a number of negro families, and was called familiarly "Mingo."

By an ordinance passed Sept. 14, 1852, Allentown was increased westerly by the admission of a small part of Northampton township.

By an act of the Assembly passed April 28, 1853, Allentown was divided into three wards, the territory between the Lehigh River and Jordan Creek being called Lehigh Ward, while the older part of the borough was divided into the South and North Wards, the former including all west of the Jordan and south of Hamilton Street, and the latter all west of the Jordan and north of Hamilton Street.

The Lehigh Ward was changed to the First Ward by an act passed March 8, 1859, and at the same time the South Ward was divided into the Second and Third by making Water and Seventh Streets the dividing line, and the North Ward was also divided by Seventh Street into the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

By an ordinance passed March 8, 1860, the First Ward was enlarged by admitting to the borough limits all the territory north of it, between the Lehigh River and Jordan Creek, up to the northern boundary of the lands of the Allentown Iron Company.

The next legislation affecting Allentown was important, for it changed the borough into a city. The act passed the Assembly March 12, 1867. It was constituted with six wards. The First was divided into First and Sixth, and Lehigh Island was then virtually annexed to the former.

By the act establishing city government the western limits were extended two squares west of Tenth Street, and an addition of thirty-three perches was made on the north, between the extended Ninth and Eleventh Streets. A further addition was made on the north of ten hundred and forty-six feet, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, by ordinance of June 10, 1868, and on June 10, 1870, the present limits were established, containing 3.14 square miles, or 2011.27 acres.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH AND CITY, 1811 TO 1833.

1811.—Burgess, Peter Rhoads; Town Council, George Graff, chairman, Jacob Martin, John Miller (tailor), John Keiper, Leonard Nagle; Town Clerk, George Rhoads; High Constable, John F. Ruhe; Road and Street Commissioners, John Mohr, Conrad Huber.

1812.—Burgess, Peter Rhoads; Town Council, Jacob Martin, chairman, John Mohr, John Miller, John House, John Eckert; High Constable, Frederick Eckert; Street Commissioners, Peter Houk, Peter Newhard.

(No record for 1813.)

1814.—Burgess, George Graff; Town Council, Jacob Martin, chairman, John Wagner, Adam Reep, William Eckert, John Knecht; Town Clerk, Jacob Blumer; High Constable, John Lehr; Street Commissioners, Frederick Kocher, Jacob Bither.

(No perfect records of elections in the years from 1815 to 1830 appear, but some of the officers' names have been found in minutes of public meetings. In 1816, Jacob Martin was still the chairman of the Council, and Jacob Blumer was town clerk. The latter was constantly in the office until 1829. The name of John F. Ruhe appears as chairman of Council in 1822, that of Peter Newhard in 1824, Michael D. Eberhard in 1826, Philip Sellers in 1827, and John F. Ruhe again in 1828-29.)

1830.—Burgess, John J. Krauss; Town Council, Adam Reep, chairman, Adam Seip, Andrew Gangwere, Henry Reichard, Moses Horn; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe; High Constable, George Keiper; Street Commissioners, John Keiper, William Gunkinger.

1831.—Burgess, John J. Krauss; Town Council, Henry Reichard, chairman, Timothy Geldner, Solomon Gangwere, Benjamin Ludwig, Thomas Gunkinger; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe; High Constable, George Keiper; Street Commissioners, William Gunkinger, John Keiper.





- 1832.—Burgess, John J. Krauss; Town Council, Henry Reichard, Timothy Geldner, Solomon Gangwere, Benjamin Ludwig, Thomas Glukinger; High Constable, George Keiper; Street Commissioners, John Wagner, John Keiper.
- 1833.—Burgess, John J. Krauss; Town Council, David Heimbach, chairman, George Haberaeker, Charles A. Gross, Martin Schenck, Peter Huber; Town Clerk, J. W. Hornbeck; High Constable, George Keiper; Street Commissioners, Abraham Gangwere, George Keiper.
- 1834.—Burgess, John J. Krauss; Town Council, Jacob Stein, chairman, George Wetherhold, Abraham Beiber, Charles A. Ruhe, Samuel Horn; Town Clerk, J. W. Hornbeck; High Constable, George Keiper; Street Commissioners, Abraham Gangwere, John Keiper.
- 1835.—Burgess, Jacob Newhard; Town Council, Charles A. Ruhe, chairman, Joseph Saeger, John Eckert, Jr., Joseph Weiss, Jacob D. Boas; Town Clerk, J. W. Hornbeck; High Constable, George Wetherhold; Street Commissioners, John Keiper, H. W. Knipe.
- 1836.—Burgess, Jacob Newhard; Town Council, Michael D. Eberhard, chairman, Jacob D. Boas, Solomon Keck, Abraham Rinker, Paul Knauss; Town Clerk, R. E. Wright.
- 1837.—Burgess, Jacob Newhard; Town Council, Michael D. Eberhard, Peter Newhard, chairman, John Mohr, John Wagner, Jr., Joseph Hartman; Town Clerk, S. A. Bridges; Treasurer, Henry Ebner; Engineer, Simon Schweitzer; Wood-Corler, Caspar Newhard.
- 1838.—Burgess, John F. Ruhe; Town Council, John J. Krauss, John Albright, Henry W. Knipe, Solomon Fatzinger, Charles A. Ruhe, George Stein, Joseph Hartman, Joel Krauss, John V. R. Hunter; Town Clerk, S. A. Bridges; High Constable, Jacob Heckman.
- 1839.—Burgess, Samuel Runk; Town Council, John Mohr, chairman, George Stein, Joseph Hartman, Daniel Keiper, Henry Reichard, Samuel Moyer, Jacob Moyer, Andrew Klotz, Bartholomew Balliet; Town Clerk, S. A. Bridges; High Constable, Reuben Strauss.
- 1840.—Burgess, Samuel Runk; Town Council, John Wagner, chairman, John Mohr, John Eckert, Joseph Young, John Detweiler, Henry Reichard, Jacob Hagenbuch, Andrew Klotz; Town Clerk, S. A. Bridges; Treasurer, Jacob Stein; Engineer, S. Schweitzer; Street Commissioners, George Engleman, Joseph Lehr.
- 1841.—Burgess, Charles Seip; Town Council, John Albright, chairman, John Mohr, John Wagner, John Detweiler, Joseph Young, John Eckert, John J. Krauss, Joseph Saeger; Town Clerk, S. A. Bridges; Treasurer, Jacob Stein; Engineer, S. Schweitzer; Clerk of Market, J. F. Newhard; Wood-Corler, Caspar Newhard.
- 1842.—Burgess, —; Town Council, John J. Krauss, chairman, John Albright, J. K. Saeger, Joseph Young, William Moll, Stephen Barber, Charles Scholl, William Mertz, John Nonnemacher; Town Clerk, S. A. Bridges; Treasurer, George Stein; Engineer, P. Jarrett; High Constable, Isaac Erdmann; Street Commissioners, Peter Newhard, Jacob Colver.
- 1843.—Burgess, Peter Newhard; Town Council, Joseph Young, John Moll, Stephen Barber, Charles Scholl, William Mertz, Joseph Kramer, Abraham Gangwere, Michael D. Eberhard, J. D. Boas; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe; Treasurer, George Stein; High Constable, Samuel Moyer; Market-Master, J. F. Newhard; Engineer, Jesse Samuels; Street Commissioners, Caspar Keeter, Adam Seip.
- 1844.—Burgess, —; Town Council, Joseph Young, chairman, J. D. Boas, Michael D. Eberhard, John Moll, Charles Scholl, C. H. Martin, Joseph Kramer, Stephen Barber, William H. Mertz, Abraham Gangwere; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe; Treasurer, George Stein; High Constable, Samuel Horn.
- 1845.—Burgess, R. E. Wright; Town Council, J. D. Boas, president, Simon Schweitzer, Charles Saeger, Michael D. Eberhard, Nathan Dresher, Solomon Gross, C. H. Martin, Joseph Kramer, Charles Kramer, Abraham Gangwere; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe; Treasurer, George Stein; High Constable, Samuel Horn.
- 1846.—Burgess, Peter Wycoll; Town Council, Charles Saeger, William Edelman, Nathan Dresher, Jonathan Reichard, James Gangwere, Solomon Gross, William Fry, Reuben Strauss, Charles Kramer, Simon Schweitzer; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe; Treasurer, J. W. Hornbeck; High Constable, Charles Haines.
- 1847.—Burgess, —; Town Council, Peter Newhard, Jacob Hartzell, John Eckert, Bartholomew Balliet, George Keifer, Amos Ertinger, Aaron Troxell, George Wetherhold, C. L. Martin, Bernard Rees; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe; Treasurer, J. W. Hornbeck; High Constable, William Eckert; Engineer, Jesse Samuels.
- 1848.—Burgess, John D. Lawall; Town Council, Amos Ertinger, Aaron Troxell, B. Balliet, John Eckert, B. Rees, W. H. Blumer, Peter Heller, James Hartman, Edward D. Leisenring, Charles Koch; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, J. F. Reichard; High Constable, Jacob Ehrig; Engineer, Jesse Samuels.
- 1849.—Burgess, —; Town Council, W. H. Blumer, Charles Keck, E. D. Leisenring, Joseph Hartman, Peter Heller, Paul Knauss, Charles Eckert, F. E. Samuels, John Nonnemacher, Nathan Dresher; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, John Reichard; High Constable, Jacob Ehrig.
- 1850.—Burgess, —; Town Council, Nathan Dresher, Paul Knauss, F. E. Samuels, Charles Eckert, John Nonnemacher, Isaac Stahr, Thomas Weaver, Peter Werkel, J. D. Lawall; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, John Reichard; High Constable, William Egge.
- 1851.—Burgess, —; Town Council, Isaac Stahr, Thomas Weaver, John L. Hoffman, Peter Werkel, J. D. Lawall, Thomas Weiss, Thomas Wetzell, Jacob Miller, Joseph Nonnemacher, William Egge; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, John Reichard; Engineer, Elias Mertz; High Constable, William Jacoby.
- 1852.—Burgess, William Fry; Town Council, Jacob Miller, Joseph Nonnemacher, Thomas Wetzell, William J. Egge, E. R. Newhard, Peter Heller, Owen Saeger, John Diefenderfer, Reuben Reiss, Thomas Weiss; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, John Reichard; High Constable, William Horn.
- 1853.—Burgess, William J. Egge; Town Council, E. R. Newhard, Peter Heller, Thomas Weiss, Owen Saeger, John Diefenderfer, Jonathan Trexler, W. H. Blumer, Tilghman Statler, Ephraim Grim, Reuben Engleman; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, John Reichard; High Constable, William Horn; Engineer, Elias Mertz.
- 1854.—Burgess, —; Town Council, W. H. Blumer, Tilghman Statler, Ephraim Grim, William Hecker, Jonathan Trexler, J. F. Newhard, James F. Kline, W. B. Powell, Evan W. Eckert, J. F. Kleppinger, John G. Schnappf; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, John Reichard; Engineer, J. D. Lawall. (He resigned, and G. A. Aschbach was appointed.) High Constable, William Horn.
- 1855.—Burgess, Thomas Mohr; Town Council, John G. Schnappf, Evan W. Eckert, J. F. Newhard, W. B. Powell, J. F. Kleppinger, John Romig, James Deitrich, Stephen Keck, Solomon Butz, William Maddern; Town Clerk, E. J. Mose; Treasurer, John Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach; High Constable, John L. Hanke.
- 1856.—Burgess, William Grim; Town Council, C. L. Martin, Ephraim Yohe, Enoch Newhard, David Schwartz, John Romig, James Dietrich, William Maddern, Solomon Butz, Stephen Keck; Town Clerk, E. J. Mose; Treasurer, John Reichard; Engineer, A. G. Aschbach; High Constable, John L. Hanke.
- 1857.—Burgess, —; Town Council, Aaron Remniger, J. A. Kramer, Joseph Seip, William Mertz, Nathan Gummer, Thomas Barber, Ephraim Yohe, J. F. Newhard, David Schwartz, C. L. Martin, — Kleckner, Jesse Wasser; Town Clerk, C. J. Martin; Treasurer, John Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach.
- 1858.—Burgess, Thomas Mohr; Town Council, Jesse Wasser, W. H. Gausler, Tilghman Statler, William Maddern, Samuel McHose, Benjamin Statler, Aaron Remniger, Nathan Gummer, Joseph Seip, Thomas Barber, William Mertz; Town Clerk, E. J. Mose; Treasurer, John Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach.
- 1859.—Burgess, George Beisel; Town Council, Samuel McHose, W. H. Gausler, Benjamin Statler, Tilghman Statler, Charles W. Eckert, J. H. Bush, David Schwartz, William Maddern, Peter Weikel, Jesse Wasser; Town Clerk, E. J. Mose; Treasurer, John Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach.
- 1860.—Burgess, George Beisel; Town Council, Samuel Engelman, Solomon Butz, Samuel B. Lewis, O. K. Hoffman, Aaron Keiter, William Kiehline, Charles A. Eckert, David Schwartz, Peter Weikel, J. H. Bush; Town Clerk, E. J. Mose; Treasurer, John Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach.
- 1861.—Burgess, —; Town Council, Charles Mickle, Owen Yingling, W. H. Blumer, Samuel Roth, James Roney, O. K. Hoffman, Aaron Keller, Samuel B. Lewis, William Kiehline, Samuel Engelman; Town Clerk, E. J. Mose; Treasurer, John Reichard.
- 1862.—Burgess, —; Town Council, Benjamin Hagenbuch, Charles Christ, Peter Weikel, George Erdman, Charles Wagner, W. H. Blumer, Samuel Roth, Owen Yingling, Jas. Roney; Town Clerk, E. J. Mose; Treasurer, John Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach.
- 1863.—Burgess, W. H. Hoffman; Town Council, J. S. Graftin, J. A. Kramer, John P. Miller, Jesse A. Wasser, J. H. Bush, Benjamin Hagenbuch, Charles Christ, Peter Weikel, George Erdman, Charles Wagner; Town Clerk, Thomas B. Metzgar; Treasurer, John

<sup>1</sup> One policeman, Jacob Ehrig, was also appointed this year. He was the first regular police-officer.





Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach; High Constable, Daniel W. Lehr.

1864.—Burgess, Charles Kline; Town Council, — — —; Town Clerk, Elisha Forrest; Treasurer, John Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach; High Constable, Daniel W. Lehr.

1865.—Burgess, — — —; Town Council, R. E. Wright, Daniel Roth, John Egge, W. J. Hoxworth, Samuel McHose, John L. Hoffman, Daniel Brown, Joseph Hecker, H. E. Ruhe, Amos Ettinger; Town Clerk, Elisha Forrest; Treasurer, John Reichard; Engineer, Peter Weida; High Constable, Jacob M. Ruhe.

1866.—Burgess, William Kern; Town Council, J. L. Hoffman, Russell A. Thayer, Henry Stetler, Thomas Steckel, Edward Ruhe, Samuel McHose, Joseph Hecker, John Egge, W. J. Hoxworth, Daniel Roth; Town Clerk, Elisha Forrest; High Constable, J. M. Ruhe.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, 1840-1867.

1840. John W. Hornbeck.  
Charles Seip.

1841. John Kleckner.<sup>1</sup>  
James Mallene.

1844. John F. Ruhe.  
Eli J. Saeger.

1849. Eli J. Saeger.  
John F. Ruhe.

1850. Jacob Dillinger.

1852. John D. Lawall.

1853. John F. Hallenbach.

1854. John F. Ruhe.

1858. John F. Halbach.

1859. Ephraim Moss.

John F. Ruhe.

Elias Mertz.

1860. A. K. Wittman.

1861. Jacob Dillinger.

1862. E. J. Abele.

John D. Lawall.

1863. Lewis F. Schmidt.

Jesse M. Young.

1864. Elias Mertz.

1865. A. K. Wittman.

1866. Henry T. Kleckner.

#### ALDERMEN, 1867-80.

1867 (March 17). Joshua Stahler.  
Edward Beck.

John Hawkins.  
1869 (Spring). Elias Wertz.

(Fall). Tilghman Good.  
1870 (Fall). Henry T. Kleckner.

1872 (Spring). Joshua Stahler.  
Francis Z. Hubner.

Patrick McCloskey.  
1874. Tobias Kessler.

1875. Walter L. Jones.

1876. Henry S. Kleckner.  
Elias Mertz.

1876. John H. Hull.

1877. James Hunsman.

John W. Sepp.

Philip K. Harzell.

Patrick McCloskey.

1879. U. S. Leitzenberger.

1880. Walter L. Jones.

1881. Henry T. Kleckner.

E. R. Newhard.

1882. George Fry.

John W. Sepp.

Patrick McCloskey.

Henry C. Huber.

#### CONSTABLES, 1840-83.

1840. Philip Sellers.  
Samuel Ginkinger.

George Henry.  
Nathan Bortz.

1841. Same as above, with excep-  
tion of Thomas Kramer for

Nathan Bortz.  
1842. Philip Sellers.

Samuel Guckinger.  
Henry Reebert.

Solomon Heimbach.  
1843. Philip Sellers.

Samuel Berger.  
R. W. Knipe.

P. A. Sage.  
1846. Samuel Berger.

Samuel Hartman.  
Henry W. Knipe.

1847. Samuel Berger.  
Samuel Hartman.

Charles Eckert.  
Robert Patterson.

1848. Samuel Berger.  
Samuel Hartman.

Edward Stettler.  
A. Loudenberger.

1849. Same, with exception of Wil-  
liam Jacoby in place of Lon-  
denberger.

1850. Samuel Berger.  
William I. Derr.

1852. Samuel Berger.

1855. Samuel Berger.  
P. S. Hankey (High).

1856. Samuel Berger.  
J. S. Hanke (High).

Samuel Hartman.  
Adam Hecker.

1857. Samuel Berger.  
Andrew Yingling (High).

Adam Hecker.  
1858. Edwin Acker (High).

William Fillman.  
Samuel Berger.

1859. William Fillman.  
John Young.

Samuel Hartman.  
Joel Reinhard.

Christian Saners.  
1860. Same as above, with excep-  
tion of Charles Seip in place

of Fillman.  
1861. William Hiskey.

John Young.  
Henry Witte.

Joel Reinhard.  
Christian Saners.

1862-63. Same, with exception of

Adam Hecker in place of  
Hiskey.

1864. Adam Hecker.

John Young.

Samuel Hartman.

Joel Reinhard.

Christian Saners.

1866. J. R. Dimmig.

William C. Baumeister.

George Ritter.

John Hamman.

Jonas Smith.

1867. John Darrohn.

Engelbert Zauger.

George Ritter.

John Hamman.

David Daubert.

Hemon Texler.

1868. John Darrohn.

George F. Henry.

Abraham Worman.

Samuel Weidenmay.

David Daubert.

Charles Fry.

1869. Same, with exception of last

two, whose places were filled

by Stephen Henry and A

Halkacher.

1869 (Fall). Hiram Zellner.

George F. Henry.

Abraham Worman.

Samuel Wittmeyer.

Charles Keinert.

John Breslin.

1870. Same, with exception of last

two, whose places were taken

by Godfried Barier and Mich-

ael Harkins.

1872. Hiram Zellner.

George F. Henry.

Abraham Worman.

Samuel Wittmeyer.

Godfried Baner.

Willoughby Beisel.

1873. Same, with exception of

Charles Reinsmith in place

of Worman, and Hugh Mc-

Elroy in place of Beisel.

1875. William Nagel.

Jacob Heberling.

E. P. Metz.

George M. Schmidt.

William Reichard.

Hugh McElroy.

1876. William Nagel.

Jacob Heberling.

Abraham Worman.

1876. George Weiss.  
William Reichard.

A. Hartman.  
William Johnson.

Jonas Smith.  
1877. William Nagel.

Herman Phillips.  
Daniel Weaver.

George Weiss.  
William H. Ginkinger.

Patrick Seward.  
Solomon Dillinger.

Jonas Smith.  
1878. Daniel Weaver.

John Dazooln.  
Jacob Heberling.

Henry W. Stemberger.  
William H. Ginkinger.

Charles H. Geary.  
Solomon Dillinger.

Jonas Smith.  
1879. Hiram Zellner.

Jacob Heberling.  
Daniel Weaver.

Andrew Yingling.  
Benneville Geary.

Hugh Durnin.  
Solomon Dillinger.

Jonas Smith.  
1880. Same as preceding year,

with the exception of Wil-  
liam P. Johnson in place of

Dillinger.  
1881. Oliver Hiskey.

Jacob Heberling.  
Daniel Weaver.

Andrew Yingling.  
Benneville Geary.

Henry Wetzchad.  
William B. Johnson.

Jonas Smith.  
1882. George Lilly.

John Eshenbach.  
Daniel Weaver.

Benneville Geary.  
Henry Wertz.

Solomon Dillinger.  
Jonas Smith.

1883. George H. Lilly.  
John Eshenbach.

Daniel Weaver.  
Andrew Yingling.

Benneville Geary.  
Hugh Durnin.

Jonas Keiser.  
Jonas Smith.

#### CITY OFFICERS.

##### MAYORS.

1867. Samuel McHose.

1869. Tilghman H. Good.

1873. Theodore C. Yeager.<sup>2</sup>

1874 (Feb. 17). Tilghman H. Good.

1876. Edward B. Young.

1878. Alfred J. Martin.

1880. E. G. Martin.

1883. E. S. Shimer.

##### CITY TREASURERS.

1867. Jonathan Reichard (ap-

pointed).

1875. Jacob A. Blumer.

1878. John Koch, Jr. (present in-

cumbent).

##### CITY CONTROLLERS.

1875. Reuben S. Shimer.

1877. Charles Banks.

1879. Charles K. Heist.

1881. Walter C. Smith.

<sup>1</sup> Northampton.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Yeager died in December, 1873, and Hermon Schuon, president of Select Council, by virtue of his office became mayor, and served until February, 1874.



## CITY SOLICITORS.

1874. George W. Wilson. 1880. J. M. Kessler.  
1876. Thomas B. Metzgar. 1882. A. P. Crilly.  
1878. Marcus C. Kline.

## AUDITOR.

1874. Henry J. Hornbeck.

## CITY ENGINEER.

1867. S. D. Lehr.

## HIGH CONSTABLES.

1866. Jacob M. Ruhe. 1874. William H. Hizard.  
1869. Emanuel Hofferdt. 1875. Daniel Gift.  
1871. H. T. Kleckner.

## CHIEFS OF POLICE.

1875. Daniel Gift. 1878. Tilghman Good.

## SELECT COUNCIL.

- 1868.—Jacob S. Dillinger, George Erdman, Benj. Hagenbuch, John L. Hoffman, Jesse M. Line, Alex. McKee, John McNulty, John Oliver, Henry Vandyke, — Mohr.  
1869.—Reuben Kaufman, — Roth, Henry Vandyke, Jesse M. Line, Herman Schuon, — Shriver, John McLenn, Jacob S. Dillinger, Thomas Weaver, John L. Hoffman. Clerk, J. A. Blumer.  
1870.—Jesse M. Line, John McLenn, John McNulty, — Roth, — Scherer, H. Schuon, Jesse Weaver, Thos. Weaver, Jos. Young, Henry Vandyke, J. L. Hoffman, Alex. McKee, John McNulty.  
1871.—Herman Schuon, John L. Hoffman, Alex. McKee, John McNulty, Jos. Weaver, Jos. Young, W. H. Ainey, P. Boyle, Martin Kemmer, James W. Wilson, Jesse Wasser, Thos. Mohr.  
1872.—Patrick Boyle, Silas Camp, Abiel Heilman, John Hall, Martin Kemmer, Thos. Mohr, Chas. Ruhe, Herman Schuon, Jesse Wasser, Jas. M. Wilson, W. H. Ainey.  
1873.—Patrick Boyle, W. H. Blumer, Silas Camp, Abiel Heilman, John Hall, Al. Krauer, — Loh, — Quier, Saml. Roth, Chas. Ruhe, Her. Schuon.  
1874.—Thos. Barber, W. H. Blumer, Patrick Boyle, — Loh, Charles Quier, Saml. Roth, Thos. Linenay, R. E. Donoghuey, Geo. Hartzel, E. R. Newhard, John Nonnemacher, Chas. H. Ruhe.  
1876.—Josiah S. Kern, John Nonnemacher, John L. Hoffman, George Hartzel, Patrick Boyle, A. L. Newhard, Joseph Weaver, George Hagenbuch.  
1879.—Wayne Holben, Phaon Albright, Ephraim Grim, Thomas Weaver, W. R. Steckel, Hugh Crilly, John W. Koons, Henry H. Seip.  
1881.—H. R. Mill, Charles Detweiler, John R. Gossler, R. H. Kram, August Weidner, Hugh Crilly, Chas. H. Bachman, Milton Walt.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

- 1869.—Barnes, W. H. Butz, — Egge, Eph. Grim, Peter Heller, Francis C. Huebner, John Kensinger, B. C. Roth, H. E. Ruhe, Charles Scholl, — Seip, — Ferry, Nelson Weiser, James H. Bush, Ang. Keiper, John Nonnemacher, Aaron Renninger.  
1870.—W. H. H. Butz, Eph. Grim, Hugh Gallagher, P. Z. Huebner, Lewis Kensinger, Reuben Kaufman, John Nonnemacher, Charles Quier, W. H. Ruhe, H. F. Ruh, B. C. Roth, George Roth, Charles Scholl, H. F. Seagraves, Willoughby Trexler, Nelson Weiser, William L. Yohn, A. P. Steckel.  
1871.—Butz, Richard Weily, William Eckert, Eph. Grim, George Fry, — Good, George Haas, — Horsh, I. H. Harkins, Augustus Keiper, William Kichline, George Roth, B. C. Roth, A. P. Steckel, James Trainer, Nelson Weiser, James Weis, Peter Quast.  
1872.—No record.  
1873.—L. C. Moore, James Schafer, James Trainer, Reuben Engelman, James F. Butz, Lewis Wolf, Abr. Diefenderfer, John Nonnemacher, W. H. Eckert, Frank Hartman, John J. Lentz, T. Statler, Walter L. Jones, Reuben D. Butz, H. A. Santee, Augustus Keiper, John H. Harkins, W. R. Trexler.  
1874.—John Beiry, John F. Butz, Phaon Diehl, John H. Harkins, Charles K. Heist, William J. Hoxworth, George Kuhl, John J. Lentz, H. A. Santee, George Seiple, Charles C. Leisenbach, Hiram Berner, Daniel Schwoyer, James Trainer, J. H. Troxel, Perry Nonnemacher, August Weidner, Lewis Wolf.

<sup>1</sup> Elected for two years.

<sup>2</sup> Reduced to six members, one from each ward.

<sup>3</sup> Three years, term expiring April, 1881.

- 1875.—Abbott, George Deifer, William Eckert, John Flood, — Frederick, Josiah Kern, George Kuhl, Edward McCue, Edward Mellen, M. J. Meimell, James O'Donnell, Benjamin Roth, E. J. Saeger, Henry Seip, Reuben Statler, Tilghman Statler, S. S. Thompson, H. C. Wagner, John F. Walker, C. W. Weber, James W. Wilson, Charles Wolf, Robert E. Wright, James Cole.  
1876.—Matthew Ault, Henry Bitting, Jacob Fink, George Frey, Daniel Gerhart, William Kichline, John Lentz, Charles Ludwig, Solomon H. Ludwig, James O'Donnell, Edward Shantz, Reuben Seiger, Edward Seip, Elias Stangler, Henry Smith. — Snyder, Henry Stetler, Peter Schwentzer, Daniel Schwoyer, James W. Wilson, R. E. Wright, Ephraim Grim, — Guichenbach, — Deshler.  
1877—78.—H. C. Blechley, Charles Dresher, Wilson Desh, Michael Gorman, Joel Gross, Simon Feldman, John Kline, A. J. Kleppenger, George Knappenberger, John C. Lentz, Frederick Lembach, William Mull, Edward O'Donnell, Conrad Paff, Frank Plemming, Eli J. Saeger, E. Schantz, Daniel Smoyer, William Segfreid, Lewis Stonebach, George Stroub, Peter Schwentzer, Daniel Gerhart, Tilghman Statler.  
1879—80.—A. N. Wolf, John Schroth, B. M. Krauss, M. L. Kaufman, Charles Kichline, Henry Barber, William Kress, Joseph Ruhe, J. H. Burger, Abner H. Wind, Phaon Diehl, Tilghman Statler, Samuel Keller, William Ryan, J. J. Buchmiller, Noah Kistler, D. L. Kistler, Hiram Sterner, Francis Reinhold, Howard Lunley, Robert Steckel, William Schwoyer, Adolph Oberdorster, William Dutt.  
1881—82.—Glenmore Baker, Philip Betzer, Charles Eckert, Owen Blumer, Edwin Fink, Benneville Hein, T. H. Bayer, Moses Flexer, Henry J. Schwartz, George G. Blumer, William B. Shaffer, Abner H. Wind, O. E. Holman, William Dutt, Allen S. Weiler, H. W. Hunsicker, Patrick Costello, Martin O'Laughlin, — Epp, Theodore F. Knauss, Leon Schmoeyer, George J. Snyder, John M. Frey, Henry W. Mohr.  
1883—84.—Edgar Lunley, W. O. Butz, Joseph Downing, Zephaniah Bernhard, David Sendal, Edward Snyder, A. H. Boas, William H. Kress, James Sherer, Phaon Diehl, J. E. Mitchell, George G. Blumer, Tilghman Statler, W. R. Lawfer, Jacob Miller, J. H. Wright, M. H. Griffin, John Schlegel, Adolph Oberdorster, H. C. Trexler, Daniel Yingst, Theodore F. Knauss, William J. Schwoyer, John Van Billiard.

**Early Street Improvement.**—When the borough was incorporated the streets presented a very irregular appearance. No grade had been established, the roadways were uneven and poorly drained, and sidewalks were unknown. One of the first undertakings of the Town Council elected in 1811 was the improvement of the streets, and the second ordinance adopted by the body, July 15, 1811, was a step towards that end. The ordinance was entitled "An Ordinance to enjoin certain duties to be performed by the street commissioners of the borough of Northampton," and by its second section they were "To have all the streets and alleys ranged and opened according to the plan of the said town, and that all such town streets and alleys which the commissioners think necessary and the public good will require shall be by them cleared, amended, and repaired, so that the same may be passable with horses, cattle, and wagons."

An ordinance passed May 30, 1812, read, "The road and street commissioners are hereby notified to have the streets and alleys surveyed, regulated, and laid out according to the original plan, and to have power to remove all articles deemed public nuisances, fences, etc."

It was also ordained and enacted "that in Allen and Hamilton Streets twelve feet wide on each side, and in all other streets ten feet on each side, shall be allowed as a foot-path, which shall be kept clear and passable by the owner or possessor of each respective lot or lots adjoining said footway."

In Section 5 of the same ordinance it was decreed



that the road and street commissioners of the borough should proceed to employ a surveyor or surveyors as soon as convenient to lay out the streets and alleys, at least before the 15th day of September, 1812, and the streets so to be laid out were comprised within the following bounds, viz.: "Union Street, extending from Ann Street to Margaret; John, Hamilton, Andrew, and Turner Streets, every one of them to begin from Ann Street, and to extend to Margaret Street, and Ann, James, Allen, William, and Margaret Streets, to begin from Union, and to extend as far as Turner Street, including all such alleys as may fall within the above-mentioned limits, provided that no lot containing a crop of grain or any other crop shall, in consequence of this ordinance, be disturbed, nor the fences of such lots removed before such crops shall be gathered."

Ordinance No. 6, passed a little later than the foregoing, provided for the opening of William (Sixth) Street, "from its intersection with Turner Street to the farthest extremity of the plan of the borough." Section 2 provided that the commissioners should "notify the proprietor immediately, or his agent, so that they may remove such wood as may be found growing thereon and dispose of their own pleasure within twenty days after they are duly notified."

Notwithstanding the several actions of the Council, but little was done in the way of street improvements during the first fifteen years of the existence of the borough government. On June 4, 1828, we find that the following resolution or ordinance was adopted by the Council:

"Whereas numerous complaints are daily made respecting the state of the streets, alleys, gutters, and pavements in the borough, and the progress of improvement demands the attention of this Council, be it ordained and enacted that the four principal streets, and as many of the other by-streets as the citizens residing and holding property in such streets desire, shall be regulated according to a reasonable plan of descent from the highest parts of each of them, and that the pavements and gutters be laid out to correspond as much as possible with the natural rise and descent of the adjoining streets."

This plan contemplated the taking of the market-place as the standard point, and the measurement of the respective descents in every street from it. The lot-owners were "to set up curbstones and fix gutters as the regulators should direct."

In May, 1832, Simon Sweitzer was appointed chief engineer, "to regulate pavements, curbs, gutters, streets, etc.," and in the following June he reported a plan "for leveling and regulating Market Square and Hamilton Street to the Jordan," which was favored by the Council and acted upon, though only to a limited extent.

Enoch Lewis made a plan for the systematic grading of the streets and conformance of the sidewalks to the same in 1835, and an ordinance was passed by the Council in August of that year obliging property-owners to dig down or fill up their sidewalks in accordance therewith. From this time on an engineer was regularly employed, receiving his office at

first by appointment and afterwards by election, and street improvement was carried on quite rapidly and effectively.

**Market-Houses.**—During the first few years after the organization of the borough it does not appear to have occurred to any member of the Council that a public market was necessary, and, indeed, the small population of the town did not demand one. The market prices quoted in the newspapers for a number of years were those of Easton, but in 1815 an Allentown market-list was reported, and afterwards regularly appeared. No provision was made for the establishment of a regular market-house until 1817, and prior to that time, if there was any market, it was an open one, a mere assemblage of vendors. Upon the 22d of March, 1817, however, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Council to erect a market-house at the intersection of Allen (Seventh) and Hamilton Streets, in the public square, and the authorities soon carried out the measure they were thus empowered to. The structure was a small one, and stood about midway between the locations now occupied by the Allen and Eagle Hotels. On August 15th we find that an ordinance was passed prescribing rules for the rental of stalls, prohibitions, penalties, etc. The market was open at that time on Wednesdays and Saturdays from four to nine o'clock A.M. in summer, and from six to ten o'clock A.M. in winter. In August, 1824, an ordinance was adopted which provided that all dealers must submit their weights and measures to the clerk of the market, whose duty it should be to adjust them.

In 1832 measures were taken to erect hay-scales on the square, near the market-house. They occupied that locality for many years, and a frame, in which a borough official corded and measured wood, occupied contiguous ground.

The present market-house, on the corner of Linden Street and Church Alley, was completed in August, 1859. It is ninety-one feet long by fifty-one feet wide, with entrances at either end and side, and contains thirty-six stalls. Market-days are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

**The Water-Works.**—The construction of water-works in Allentown solved a great problem, and made possible the development of the village into a city. The slow growth prior to 1828-29 was in a large measure due to the great difficulty of securing water, because of the elevation of the town. Small quantities of water for drinking purposes were obtained from three or four very deep wells. The majority of people had no wells, not being able to sustain the great cost of digging them to a depth of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty feet. Most of the water was hauled by teams from the Jordan or Little Lehigh and peddled about the town. Some of the residents of the borough, seeing very early the importance of obtaining a good water-supply, not simply as a matter of convenience to themselves but as a





measure necessary to the prosperity and growth of Allentown, took measures to bring about the desired result. An act of the Legislature authorizing the organization of a water company, and prescribing limitations of its power, was approved Feb. 13, 1816, in which Peter Newhard, Charles H. Martin, Peter Snyder, William Boas, and Solomon Gangwere were named as commissioners. Section XI. provided that if the company did not proceed with the work within three years after the passage of the act, or did not complete the same within five years so far as to have conveyed the water within the limits of the borough, its rights, liberties, and franchises should revert to the commonwealth. Section XII. provided that if, after the year 1834, the borough should be disposed to purchase the interest of the company, its authorities should be permitted to do so, the sum to be judged by seven disinterested men. This act was not immediately productive of any favorable result. The act of 1816 was, however, revived March 25, 1825; John J. Krause, Henry Wilson, Abraham Newhard, Solomon Gangwere, and Michael Schneider being appointed commissioners to effect the raising of stock and organization of a company. This act provided that the borough might purchase the works after the year 1843. Operations were begun under the revived act by the securing of stock subscriptions at ten dollars per share, and by Aug. 28, 1826, good results had been obtained, as the following list of subscribers, with the number of shares taken by each, will testify:

No. of Shares.	No. of Shares.
Abraham Worman..... 10	Jacob Statler..... 5
Philip Broug..... 3	John Miller (fuller)..... 5
John J. Krause..... 5	Robert May Brooks..... 10
Henry Elmer & Co..... 10	Margaret Wilson..... 10
Charles Kramer..... 2	Charles Davis..... 5
Charles L. Hutter..... 3	James Hall..... 2
Daniel Fried..... 5	Walter C. Livingston..... 5
Michael Schneider, Jr..... 5	Conrad Kuerr, John Bogart, commissioners of Lehigh
Jacob Newhard..... 2	County..... 50
Bernhart Reese..... 5	Abraham Horn..... 1
Christian F. Beitel..... 4	William Eckert..... 5
Abraham Newhard..... 4	William Gunkinger..... 1
Peter Newhard..... 5	Martin Schwenk..... 2
Daniel Zoller..... 4	Charles A. Gross..... 2
Jacob Newhard..... 2	John Wilson..... 3
James Kuntz..... 2	Benjamin Ludwig..... 3
Selfridge & Wilson..... 5	John Ealer..... 1
William Fry..... 5	Charles Seagraves..... 2
John Rice..... 5	Peter Hoffman..... 2
Peter Hoffman..... 3	Andrew Krauss..... 10
George Habetacker..... 5	John W. Jungkurth..... 2
John S. Gibbons..... 5	Moses Horn..... 1
Charles Hutter..... 2	John Smith..... 1
George Keck..... 5	John F. Ruhe..... 2
Christian Boobst..... 5	Moses Horn..... 1
Leonard Nagle..... 2	Charles Kramer..... 2
Andrew Gangwere..... 2	John Giltner..... 2
Andrew Klotz..... 2	Henry Elmer & Co..... 20
Michael D. Eberhart..... 5	Keck & Saeger..... 5
John Spangenberg..... 5	Peter Newhard..... 3
Louis Schmidt..... 5	Jonas Smith..... 2
Jacob Stein..... 2	Jonas Kuntz..... 1
Charles H. Martin..... 10	Joseph Weiss..... 3
Gangwere & Schaller..... 10	Selfridge & Wilson..... 5
Jacob Sager..... 10	John B. Moser..... 1
Walter C. Livingston..... 25	Frederick Hyneman..... 5
John Miller..... 20	Charles Davis..... 2
Frederick Hyneman..... 5	Walter C. Livingston and John Rice..... 100
Jacob Stern..... 5	Henry King and John Rice..... 20
Godfrey and Christian Prelz..... 10	John Strassburger..... 10
John D. Honey..... 5	Joseph Fry..... 2
Nicholas Saege..... 5	Andrew Gangwere..... 3
Abraham Rinker..... 2	Corporation of borough of Northampton, by John J. Krause, Burgess..... 500
Henry Weaver..... 2	William W. Weaver..... 4
Henry Reichard..... 5	
Timothy Geidner..... 2	
Peter Rhoads..... 5	
John Eckert..... 5	

The organization was known as the Northampton Water Company. The first election was held June 4, 1827, at the house of Michael Schneider, at which time and place five managers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year, viz.: Walter C. Livingston, John Miller (fuller), Peter Hoffman, John Rice, and Charles H. Martin. Subsequently Livingston was chosen president and John Rice secretary,—a fact which, taken in connection with their large ownership of stock, as indicated by the list, shows them to have been among the foremost men in pushing the water-works project to completion.

The company resolved to use the water from the clear and strong-flowing spring near the Little Lehigh, in the south part of town, owned by Abraham Worman, and since called the "Silver Spring," or "Crystal Spring," and purchased the site from the owner. Pumping-works were erected where the present ones are, and a reservoir constructed where those now in use are located. The pumping was done by water-power, the stream of the Little Lehigh driving a breast-wheel which communicated the power to the pumps, and answered the purpose very well until the growth of the town made more thorough arrangements necessary. This work was accomplished in 1828-29,<sup>1</sup> and pipes laid along Hamilton Street to Fifth. The number of shares subscribed for had in the mean time been augmented, and in 1829 there were one thousand and forty-one, making the stock of the company ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars. The deed from Abraham Worman to the company giving them the right "to enter and dig across his premises a trench to the large spring near his dwelling," and to use the water from it, was not signed until March 19, 1831. On the 30th of April, of the same year, Walter C. Livingston deeded to the Northampton Water Company the lot of land "on which the reservoir or cistern had previously been constructed," sixty by two hundred and thirty feet, on the north side of John Street (now Fountain), bounded on each side by an alley. Two other lots adjoining were sold to the company the same day by other persons.

From this time on, for ten or a dozen years, the affairs of the company progressed smoothly and satisfactorily, though slowly. The pipes were slowly extended on Seventh, Sixth, and Fifth Streets as there was demand for them, but in other respects very little was done in the direction of improving the effectiveness of the works. In 1839 the president was Peter Newhard, and the secretary John Eckert. In 1841 the capital stock paid in was sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars, and the water-rents amounted to one thousand and sixty dollars and forty-

<sup>1</sup> The records of the Northampton Water Company for the years prior to 1841 having been destroyed, with the exception of one book giving the list of original stockholders, it is impossible to make an exact and detailed statement concerning the earliest period of the company's history.



four cents. About this time it became necessary to increase the reservoir capacity of the works, and a new cistern was dug. It proved, however, to be in poor ground, and leaked so badly that it was of little use. In May, 1843, the then secretary of the company, A. L. Ruhe, was instructed to bring Charles D. Bishop, a civil engineer of Bethlehem, to the ground, and to obtain his opinion as to whether it was best to attempt the mending of the new or to rebuild the old. He gave his opinion in favor of the latter, and it was rebuilt at a cost of eight hundred and thirteen dollars.

A short time prior to 1830, the town having increased considerably in population, and the company having extended its pipes to a largely increased number of houses, found that it could not, with the facilities it possessed, furnish a sufficient water-supply. This occasioned great dissatisfaction to the consumers and the people generally, and for the next two or three years constant complaints were made, and various measures resorted to with a view of forcing the company to increase its power and afford a constant and adequate supply of water. The first of these coercive steps was a movement to form a new company,—a project which was seriously considered by only a few people, except as a stimulus to the spirit of the old company, although the plan of bringing water from the Lehigh Mountain by gravity was talked of by some. A charter for the Allentown Water Company was granted Jan. 29, 1850, the commissioners named in the act being Jacob Bitz, Charles Seagreaves, Jacob Miller, Thomas Weaver, Jesse Samuels, John Appel, Peter Troxell, and Henry Reichart. The Water Company was not in the best of circumstances financially at this time. It had just bought (in 1850) the spring property and lands adjoining from Henry King for six thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars, and although a portion of the lands had been resold (to Weaver and Ludwig), it was in debt for about one-third of the amount of purchase, and dividends had not been large or frequent. Hence, although the company doubtless saw the necessity of making improvements, and was willing and even anxious to make them, nothing was immediately done. In 1851 it was shown that the number of shares issued had been seventeen hundred and nineteen, and that the amount of stock was seventeen thousand one hundred and ninety dollars. But the works had cost after that time thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars, or over twenty thousand dollars more than the stock amounted to. It was proposed that stock should be issued to the full amount, and that measure was carried out not long after. On April 3, 1852, citizens assembled in a public meeting, of which R. E. Wright was president, denounced the Northampton Water Company for its failure to regularly supply sufficient water, and passed resolutions censuring the officers for mismanagement. Subsequently a committee, consisting of Jesse Samuels, John B. Moser, and Charles S. Bush, was ap-

pointed, with instructions to proceed against the company, and to effect a forfeiture of its charter. Just what was done by this committee is not at this time known. It is sufficient to say that the charter was not forfeited, and that under a new board of managers, elected May 11, 1852, and consisting of John Eckert, Michael D. Eberhard, Joseph Weaver, and John Diefenderfer, steps were taken which resulted in the improvement of the works and the removal of dissatisfaction. In September, 1852, two half-lots near the reservoir were purchased from Simon Schweitzer for four hundred dollars, as a step preliminary to increasing the capacity of the works. On September 15th it was moved in the board meeting that, as the water-power, forcing pumps, reservoir, etc., were inadequate, a committee be appointed to buy the mills on the Little Lehigh, with a view of increasing the former. These mills were the property respectively of G. C. Von Tagen, of Philadelphia, and A. A. & J. D. Wagner. The committee, consisting of Lewis Schmidt, Joseph Weaver, Michael D. Eberhard, and John Diefenderfer, found that the Von Tagen mill could be purchased for ten thousand dollars, and the Wagner mill for seven thousand dollars. They reported in October to the stockholders, who approved of the purchase, and it was accordingly made. The mills were then let to Joseph Dietrich for one thousand and fifty dollars per year, with the special proviso in the lease that the water was never to be drawn off below a line six inches from the top of the dam, that sufficient might always be left to run the pumping machinery of the water-works. In December, 1852, it was decided to build a new reservoir, thirty-six by one hundred feet. A special act of the Legislature authorizing the company to borrow twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying out these and other measures was passed Jan. 19, 1853. The several improvements were accomplished, and the enlarged capacity of the works proved generally very satisfactory. A new water-wheel and pump were put in operation in 1856, and what was called the water-house was built about the same time.

It was not until 1855 that the name of the organization was changed, by special act of the Legislature, from the Northampton to the Allentown Water Company, although the name of the borough had been changed seventeen years before.

In 1866 the company sold the mill property to Henry and Joshua Schurman, and in the following year sold the spring property to Peter Berndt and Edwin K. Crader for ten thousand dollars, reserving, of course, the right of using the water.

In 1869 the water-works passed into the possession of the city. The works had been offered by the company during the winter of 1868-69, and at the spring election, the question being left to the voters, they decided, by a large majority, that the Councils should purchase the property. On April 13th the board of managers, in view of the fact that the Councils had





been authorized to accept the works of the company under the provision of the charter, appointed their president, Joseph Weaver, and secretary, W. H. Blumer, as a committee to negotiate with a committee from Councils. The latter, a joint committee of Select and Common Councils, J. P. Barnes and A. M. Kee, conferred with the water company's committee (in which C. E. Christ had been substituted for Joseph Weaver), and they made report that they had agreed upon the following:

"That the said Water Company agree to pay the interest in full on all their outstanding bonds up to Jan. 1, 1870, and they have the said bonds extended for a term of ten years from that date, with interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January; that they negotiate the Water Company's stock, with the consent of the owners, into a six per cent. city loan for a favorable term of years, with interest from April 1, 1870, payable semi-annually. They pay all the debts of the Water Company owing or contracted for, in fuel, up to July 1, 1869, and turn over said water-works, with all its rights, titles, privileges, or appurtenances whatsoever belonging thereto, as soon as necessary arrangements can be completed to do so, to the city authorities. The city to pay all the expense incurred in carrying on said water-works from and after July 1st next (1869), and receive all moneys due from and after that date, except for annual resident water permits, now in the hands of the managers of the Water Company."

The works, on becoming the property of the city, were placed under the general management of a joint committee of Councils, consisting of Jesse M. Line and Joseph Weaver, of the Select, and J. P. Barnes, William Egge, and F. C. Heebner, of the Common branch. Charles E. Christ was made superintendent. In 1875 the works were placed in the management of a water commission, consisting of J. W. Grubb, John R. Sholl, Peter Brow, and John Stetler. R. A. Thayer was superintendent from March 9, 1875, to April 7, 1879, when he gave place to the present incumbent, S. S. Thompson.

Under the city management the water-works have been made more effective and reliable than ever before, and are very justly the pride of the community. The supply of water having sometimes run low in summer, when the droughts reduced the stream relied on for pumping power, it was decided to introduce steam, and that work was accomplished in the winter of 1880-81. The engine and attachments were put in by William F. Moser & Co., of this city, at a cost slightly exceeding six thousand dollars. Since this improvement was made the works have been ample in capacity for the needs of the city, and have given perfect satisfaction. The total cost of the works to the present has been, in round figures, one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars. There are now twenty-six miles of water-pipes in the city, one hundred fire-hydrants, and three thousand hydrants for families. The two reservoirs hold an aggregate of four hundred and ten thousand two hundred and forty-one gallons. The pumping machinery has a capacity of nine hundred and twelve gallons per minute, or about one million three hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty gallons per day of twenty-four hours. The pumps are not run, however, continuously, and steam-power is not

used except when the stream is in such condition as to make it necessary.

The great spring from which the city is supplied, it is estimated, is capable of supplying a city of one hundred thousand population. The pipe connecting it with the pumping works delivers one million gallons daily at the latter, and the volume of the crystal flood which runs unused from the spring into the Little Lehigh is sufficient to turn a large overshot wheel. The spring is one of the most beautiful and copious in the country, and the water is absolutely pure.

#### Fire Matters—The First Parade in Allentown—The Department under the City Government.—

The first action of the authorities concerning protection against fire was an ordinance passed by the Town Council July 15, 1811, directing "the street commissioner to provide fire-ladders for the Borough of Northampton," one to be thirty and the other twenty feet long; and the next action of which there is any record was an ordinance passed Jan. 2, 1816, "to prohibit the misuse of fire-ladders, hooks, and other property of the corporation." The first engine was purchased in 1820, and an entry in the county commissioners' records shows that they paid in that year for "fire-engine and buckets" the sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars. The Friendship or Northampton Company, which was the first in town, was doubtless organized at that time and took charge of the engine. There is no record of the Lehigh Hose Company, afterwards an engine company, until 1830. A hose-wagon was bought by the Council in that year. On May 7, 1836, the Council resolved "that a joint committee, to consist of one member of the Lehigh Fire Company, one member of the hose company, and one member of the Friendship Fire Company, be appointed to procure, on the credit of the borough, four hundred feet of hose, four axes (two for each engine company), to have one goose-neck for the Lehigh Company, and to have the engine-house of the Friendship Company repaired as they deem necessary." The committee appointed consisted of George Keck, of the Lehigh, William Boas, of the Friendship, and Joseph Weiss, of the hose company.

In June, 1837, a petition was presented to the Council by "the Northampton Friendship Fire Company" praying for a new engine. Although the borough records make no exhibit of future action, it is probable that the prayer was granted the following year, for the county records show that in 1838 an appropriation of one hundred dollars was allowed the borough of Northampton for purchasing an engine. About this time the Humane Company was organized, and they received a new engine, doubtless the one for which the appropriation was allowed. In the *Bulletin* of Aug. 22, 1838, the officers of the company, Joseph F. Newhard, president, and A. P. Rhoads, secretary, published a card thanking their fellow-





citizens for the kind and flattering reception they were accorded on the occasion of the introduction of their new engine. R. F. Smith was the secretary of the Northampton or Friendship Company at this time, as the *Bulletin* files show, and Eli J. Saeger was president of the Lehigh in 1840, while Benjamin Hagenbuch was vice-president, Ephraim Grim secretary, and Charles L. Geitner treasurer.

The first firemen's parade in Allentown was made upon Aug. 26, 1843, Maj. Strauss acting as chief marshal. The hose company, the Friendship, the Lehigh, and the Humane were all out in force. Each of the engines was drawn by four horses, and the horses and engines were richly decorated with laurel, evergreen wreaths, and flowers. After the parade the companies indulged in a "cold-water fight" on the square, in which nearly all of the men received a drenching. The prominent men of the companies then included the following: The hose company, Joseph Weiss, James Hartman, and Jonathan Reichard; the Friendship, F. Samuels, M. S. Young, and Thomas Seip; the Lehigh, J. W. Wilson, E. L. Newhard, and Benjamin Hagenbuch; the Humane, Joseph Young, R. Strauss, R. E. Wright, and J. F. Newhard. These men served as committees of their respective companies in arranging the parade.

The first hook-and-ladder company was organized in 1843, chiefly through the instrumentality of Benjamin Hagenbuch.

The old companies have all passed out of existence and others have taken their places. The Good Will was organized June 27, 1850, and received the engine formerly owned by the Humane, which in later years passed into the possession of the Slatington company. Tilghman H. Good was the first president of the Good Will. This company obtained the first steamer used in the town in 1865, the company paying two thousand five hundred dollars and the borough a like amount. The present one—a Silsby rotary engine—was bought in 1876, the company paying eight hundred dollars of the sum which it cost. The Good Will was incorporated in 1868. Its house was built by the city in 1870.

The Columbia, which was the successor of the Friendship, was organized Dec. 13, 1853, when Joseph F. Newhard was elected president, James W. Wilson secretary, and William H. Blumer treasurer. A hand-engine and hose-carriage were bought in 1854, and the steamer now owned by the company, the second in town, on April 7, 1866. The house was built in 1854-55, and the third and fourth floors have been added since. The steamer, which is a first-class Silsby, cost six thousand dollars, of which amount the company paid three thousand five hundred dollars, which was raised by subscription and a fair.

The America Hose Company, which is a descendant of the Lehigh through the Young America and the Eagle, was organized in 1864, James Hausman

being elected the first president. Its house was built in 1870.

The Liberty was organized with forty members, John W. Sepp, president, Sept. 20, 1869. Its house was built two years later, and the steamer purchased in the intervening time.

The Hibernia Hose Company, of the Sixth Ward, was organized in 1871, and the Allen Fire-Engine Company, of the First Ward, about the same time, though it did not receive the fine Amoskeag steamer now in its custody until 1882. The Reserve Hook-and-Ladder Company came into existence in 1881.

On Feb. 9, 1870, the various companies were brought under the present collective organization as a city department. Simon P. Snyder, who had been chief under the old organization, was the first under the new. W. K. Ruhe was elected in 1872, and served until 1875, making in 1873 the first report to the mayor and Councils that was ever compiled for this department. Jacob S. Reninger became chief in 1875, and served till 1878, when the present incumbent, John P. Dillinger, assumed the duties of the office. The Fire Department has been brought to a high degree of effectiveness under his management. The department is partly paid and partly volunteer. It consists of one chief, seven assistant chiefs, four foremen of steamer companies, four assistant foremen of steamer companies, two foremen of hose companies, two assistant foremen of hose companies, one foreman of hook-and-ladder company, one assistant foreman of hook-and-ladder company, four engineers of steamers, four drivers of steamers, five hundred and sixty active members. The officers, besides Chief Dillinger, are: First Assistant, George F. Missimer, America, No. 2; Second Assistant, Henry J. Ritter, Good Will, No. 3; Third Assistant, Walter E. Schwartz, Columbia, No. 4; Fourth Assistant, George J. Kline, Liberty, No. 5; Fifth Assistant, Dennis D. Shields, Hibernia, No. 6; Sixth Assistant, Henry Yhnelon, Allen, No. 7; Seventh Assistant, George F. Reinhard, Rescue, No. 8.

America Hose Company, No. 2, is located in a three-story brick building at No. 16 South Sixth Street. Two four-wheel hose-carriages, one hundred and two members, with the following officers: President, Jacob S. Reninger; Secretary, Charles Weisbach; Foreman, Henry Wetherhold; Assistant Foreman, Charles Hillegas.

Good Will Fire Company, No. 3, is now located in a three-story brick building at the corner of Eighth and Maple Streets. Silsby steamer and a one-horse hose-carriage. It has ninety-one members, with the following officers: President, Arthur G. Dewalt; Secretary, John P. Dillinger; Foreman, Harry Young; Assistant Foreman, H. F. Longnecker.

Columbia Fire Company, No. 4, was organized in 1852, and is located at No. 714 Hamilton Street, in a four-story brick building. Silsby steamer and a one-horse hose-carriage. Sixty members, with the follow-



ing officers: President, Henry J. Stuber; Secretary, Franklin J. Strachley; Foreman, Amandes D. Burger, Assistant Foreman, John Hoffert.

Liberty Fire Company, No. 5, is located in a two-story brick building, No. 713 Chew Street. Silsby steamer and a four-wheeled hose-carriage. One hundred and ten members, with the following officers: President, H. D. Franklinfield; Secretary, George J. Kline; Foreman, Henry Hillegas; First Assistant Foreman, George W. Weiss; Second Assistant Foreman, E. H. Baum.

Hibernia Hose Company, No. 6, is located in a two-story brick building, No. 631 Ridge road. Four-wheeled hose-carriage. Sixty-five members, with the following officers: President, Patrick Condon; Secretary, John J. Hanlon; Foreman, Hugh McCauley; Assistant Foreman, Francis Murray.

Allen Fire Company, No. 7, is located in a two-story brick building, No. 132 Linden Street. Amoskeag steamer and a four-wheeled hose-carriage. Sixty-four members, with the following officers: President, Henry Yhuelon; Secretary, E. J. Lumley; Foreman, James Butz; Assistant Foreman, John F. Gibbons.

Rescue Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 8, has a frame building on Hall Street above Hamilton. The number of active members is fifty; officers: President, John D. Ulrich; Secretary, James W. Crader; Foreman, O. G. Beisel; Assistant Foreman, Thomas F. Knouse.

The estimated value of property in the fire department is as follows:

Good Will.....	\$12,862.00
Columbia.....	20,522.00
Liberty.....	11,238.50
Allen.....	10,895.30
Hibernia.....	4,401.00
America.....	6,528.00
Rescue.....	200.00
Total.....	\$66,649.80

This does not include horses, harness, nor some of the furnishings of the several houses, as they are owned by the companies.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE CITY OF ALLENTOWN—(Continued).

Commercial Matters—Mercantile Beginnings—Banking—Manufacturing—The Press.

**Mercantile Beginnings.**—Turning back to the beginning of the century, we will present some facts concerning the early merchants of Allentown, the first shop-keepers having already been mentioned in the preceding chapter. The pioneer among those whose places of business rose to the dignity of being called stores was, so far as record or tradition shows, Peter Snyder, who kept a miscellaneous stock of goods in a small building where the Allentown National Bank now is. He began business some time

prior to 1795, and continued at least until 1814 (when the building was occupied by the Northampton Bank), and probably later, at another location. George Graff was a contemporary of Snyder's, and kept store in a small red building on the south side of Hamilton Street, east of Eighth. The most prominent merchant from 1800 to 1815 was James Wilson, who was located on the southeast corner of the Square and Seventh Street. He was succeeded by Selfridge & Wilson, who continued business until 1845. Other merchants prior to 1820 were John Haines, who built a fine stone house on the southeast corner of Hamilton and Seventh Streets, and occupied it as a store for a number of years; Charles Deshler, Spangenberg & Gangwere, on South Seventh Street; and William Eckert, on the west side of Seventh Street, near Union. Deshler was succeeded by his son-in-law, William Boas. The first hardware store was opened by Peter Newhard, who was afterwards a member of Congress. The first apothecary was John Frederick Ruhe, whose store was opened soon after his coming here and prior to 1800. He was a native of Germany, but learned the business of compounding drugs in London, at the house of the king's apothecary. He was succeeded by Ludwig Schmidt.

Jacob and Daniel Saeger opened a store for the handling of general merchandise in 1815, opposite the German Reformed Church, on Hamilton Street. They also built the brick block at the southeast corner of Hamilton and Sixth Streets, which they sold to David R. King & Co. This firm did a very large business, but in 1822 sold out to Godfrey and Christian Pretz, by whom the store was prosperously carried on until the death of Godfrey Pretz. The business was then conducted by Pretz, Saeger & Co., Pretz, Kern & Co., and Pretz, Guth & Co. until 1859, when Christian Pretz retired. Then the firm became H. Guth & Co., by whom the business was carried on until recently, when it passed into the hands of Weinsheimer & Newhard, who can claim successorship of the oldest mercantile house in the city. The oldest house existing as originally constituted, is that of A. G. Reninger & Co. (in which the company is Ephraim Grim). The firm has passed through a number of changes. Messrs. Grim & Reninger formed a partnership in 1843 and conducted business without any change in the style of the firm until 1858, when it became Grim, Reninger & Co. In 1862 it was altered to Reninger & Shimer, and in 1866 to E. S. Shimer & Co. In 1876 it became Shimer, Reninger & Co., and in 1879 was changed to its present style, the old partners again being united.

In 1838 the storekeepers of the town dealing in foreign merchandise were twenty-three in number, as follows: John Wilson, Saeger, Keek & Co., Selfridge & Wilson, Peter Hoffman, Peter Newhard, Peter Huber, Peter Biery, Charles A. Ruhe, Joseph Weiss, John Mull, Jacob D. Boas, Charles Massey, Andrew Klotz, Samuel V. R. Hunter, Jacob Schlaugh, Alexander Blumer & Co., John Wilson, Edwin W. Hunter,





George Stein, Pretz, Saeger & Co., Boas & Stein, John B. Moser.

In this connection a sketch of the late Christian Pretz is eminently proper. It is recorded in the book of "Heraldry," found in the public library of Vienna, that the family of Pretz, or Bretz as formerly written, had its origin at Trier, on the Lower Rhine, where Fabius Bretius, a Roman general of cavalry, located about 224 A.D., having been a native of Capua, in Lower Italy. He married Olfa, daughter of a German duke, and died 263 A.D. In the line of descent was Daniel Bretz, who died in the year 1681, leaving two sons, Felix and Christof, one of whom is the ancestor of John Philip Pretz, born in Windesheim, near Creutnach, on the Rhine, in 1755, who emigrated to America and died in 1801 in Lancaster, Pa., where he is buried. He married Maria Margaret Saeger, and had six children, three of whom—Anna Margaret, Godfrey, and Christian—reached mature years. The latter was born in Heidelberg township, Northampton, now Lehigh County, April 29, 1801. Having lost his father when a but a few months old, and been deprived of a mother's care soon after, he found a home with an uncle, Nicholas Saeger, of Whitehall township, with whom he resided until after he had attained his majority. Desiring to acquire a knowledge of the English language, he pursued his studies at Easton, Pa., Morristown, N. J., and later in Philadelphia, after which he became a merchant's clerk in the latter city. He then removed to Mauch Chunk, as an employé of the firm of Messrs. White, Hauto & Hazard, pioneers in the coal interests of the vicinity, who afterward merged their firm and business into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. In 1820, Mr. Pretz removed to Allentown, and, in connection with his brother, two years later purchased the store of David R. King & Co., and became a country tradesman. The firm having been dissolved by the death of this brother in 1831, he with other partners continued the business till 1859. Mr. Pretz was in 1831 married to Miss Abigail, daughter of Jacob Saeger, of Allentown. Their children are Philip S., Alfred C., Henry J., William N., John C., Christianna M. (wife of Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D.D.), and three who died in early life. Mr. Pretz, after a lengthened period of industry, in 1859 retired from active business, and devoted his energies to building and the development of real estate which he owned, as also to milling enterprises in which he had meanwhile become interested.

He has been one of the most important factors in the growth of Allentown and the advancement of its commercial interests, few enterprises of any moment having been inaugurated without his aid and encouragement. He has been instrumental in the erection of two planing-mills and a stocking-factory, and has also been a stockholder in various iron-manufacturing establishments in the city. He has been for several years a director of the Allentown National Bank.

Mr. Pretz was among the first to develop the educational interests of the city, having, together with Henry Weinsheimer, erected the principal buildings now embraced in the Muhlenberg College property. He was in his political predilections a Republican, having been in early days an old line Whig. As a representative of the Anti-Masonic party, he was elected and served during the winters of 1831-32 in the State Legislature. Other minor offices, such as school director, member of the City Council, etc., have also been filled by him. Mr. Pretz was a member, and one of the organizers, of St. John's English Lutheran Church, which, with two exceptions, was the first church of that denomination organized in the State. Mr. Pretz died Feb. 28, 1884.

Other prominent merchants than those we have mentioned, with the approximate dates of their acting, were Britannia Barnes, 1820 to 1830; Peter Huber (grain, etc.), 1830 to 1848; Rupp & Shifferstein, 1830 to 1840; Benjamin Ludwig (leather), 1830 to 1860; John J. Krause (lumber), 1840 to 1850; Peter Hoffman & Son, 1840 to 1870; Weaver & Trexler, 1840 to 1870; E. W. Hutter (books), 1830 to 1840; Blumer & Leisenring (books), 1840 to 1855; — Duncan, 1840 to 1845; Barber & Young (hardware), 1840 to 1850; William G. Ritter (stoves and tinware), 1840 to 1865; Thomas Ginkinger (stoves and tinware), from 1845; William Bush (stoves, etc.), 1850 to 1870; Dr. Danowsky (drugs), 1840 to 1850; Klump & Weaver (drugs), 1840 to 1870; Saeger & Keck (store and mill), 1840 to 1865; Charles A. Ruhle, from 1840; Henry Schnurman & Co., from 1850 to present; Mosser & Son (tanners), from 1850.

Most of the men now prominent in the mercantile business, as W. R. Lawfer & Co., M. J. Kramer & Co., A. M. Springer & Co., Bittner, Hunsicker Brothers, Guth & Kern, H. Leh & Co., John Bowen & Co., Johnston & Schwartz, A. J. Kleppinger (proprietors of the Globe Store), and F. Hersh & Son, are comparatively new candidates for the patronage of the public, having established themselves, as a rule, in the last ten to fifteen years. There are a few, however, like M. S. Young, A. G. Reisinger, Ephraim Grim, and Jonathan Reichard, who have been in business here for long terms of years.

**The Post-Office.**—The Allentown post-office was not established until 1802, prior to which time the few inhabitants of the village were obliged to get their mail matter at Bethlehem. George Savitz was the first postmaster, and as he was "mine host" of the tavern which has been developed into the Allen House, it is altogether probable that the office was kept there. He retained the position until April, 1808, when Dr. Jacob Martin was appointed his successor and entered upon the duties of the office. Since his time to the present the following persons have had appointments as here indicated: Charles L. Hutter, May 4, 1814; George Hauke, Nov. 22, 1820; Henry Weaver, Feb. 10, 1824; Edwin W. Hutter, Jan. 1,







C. Fritz



1836; Robert E. Wright, July 13, 1836; Augustus L. Ruhe, June 9, 1841; Robert E. Wright, Sept. 24, 1844; Edmund R. Newhard, Nov. 17, 1845; Maria E. Hornbeck, Feb. 26, 1849; Tilghman Good (Pres. and Senate), March 6, 1862, reappointed (P. and S.) July 26, 1866; David K. Diefenderfer (P. and S.), April 16, 1869, reappointed (P. and S.) March 18, 1873; Robert Iredell, Jr. (P. and S.), Jan. 8, 1877, reappointed (P. and S.) March 22, 1881.

**Early Taverns and Later-Day Hotels.**—The first tavern-keeper in Allentown of whom there is any record was George Wolf, who was licensed in 1764. In the same year David Deshler kept a beer-shop, and there were thus two places where "the droughty neebors" might "neebors meet." The next year Frederick Shachler was also assessed as a tavern-keeper, and the only doctor in the settlement. Gottfried Bolzius had taken Deshler's beer-shop. In 1773, Henry Hagenbuch appears to have been first licensed. He was the first of a long line of tavern-keepers of the same family name who made the Cross Keys stand famous, and of whom we shall speak at greater length. In 1776 there were five taverns kept in the village besides Hagenbuch's, the hosts being Nicholas Fuchs, Michael Klechner, Michael Schroeder, George Weiss, and Philip Klotz.

Taverns were then assessed at from six to ten dollars. In 1871, Bartholomew Hettel was licensed as an inn-keeper, and kept on the southwest corner of Hamilton and Eighth Streets,—the same property which was owned in 1812 by Elizabeth Kaufman. In 1782 the inn-keepers were Nicholas Fox, Henry Gross, Widow Krumback, Andrew Reel, George Weiss, Hittel, and Hagenbuch. Of these, Fox, Gross, and Hagenbuch were keeping public-houses in 1786. George Weiss died that year. The new names added to the list were those of George Miller and Charles Deshler. The house kept by Deshler was a small building on Water Street, near Lawrence, which was kept after Deshler's term as landlord by Casper Klechner, Frederick Kocher, Thomas Totten, Gideon Fuselman, and, others, under the sign of "The Golden Lamb." "Tommy" Totten served a second time as the host of this old tavern, and after he vacated the house, about 1830, it was occupied as a private dwelling.

In 1815 the holders of tavern licenses were John F. Ruhe, Casper Klechner, Abraham Gangwere, George Savitz, Abraham Rinker, Jr., John Miller, and George Rhoads. George Savitz was probably the first landlord at the Allen House stand. The original house was a small two-story stone structure, and was built by John Fetter about the beginning of the century. Savitz soon became its landlord, and kept the house in 1811 when the first borough election was held, and in the following year when the first court was held there. He was succeeded by Daniel Kramer in 1818, and after Kramer came a long succession of landlords, of whom the principal ones

were George Haberacker, Charles Seagreaves, the widow of Daniel Kramer (who married Samuel Gumpert, also one of the keepers of the house), David Heller, Reuben Moyer, Charles Ihrie, David Stem, William Craig, David Keifer, Reed & Yohe, J. F. Newhard, Robert D. & W. C. P. Kramer (1869-77), W. C. P. Kramer alone (1877-78), and Col. T. H. Good, the present proprietor.

The American House was originally a two-story frame house, and was built by Abraham Gangwere before the village was organized as a borough. The early landlords were Jacob Stem, Charles Craig, John Gross, Charles Seagreaves, and Jonathan Kolb. Seagreaves was the owner of the house for a long period, and appears to have been carrying it on himself in 1837, when he advertised that the well-known house opposite Pretz, Saeger & Co.'s store had been repaired, and afforded every convenience for the accommodation of citizens and travelers. It was then known as "The Northampton Inn." Mr. Seagreaves made the chief improvements and enlargements, extending the front and adding two stories to its height, and building the large brick addition on Sixth Street. Formerly the house was adjoined on the east by an alley, but that space was inclosed with walls and absorbed into the hotel. The later-day landlords of the American have been John Y. Bechtel, who kept the house sixteen years; Col. T. H. Good, now of the Allen House; Tilghman W. and W. P. C. Kramer (1867-69); J. F. Newhard, who has carried it on very successfully from 1870 until April, 1884, when H. A. Hayden, formerly of the United States Hotel, Easton, took possession. He bids fair to "greet the coming and speed the parting guest" for many years.

The tavern or hotel which enjoyed the greatest patronage at an early day was Hagenbuch's. The original house was a stone one, which gave way to the larger one of brick known as "The Cross Keys." This house, which has been mentioned as one of the earliest taverns, was first kept by Henry Hagenbuch as early as 1773. Jacob Hagenbuch succeeded him, and was himself followed by his son of the same name. Afterwards the house was kept for many years by his sons, Benjamin J. and Charles, and since 1872 it has been owned by Reuben Gernet. This house had for many years almost a monopoly of the farmers' trade, and was exceedingly popular.

Many of the so-called taverns of early times were patronized by travelers and the country people very sparingly, and were of no note or importance except as drinking-houses. Some were, however, eminently respectable places, and relied for support about equally upon the visits of the "wayfarer and the stranger" and the attendance of the convivially inclined. From fifty to seventy years ago there were more taverns than there are now hotels. As early as 1810, George Rhoads kept a small frame house where the Pennsylvania Hotel now stands. It was kept by John F. Ruhe about 1826, and by various landlords after that



time down to 1845, when the Pennsylvania House was built by Adam Miller. This house has been kept by Thomas Ginkinger, Henry Lieb, Ephraim Yohe, Capt. Hart, Samuel Henry, Moses Guth, Horace Gangwere, Tigher & Henning, and John Cole. The building was then occupied as a grocery-store for eight years, and in 1879 was reopened as a hotel by the present proprietors, Bitner & Hartman.

The Lafayette stand was originally known as "The Black Horse." The first tavern building was erected by John Mull, before the time the borough was incorporated and became the county-seat. It was kept in the thirties by Daniel Moyer (tailor) and Aaron Shifterstein.

"The Rainbow" was one of the most notable of the old-time taverns. It stood upon the southwest corner of Seventh and Linden Streets, and was built by one Fuels about the year 1800. It was a log building, small, but a popular resort. Capt. John F. Ruhe kept "The Rainbow" both before and after his tour of duty in the war of 1812. Among the other landlords were Jacob Mickley, Michael Schneider, Abraham Beidelman, Abraham Gangwere (1838), Henry Lieb, Michael Rice, and Reuben Moyer.

"The Hornets' Nest" was a popular resort for politicians early in the century, when it was kept by John Miller and John Weil, the latter of whom, some time in the twenties, drew a twenty thousand dollar lottery prize, which he soon spent. This house, which stood on the northeast corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets, was probably built before the year 1800, but was not occupied for tavern purposes until a dozen or more years had elapsed.

What is now the Mansion House on Union Street, at the foot of Seventh, was one of the old-time taverns, and was known as "The Spread Eagle." It was kept from about 1815 to 1825 by two brothers named Derheimer, and afterwards was a part of the Seagreaves estate.

There was another well-known tavern on Seventh Street, where Nudings' brewery now is, kept as early as 1812 by Henry Gross, and still another on the southwest corner of Fifth and Linden Streets, built shortly after 1814.

The oldest tavern east of the Jordan was the Lumberman's House, built about 1817 by Caspar Kleckner, and kept by him for many years. The old stone house is still standing near the western end of the Lehigh bridge. In 1833, Kleckner built the hotel now known as the Lehigh House, which he kept until 1841, when his son-in-law, John G. Schimpf, took possession of it, and remained as landlord until 1858. Following him there were two or three other landlords, who remained for short terms, and in 1862 the house was sold to James Allen Trexler, whose son, H. A. Trexler, is the present proprietor.

The house now occupied by Hon. John D. Stiles was for many years a hotel, and quite a popular one, especially among the resident and visiting lawyers.

It was built by John Evans, Esq., for a private residence soon after he came here and was admitted to the bar, in 1819. His death occurred within two or three years, and then the house was made a hotel, and so occupied until 1855. It was called the Eagle, and its landlord was George Habacker. In 1855 it passed into the hands of Henry King, and in 1865 became the property of John D. Stiles, who has since then occupied it as a dwelling.

Among the public-houses of a later period than most of those we have spoken of was the "Bull's Head," on Linden Street, nearly opposite the site of the jail, built about 1829 by John Raser. It was kept in 1837 by William Rinker, and in 1840 by Michael Rice. This house was a great drinking and gambling place, and noted for its cock-fights and entertainments of like nature, as we have already intimated many of the old taverns were.

About 1833, John F. Ruhe kept hotel in the building which in recent years, having been enlarged, is known as the Third Ward school-house. In the same house, in 1843, D. H. Washburn opened a temperance hotel, advertising in the papers that "his object is to furnish a comfortable house for strangers, travelers, and boarders, where they need not be disgusted with the fumes of any intoxicating beverages."

The present Eagle Hotel occupies ground on which, before the great fire of 1848, was another and smaller one, known by the same name. Both were built by Jesse Grim, the first in 1832. Its landlords were Christian Kopp, Jacob H. Ritter, Reuben Strauss, Tilghman Good, George Wetherhold, and James Trexler. The fire which destroyed the building, and of which an account is given elsewhere, occurred while the last-mentioned gentleman was landlord. Mr. Grim built in 1848-49 the present Eagle House, one of the best hotels in the city. Eli Steckel became the first landlord of the new house, and was succeeded by James Eshbach. The other keepers of the house have been Thomas Lichtenwalner, Henry Baughman, Moses Schneck, Valentine Weaver, Sieger & Weaver, Sieger & Hottenstein, Levi Hottenstein alone, and then the present proprietors, Hottenstein & Sons.

The Kramer House, on Seventh Street, was built in 1871 by William Yohn, who kept it for a short time, and was followed by a succession of landlords, none of whom remained long in the business. In 1879 it was taken by the present enterprising proprietor, W. P. C. Kramer, who had had a long experience as landlord in the American Hotel and Allen House, as well as at the Fountain House. He changed the name of the hotel from the Centennial to the Kramer House.

In addition to the hotels of the city relying upon the traveling public for their support is the Fountain House at Worman's Spring, or the Crystal Spring, from which the city draws its ample supply of pure water. Conrad Worman, in 1782, was assessed a tax upon two hundred acres of land, which, presumably,





was the tract containing the beautiful spring. Abraham Worman, his son, had his dwelling-house near the spring in 1789. In May, 1821, he was licensed to keep tavern, and was still in the business in 1831. In 1847 the house at the spring was kept by Edwin Keiper. The present hotel, known as the Mansion House, was built in 1867 by James Crader and Peter Burns. It passed successively into the hands of the lien-holders,—John Hoffman and Mrs. J. Weiner; was kept in 1872, '73, '74, '75 by Robert P. & W. P. C. Kramer, and then passed into the possession of its present proprietor, Samuel Adams. The Mansion House is a well-appointed hotel, forty by one hundred and thirty feet, and three stories in height, and in summer is well patronized by city people, drawn thither by the charm of the great transparent spring pool and the scenery in its vicinity. Stephen Huffort has had charge of the spring and pool for the past twenty years, renting the latter from the Allentown Water Company, and has kept the great crystal basin and its surroundings in very attractive condition.

**Banking Institutions—The Northampton Bank.**—The first financial institution of Allentown, the Northampton Bank, produced a marked effect upon the community by reason of its disastrous failure after nearly thirty years of successful and heavy business. This bank was chartered by act of the Legislature, July 11, 1814, and an election of directors followed on August 12th, with the choice of the following gentlemen, viz.: Peter Dorney, Esq., John Wagner, Jacob Blumer, William Eckert, Jacob Stein, George Schaeffer, Andreas Strasburger, John Krause, Peter Rhoads, Jr., Peter Rueh, Stephen Balliet, Jr., and George Keck. Peter Rhoads, Jr., was elected president, and James A. Linton cashier. The Northampton Bank began business almost immediately after its organization, with a capital of one hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars. The building in which it was opened, and, for that matter, remained during its entire existence, was a small two-story stone structure, which stood where the Allentown National Bank now is, and which, prior to 1814, had been occupied by Peter Snyder, who kept a store there. The affairs of the bank were prosperous and uneventful until near the last. John Eckert, Sr., succeeded Peter Rhoads as president, and was the holder of that office when he died, in November, 1840. John Rice succeeded Eckert. He had formerly been cashier as the successor of Linton, and when he vacated the latter office it was taken by George Keck. The failure of the bank was brought on by the bad management of John Rice, who was speculative and visionary, and became largely interested in outside business projects,—the lumber trade, management of lines of mail stages, etc. Large advances had been made, too, to the Lehigh Navigation and Coal Company, and to other corporations and individuals. The credit of the bank began to fail in

1842. Strenuous efforts were made to sustain the institution. At a special meeting of the board of directors, held March 23, 1843, among other matters, it was resolved that the bank be closed until the 25th of April, to make arrangements in the meanwhile to secure, so far as practicable, the interest of note-holders, depositors, and the stockholders, and prepare a report to the stockholders. Only a few days prior to this time the following statement had been made of the affairs of the bank.

The statement of the Northampton Bank for March 13, 1843, was as follows:

<i>Dr.</i>	
Capital stock.....	\$124,635.00
Notes in circulation.....	95,040.00
Contingent fund.....	13,576.49
Profit and loss.....	4,760.20
Discount and interest.....	615.34
Dividends unpaid.....	7,054.50
Amount due other banks.....	2,800.00
Amount due depositors.....	74,698.05
A special deposit.....	10,001.65
Post-note.....	200.00
Loans.....	161,900.00
	\$435,424.14
<i>Cr.</i>	
Bills and notes discounted.....	\$152,752.30
Judgments and mortgage loans.....	171,200.00
Stock in Pennsylvania institutions.....	19,621.00
Real estate.....	4,000.00
Expenses.....	1,021.74
Amount due by other banks.....	2,679.20
Amount of loans to the State.....	12,705.25
Acceptances.....	39,258.41
City drafts in favor of bank.....	24,850.00
Specie and drafts.....	7,330.24
	\$435,424.14

The circulation of the bank averaged during a period of ten years \$350,000. The circulation stood—

Jan. 18, 1842.....	\$412,854
April 19, 1842.....	269,460
Oct. 18, 1842.....	249,160
March 13, 1843.....	95,040

In the same advertisement which contained this statement the bank promised, "at the farthest, to resume specie payments on the 3d of July, 1843."

On May 3, 1843, a general meeting of the stockholders of the bank was called for June 5th by thirty-three of their number, altogether owning one-tenth part of the bank's stock. The advertisement set forth the objects of the proposed meeting as, "first, to obtain from the directors an immediate and thorough investigation of the affairs of the bank; second, to obtain the amount of indebtedness and available assets; third, to obtain a general and particular statement of the affairs of the bank; fourth, if the present condition is found to be such as to justify the expectation that in a reasonable time it may be in a situation to resume the regular business of banking, to take into consideration the propriety of making every effort possible to sustain the bank; and, fifth, to inquire into the expediency of electing five trustees to close the concerns of the bank, agreeably to the act of April 1, 1822, in case the above-mentioned objects cannot be obtained." This call was signed by Frederick A. Martin, Charles Kramer, William H. Blumer, M. D. Eberhart, Thomas Butz, Joseph Saeger, C. Pretz, Jacob Saeger, Paul Balliet, Henry G. Guetter,



John M. Micksch, John F. Rauch, Philip H. Gaepf, John Oerter, Ernst Lehman, Eberhart Freytag, Sebastian Goundic, Jacob Walle, Solomon Keck, George Blank, Bernhard Rees, William Eckert, John B. Moser, George Schaeffer, John Wagner, Joshua Fry, Nicholas Saeger, Christian Berger, Solomon Fogel, Thomas Kern, Solomon Gangwere.

At a meeting of the directors, a committee of three, consisting of Philip Mattis, Esq., of Easton, and Charles Saeger and Jacob Dillinger, of Allentown, was nominated to investigate the concerns of the institution.

Pursuant to the call, a meeting of the stockholders was held June 5th, at the banking-house, and because of the large attendance adjourned to the public-house of William Craig. Stephen Balliet was elected president, and Augustus L. Ruhe secretary. The investigating committee nominated by the directors at their meeting was confirmed, and they were instructed to employ counsel if necessary, make a thorough examination of the affairs of the bank, and report within thirty days to "a grand committee of thirteen, consisting of Solomon Fogel, William Eckert, Charles Kramer, John Wagner, Christian Pretz, Philip H. Gaepf, Augustus L. Ruhe, Christian Berger, John Lichtenwalter, John F. Rauch, George Blank, John Saeger, and Anthony Krauss."

The investigating committee (in which John F. Ruhe had taken the place of Philip Mattis) began their work and carried it on diligently and rapidly.

Prior to this time the bank had made an assignment to John W. Hornbeck, Esq., Charles Kramer, George Keck, George Brobst, and William Blumer.

The feeling that existed in the community at this time may best be illustrated by following the incidents as they occurred from day to day. The *Lehigh Bulletin*, commenting on the failure of the bank, said, "The rottenness of this institution will now be made manifest. We have reason to believe that the stock is all sunk, and that the note-holders and depositors will get little or nothing." On the 14th of June, at a meeting held for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be necessary to protect the rights of the note-holders, the following resolutions, which throw considerable light on the progress of affairs and the fevered state of public feeling, were adopted:

"WHEREAS, the Northampton Bank, . . . after a series of financial expedients as numerous, as wild, and as reckless as they were unfitted to effect the purpose for which they were intended, has, notwithstanding the solemn and oft-repeated assurances of her perfect solvency, made by her principal officers and backed by the publication of statements of the most plausible nature, been at length compelled to admit her own insolvency and transfer the wreck of her property to assignees for the benefit of creditors;

"AND WHEREAS, the officers of said bank, after squandering the greater part of her assets by assigning, transferring, and pledging them to sundry irresponsible persons for the purpose of eking out a few more months of a miserable existence already most ruinously prolonged, have dared on the eve of this general assignment and in view of it to prefer a portion of her note-holders by exchanging the only valuable portion of her property remaining in her possession for the Northampton Bank bills held by them and their friends, and thus securing them from loss, while

others as justly entitled to the payment of their claims are left to divide among themselves the comparatively valueless portion that remains, all which is in our opinion fraudulent and contrary to the act of Assembly of 1843, enacted to prevent preferences in deeds of assignment;

"AND WHEREAS, the assignees are now by the operation of the law above and superior to the power that appointed them, and wholly beyond their control, subject only to the action of the stockholders in joint meeting, and the Court of Common Pleas of the county at its next term; therefore

"Resolved, That the assignees acting as they are for the benefit of all the creditors of this ill-omened institution, and able and willing as we feel they are to discharge their duty without fear, favor, or affection, be and they are hereby requested to treat the recent transfer of the Manch Chunk mortgage loan and other similar transfers as if they never had been made, and adopt such legal measures as will bring the matter before the proper tribunal in order that the right of the directors to make such transfer . . . may be legally investigated.

"Resolved, That the stockholders, in whose integrity we have ever had unbounded confidence, be requested to withhold their approbation from this assignment until it is ascertained beyond a doubt that the assignees in carrying it into effect will adopt such measures as are necessary to test the legality of these obnoxious transfers."

Public opinion became every day more incensed against John Rice, the president of the ruined bank, for his reported nefarious, and certainly unwise and unfortunate, administration of its affairs. He withdrew from assisting the committee of investigation, refusing to give up certain papers belonging to the institution, and on the 4th of July left town. The assignees, thinking that all was not right, sent the sheriff after him, who overtook him at Coopersburg. He entered into bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of court. A week later he was burned in effigy on the public square by a crowd of men and boys, so violent had become the feeling of the community.

The committee of thirteen, of whose appointment mention has been made, received the report of the investigating committee on July 10, 1843, and four days later made a statement to the stockholders and the public. This report set forth the following facts: The deficiency, admitting the assets in value as they appeared upon the books of the bank, amounted to \$263,059.11. "Add to this amount," they say, "such assets as are considered worth nothing (but taken in the foregoing as good), \$68,990.34, and the loss amounts to \$322,049.45. Should to this amount the probable loss of the mortgage loan be added, . . . \$66,500 it would swell the deficiency to \$388,549.45. To this amount is to be added the item of dividends unpaid \$6414.85, contingent fund \$2419.60, discount and interest \$1750.72, and profit and loss \$847.89, amounting together to the enormous deficiency of \$409,982.51.

"The committee under these circumstances would respectfully recommend to such of the assignees as have been approved by the stockholders to pursue such a course as will speedily bring the fallen institution to a close."

This report was followed upon July 15th by the following resolutions by the directors:

"WHEREAS, it appears from the report of the committee of investigation that John Rice, president of this bank, is a defaulter to a very large amount, and considering him the principal cause of bringing still





heavier losses on the institution, by not only neglecting his duty while cashier, for suffering bills discounted to lie over without being protested, whereby the indorser was relieved and the debts lost, but lately while president by squandering the funds of the bank and pledging its available assets in the hands of irresponsible stock jobbers and brokers without the assent or knowledge of the Board ;

"AND WHEREAS, considering the conduct of the said John Rice for several years past in studiously concealing from the Board of Directors the true condition of the bank, while he was deceiving both them, the stockholders, and the public with garbled statements and false representations, is unworthy the further confidence of the Board or the countenance of an injured community ; therefore

"Resolved, That John Rice, president of said institution, be and he is hereby expelled from the Board, and that his official functions as president of this bank immediately cease.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Board, and published in all the papers of the Borough of Allentown.

"WILLIAM ECKERT,

"President pro tem.

"ABRAHAM NEWHARD,

"HENRY ERNER,

"PETER HOFFMAN,

"GEORGE BLANK,

"THOMAS KERN,

"THOMAS B. WILSON,

"SOLOMON FOGEL,

"JOHN ROMIG,

"Directors."

The failure of the bank was severely felt in the community, some persons losing all their possessions, and very many being severely crippled in their business affairs. It was long before the town recovered from the depression following the shock.

**Measures that came to Naught.**—The first movement toward the organization of a financial institution after the failure of the old Northampton Bank was made at a meeting held Jan. 15, 1844, at the house of John Gross (the American Hotel), of which Christian Pretz was president and Augustus L. Ruhe secretary. It was there resolved that a committee of seven be appointed who should endeavor to procure a bank in Allentown, and the president appointed as such committee Messrs. Peter Huber, John Wagner, William H. Blumer, Charles S. Bush, Col. George Wenner, Dr. C. H. Martin, and Augustus L. Ruhe. Auxiliary committees were appointed in each township. Petitions were circulated among the people of the county, and, after they had been numerously signed, presented to the Legislature, which, in April, 1844, passed an act incorporating the Lehigh County Bank. The commissioners named in the act were Peter Huber, William H. Blumer, George Wenner, Augustus L. Ruhe, Jacob Dillinger, John Troxell, Stephen Balliet, Jr., George Probst, David Gehman, John Wagner, Charles S. Bush, Dr. C. H. Martin, Joseph K. Saeger, Peter Breinig, Christian Pretz, Charles Kramer, James Lackey, and John Moser, of Lehigh County ; John D. Bowman, Sr., John Fatzinger, and John Mears, of Carbon County ; Peter Sieger, Reuben Haines, and John Brock, of Philadelphia ; Peter Laubach and C. A. Luchenbach, of Northampton County. Books were opened in Allentown and elsewhere for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the stock, and a considerable number of shares were soon taken. It was specified in the char-

ter of this bank that the stockholders were to be individually liable for the amounts they held, and this provision went far toward popularizing the project of the new bank, although it was bitterly opposed in some quarters.

The bank was not regularly organized until Oct. 9, 1844, when John Wagner was elected president. Business had scarcely been commenced when the institution began to experience some effects of the hostility which had been shown towards it when it was in the formative period of its existence. In accordance with petitions, the Legislature in January, 1845, passed an act appointing a commissioner to examine into its affairs, which it had been alleged were improperly administered. This commissioner, John D. Lawall, took depositions which he presented to the Legislature. The particular matter inquired about was whether the capital (one hundred thousand dollars) had actually been paid in, as it was provided it should be, and on this point the legislative committee to whom the subject was referred seemed to be satisfied. They made a favorable report in April, 1846, showing that the law had been fully complied with. Much excitement had been caused, however, and prejudice engendered against the institution, and the committee in the conclusion of their report suggested that the stockholders of the bank should be permitted to change its location to Mauch Chunk, of which place the citizens had memorialized the Legislature with great unanimity for its removal. It was, however, continued in Allentown, and its affairs were moderately prosperous for a short period. On Feb. 13, 1847, however, a bill to repeal the charter was passed by the Legislature, and the bank of course suspended business. Moses Y. Beach, of New York, was the capitalist of this concern, if it can be said to have had a capitalist. It was alleged that money was simply brought from New York, counted in the bank, and then taken away, and that the institution never had the capital which the law required.

Notice was given in the newspapers, in July, 1850, by a number of subscribers, that they intended making application to the next Legislature to incorporate the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," at Allentown, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and privilege of increasing it to two hundred thousand dollars. The signers of the notice were Jonathan Cook, A. G. Reninger, Thomas B. Wilson, James F. Kline, A. A. Wagner, Nathan Drescher, W. B. Powell, Joseph Weiss, W. Edelman, Jonathan Kulp, P. Wycoff, Owen Saeger, Jesse Shaffer, C. H. Samson, Stephen Barber, Ephraim Grim, Elias Mertz, Eli Steckel. On Jan. 9, 1852, David Laury introduced a bill in the Legislature (which was passed the following April) incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, but no such bank was organized here, the project for some reason falling through.

In the mean time, in 1851, W. H. Blumer & Co. had established themselves as bankers and brokers. The





"Co." consisted of William Kern and Jesse M. Line. Their place of business was at first under Odd-Fellows' Hall, and afterwards between the Allentown National Bank and the Allen House. The firm carried on business successfully until 1877, when they failed.

**The Allentown National Bank.**—What is now the Allentown National Bank was originally organized as a State bank, under the title of the Allentown Bank, Aug. 27, 1855, with a cash capital, paid in, of one hundred thousand dollars. The first president was Jacob Dillinger, the cashier Charles W. Cooper, who still holds that office, and the teller William J. Hoxworth. The board of directors was constituted as follows: Jacob Dillinger, John Appel, Stephen Barber, Stephen Graff, Solomon Keck, Charles Kramer, Jesse M. Line, Welcome B. Powell, George Probst, Aaron G. Reninger, Joshua Seiberling, Hiram J. Schantz, and Dr. William Wilson. This bank surrendered its State charter Aug. 1, 1865, and organized the same day as a national bank under the provisions of the National Currency Act of 1864, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Jacob Dillinger had died in November, 1861, and William Saeger had been elected president in the same month. He was continued in that office when the national bank was organized, and Mr. Cooper was retained in the position of cashier. Mr. Hoxworth had resigned as teller in May, 1864, and his place had been filled by Joseph E. Balliet, who was re-elected at the time of reorganization, and still holds the place. He has been connected with the bank since 1857. The first board of directors of the Allentown National Bank consisted of William Saeger, Jacob Cornell, Daniel Clader, C. F. Dickenshied, John Fogel, Stephen Graff, Boas Hausman, James K. Mosser, Tilghman H. Martin, Christian Pretz, John G. Schimpf, Henry Schnurman, and Dr. William Wilson. The capital of the bank was increased to five hundred thousand dollars in 1870. William Saeger, whom we have stated was elected president in 1861, held that office until Aug. 1, 1883, when he resigned because of advanced years, and was succeeded by Esaias Rehrig, who at present holds the position.

This bank began business in the building which had been occupied by the old Northampton Bank (used as a dwelling-house and for other purposes from 1843 to 1855), and in 1871 built its present elegant and substantial banking-house, upon the same ground on which the old one stood. This is a spacious structure, two stories in height (though with but one floor), and is built of brick with Nova Scotia stone facings. It is finished within with hard wood, is most conveniently and tastefully arranged, and contains a massive indestructible vault. The cost of the building with ground was not far from forty-six thousand dollars.

Following is a list of the directors of this bank from 1855 to 1883:

John Appel.*	John E. Lentz.
Allen Appel.*	William R. Lawfer.
Phaon Albright.*	Abr. W. Lerch.
Stephen Balliet.*	Charles H. Martin.*
Stephen Barber.*	Tilghman H. Martin.*
William E. Barnes.*	E. G. Martin.
Daniel Boyer.*	A. J. Martin.
Solomon Boyer.	James K. Mosser.
Tilghman H. Boyer.	W. K. Mosser.*
James P. Barnes.	Welcome B. Powell.
John Bortz.	George Probst.
Samuel A. Brown.	Christian Pretz.*
Charles E. Christ.	Henry B. Pearson.
Daniel Clader.*	Aaron G. Reninger.
Jacob Cornell.*	Edward Ruhe.
Jacob Dillinger.*	Werner K. Ruhe.
Charles F. Dickenshied.*	Esaias Rehrig.
Alfred J. G. Dubbs.	Joshua Seiberling.
M. D. Kberhard.	Hiram J. Schantz.
Enos Erdman.	Charles Seagreaves.
John H. Fogel.	Lewis Schmidt.*
H. H. Fisher.	John G. Schimpf.
Stephen Graff.*	Henry Schnurman.*
Jonas German.	Thomas Steckel.
Benjamin J. Hagenbuch.	William Saeger.
Boas Hausman.*	Alfred G. Saeger.
John L. Hoffman.*	E. W. Trexler.
Millin Hammm.*	Jonas Trexler.
W. S. Herbst.	William Wilson.*
Solomon L. Keck.*	Thomas Weaver.*
Charles Kramer.*	Joseph Weaver.*
Andrew S. Keck.	David Weida.
Jesse M. Line.	August Weier.
Henry Lech.	Robert Yost.*

Those marked thus (\*) are deceased.

The present officers and working force of the bank are Esaias Rehrig, president; Charles W. Cooper, cashier; Joseph E. Balliet, teller; Charles M. W. Keck, corresponding clerk; Charles O. Schantz, teller's assistant; David B. Sanders, Alfred P. Bachman, individual ledger clerks; John T. Scheirer, general ledger clerk; Frederick H. Liechtenwallner, messenger; George Stuber, janitor and watchman.

Following are sketches of four of the gentlemen most prominent in the history of this institution:

Hon. Jacob Dillinger, the first president of the Allentown Bank (now the Allentown National Bank), figured more conspicuously in Lehigh County than any other person during the period of his lifetime, having occupied creditably more important public stations than any other one in it.

"Judge" Dillinger was a close observer of human nature, correct in his habits of life, patriotic in his impulses, and firm in his friendship, and these, with his practical views and general information on subjects of public interest, gave him an influence of importance, as well as popularity, with the mass of his fellow-citizens. He had so endeared himself to his "Pennsylvania Dutch" fellow-citizens that he was the Knickerbocker among them. His advice on almost every subject was asked, especially in matters of law, and it can be said positively that in such matters he was a safe counselor.

He was a genuine lover of liberty, and an enthusiastic Democrat, but independent enough to gain and retain the confidence of the opposition parties. He had enemies, but always commanded their respect.





ALLENTOWN NATIONAL BANK,  
ALLENTOWN, PA.







*Luob. Dellinger*





Although maintaining an upright walk and a godly conversation before the world, he did not connect himself with a religious sect until two years before his death, when he and his youngest child, a son, were admitted, by the rites of confirmation, by Rev. Dr. B. M. Schmucker, a member of St. John's Lutheran Church of Allentown. His wife being a devout member of the German Reformed Church, the rest of the family, through her influence and training, were reared, under the auspices of the venerable Rev. Father Joseph Dubbs, D.D., in its faith, and were admitted and still remain in its church.

He was a Mason, being early initiated and admitted a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, of Philadelphia.

He was educated in the schools of the county, and of Philadelphia, in the English, German, and French languages, and was a mathematician of no mean order.

In connection with the many trusts he performed in filling important offices, surveying, settling decedents' estates, etc., his specialty was the mercantile trade, being engaged in that business from the time he was nineteen years of age until several years before his death.

Judge Dillinger was born at Dillingersville, Lower Milford township, this county, May 27, 1798, and died Nov. 3, 1861. He was of German ancestry, his great-grandfather coming from Württemberg, Germany, and settling where Dillingersville now is.

When he was about seventeen years of age his father, with his family, removed to Philadelphia to engage in the wholesale dry goods business, where he entered a drug-store, and at the age of nineteen years his father sent him to Ironton, this county, for the purpose of selling out a stock of goods that had been furnished by the father to a party there on credit and who was not successful and returned the possession of the goods. In disposing of the same he showed much aptness and skill as a salesman, and so encouraged the father that before he had sold the entire stock he established him in business in Balliettsville, this county. He subsequently removed to Ruchsville, also in this county, Allentown, Hellertown, Northampton Co., and again Allentown, respectively, continuing in the mercantile business until within a few years before his death.

During the time he lived in Balliettsville, in the year 1819, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of this State, being at the time but twenty-two years of age and the youngest member of the body. He was re-elected three times, it being the first instance in the county that a member served four successive terms. Having a little experience in civil engineering, he was appointed to and accepted, at the close of his membership, the office of deputy surveyor of the county, which was an office of importance during that time.

In 1830 he removed to Allentown, having been

appointed by Governor Wolf clerk of the courts, which office he continued to occupy, and for a time that of prothonotary, until 1836. He was a member of the Convention of 1837-38 which revised the Constitution of the State. He was twice elected Democratic Presidential elector, casting his vote for Jackson and Van Buren, respectively. He was associate judge from 1844 for five years, and again from 1851 until he resigned to accept the presidency of the Allentown Bank. In the year 1850, after his first term of judgeship, he was elected justice of the peace for Allentown, which he resigned to accept his second term of judgeship. In 1855 he was made the first president of the Allentown Bank, now the Allentown National Bank, which position he held until his death, it recognizing his integrity, prudence, and correct business habits, and that much of its prosperity, character, and usefulness was owing to him.

He was again elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1861. In 1848 he was nominated to Congress, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John W. Hornbeck, deceased, who died shortly after he took his seat, but declined it on account of delicacy of health; whereupon the late Hon. Samuel A. Bridges was nominated and elected. He was the rival candidate for canal commissioner of the Hon. Morris Longstreth. He held the office of burgess of Allentown. He was one of the projectors of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, and to him is due its plan of organization.

In the first organization under the charter of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, recognizing the importance of the influence Judge Dillinger brought to bear in securing the charter, he was made, as a compliment, the first superintendent, and Dr. Jesse Samuels, the member of Legislature who was mainly instrumental in the passage of the charter of incorporation, its first engineer.

In 1831 he became the husband of Salome Schreiber, who was born in Whitehall township, this county, Sept. 6, 1805 (who is still living), a daughter of Jacob Schreiber and Eve Catharine, his wife, both of German ancestry, the father being a resident of Whitehall township, and the mother a daughter of Conrad Leisenring, who is also of Whitehall and North Whitehall townships, and was an uncle of Hon. John Leisenring and A. W. Leisenring, Esq., of Mauch Chunk. Their wedded life was blessed with five children, two of whom died, a son in infancy and a daughter, Margaret E., who intermarried with P. S. Pretz, a son of Hon. Christian Pretz, the subject of a sketch elsewhere, leaving to survive her a daughter, Aline Dillinger Pretz, and a son, Jacob Christian Pretz. The living children are, viz.:

First, "Captain" John P. Dillinger, who was born in Allentown, May 3, 1833, was educated at the Allentown Academy, and in the year 1850 took charge of the office at Allentown of the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre Telegraph Company. In 1852 entered



into partnership with his father and William R. Craig in the wholesale liquor business, under the firm-name of Dillinger & Craig. Mr. Craig retired in 1854, and the business continued under the firm-name of J. & J. P. Dillinger. When the father had been elected president of the Allentown Bank, the father's interest was sold to ex-Sheriff Nathan Weiler, and the business carried on under the firm-name of Weiler & Dillinger until 1860, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Weiler, and entered into partnership with Phaon Albright in the tube manufacturing business, and continued in the same until 1865, when he went in the mercantile business with Phaon Albright, doing business under the firm-name of John P. Dillinger & Co. until 1866, when Mr. Albright sold his interest to Huber Brothers, the firm-name then being changed to Huber & Dillinger, and so continued until 1868, when he sold out his interest to the Huber Brothers, and removed to Siegfried's Bridge, Northampton Co., and took charge of the station of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey as agent and telegraph operator. In 1874 he returned to Allentown, and in 1878 was elected chief engineer of the Fire Department of Allentown, which position he continues to hold. In 1862, while in the tube manufacturing business, he entered the army as captain of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, returning at the expiration of his term of enlistment, in 1863.

Second, Jacob S. Dillinger, attorney-at-law, who was born in Allentown April 20, 1841; was educated at the Allentown Academy and Fort Edward Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y.; entered the law office of the late William S. Marx, Esq., in the year 1858, and the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, and was admitted to the bar of Lehigh County April 12, 1862; was cashier of the Allentown Savings Institution (a banking institution in the city of Allentown up to 1882) from 1866 until he resigned, in December, 1869, to accept the office of prothonotary, to which he was elected that fall, and was re-elected in the fall of 1872, retiring on the first Monday of January, 1876, and resuming the practice of the law; was secretary of the board of controllers of the public schools of Allentown from 1864 for seven successive years, and was a member of Select Council of Allentown, 1868-69, and the last year its president.

Third, Dallas Dillinger, who was born Feb. 3, 1844, in Allentown, was educated at the Allentown Academy and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; is a machinist by trade, but engaged in the mercantile business until the fall of 1880, when he accepted the office of recorder of deeds, etc., of Lehigh County, to which he was elected, and served three years, and is now the deputy recorder. He served in his brother's—Capt. John P. Dillinger,—company "D," One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the war.

Thus can be inferred that the great influence of the father was transmitted to his sons, who were and are called to positions of trust, and that the father left them the proudest legacy of a reputation of a life usefully and profitably spent.

Judge Dillinger was one of the landmarks of the county and the city of Allentown, and always public-spirited and enterprising. The history of the growth and prosperity of the city is a monument to his memory.

Charles W. Cooper, cashier of the Allentown National Bank since 1855, is descended from the Coopers of Coopersburg, a family of German extraction, the grandfather of Charles W. having been William Kupper, born Aug. 24, 1722, who emigrated from the Duchy of Nassau, and settled in Bucks County, Pa. To Gertrude, his wife, were born a son, Daniel, and a daughter, Catharine. The birth of the former occurred March 31, 1752, at Dillenberg, near Amsterdam, Holland, and his emigration with his father in 1775. He married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Geary, of Goshenhoppen, Montgomery Co., Pa., and had children,—Jacob, Catharine, Catharine (2d), John, Peter, William, Elizabeth, Charles, and Daniel. Peter, the father of Charles W., was born Sept. 26, 1790, in Upper Saucon, Lehigh Co., where his life was spent. He was the founder of the borough of Coopersburg, in which he exercised a considerable influence as a man of intelligence, of progressive ideas, and much enterprise. He enjoyed the reputation of being a remarkably reliable counselor-at-law for a layman, was an accurate conveyancer, an expert surveyor, and served for a period as deputy surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. He was an active member of the German Reformed Church. He married, on the 9th of July, 1789, Susannah, daughter of Daniel and Magdalena Buhacker. Their children are Anna Matilda, Milton, Thomas B., and Charles W. Mr. Cooper's death occurred May 19, 1837, and that of Mrs. Cooper, June 13, 1846. Their son, Charles W., was born April 21, 1826, at Coopersburg, Lehigh Co. He at an early age became a student of the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and later pursued his studies in Philadelphia. Having decided upon the law as a profession, he entered the United States Law School in Philadelphia, under Professor Hoffman, and while in the office of Judge George M. Stroud, of the above city, was admitted in May, 1847, to practice in the courts of Philadelphia, and in August of the same year in the courts of Lehigh County. Ill health precluding the active pursuit of his profession, Mr. Cooper retired to his farm at Coopersburg, and continued employed in the management of its varied interests until 1855, when on the organization of the Allentown Bank he was elected its cashier. He was married on the 4th of February, 1851, to Miss Rebecca E., eldest daughter of Hon. Jacob Erdman, of Upper Saucon. Their children are Franklin Erdman and Henry Peter.





*A. W. Cooper*







Wm Saeger



Mrs. Cooper's death occurred Aug. 2, 1854, and he was again married, Sept. 1, 1864, to Miss Sarah B. Erdman, sister of his first wife, whose children are Anna Rebecca and Charles William. Mrs. Cooper died Jan. 15, 1872, and on the 14th of October, 1873, he married his present wife, Miss Ida C., daughter of Addison Erdman, of Allentown. Mr. Cooper was, in 1854, elected under the new school law the first county superintendent of schools, and resigned the position on becoming identified with the bank. His reputation as a skillful financier led to his appointment as a member of the Centennial Board of Finance in 1876. He is a trustee of the Union Trust Company, trustee of the Allentown Female College, and of the Muhlenberg College, and has been for many years director of the public schools of Allentown, as also of several manufacturing interests, and president of the Board of Trade. Mr. Cooper is in his political creed a Democrat, though not ranked among the working representatives of the party. He was, however, a delegate from the district embracing Lehigh and Bucks Counties to the National Convention held at Baltimore in 1852, and was in 1850, and again in 1855, elected justice of the peace. He is a member of St. John's Reformed Church of Allentown. Mr. Cooper is a man of refined and cultivated taste, and has found leisure amid the engrossing demands of a business life to devote to other congenial pursuits. His aptness for public affairs, and the various matters pertaining to finance, has neither warped his taste nor modified his enjoyment of all that is attractive in literature, art, or the field of scientific research.

William Saeger, second president of the Allentown Bank, and the first under the present (national) organization, is of German extraction; Christian Saeger, his grandfather, being the first of the family who emigrated to America. He married, and had among his children three sons,—Nicholas, Jacob, and Daniel. Jacob was born during the year 1774, in Whitehall township, Northampton Co., Pa., where he continued to reside, and became an enterprising farmer. He was united in marriage to Margaret Mickle, of the same county, to whom were born children,—Sarah, Catherine, Ann, Charles, William, Abigail, Mary, and Rebecca,—of whom Rebecca (Mrs. Henry Weinsheimer), Ann (Mrs. Solomon L. Keck), and William, the subject of this biography, survive. The last named was born Sept. 4, 1806, in Whitehall township, Northampton Co., his home until his tenth year, when the family removed to Allentown, where Jacob Saeger, in connection with his brother Daniel, erected a mill and embarked in mercantile enterprises. William enjoyed such advantages of education as the public school afforded, after which he became a clerk, and later opened in Hanover township a canal store for the sale of wares then in demand by the canal employes. The business meanwhile extended, considerable purchases of real estate were made, and Mr. Saeger

became an extensive dealer in grain, a manufacturer of lumber and owner of timber tracts, a coal merchant, and also engaged largely in farming and milling enterprises, the latter business absorbing much of his attention and capital. Hanover township continued to be his residence until 1866, when his present home in Allentown was erected, and he abandoned active participation in his various business schemes. In 1862 he became president of the Allentown National Bank, in which he had previously been a stockholder and director, and continued his official relation with that institution until 1883, when he resigned and retired from active business. Mr. Saeger was in early life a Whig, and later espoused the principles of the Republican cause, though not an active participant in the campaign work of the party, nor an aspirant for the honors within its gift. He has therefore held no office other than that of school director. His sympathy in the cause of education has assumed a practical form in the influence and financial aid given the Muhlenberg College, located at Allentown. In religion he is a Lutheran, and member of the St. John's English Lutheran Church of Allentown, of which he was formerly an elder, and is now treasurer of the church council. Mr. Saeger was in 1833 married to Miss Hannah, daughter of Daniel Gangwere, of Hanover township. Their surviving children are Alfred G., married to Miss Ella, daughter of Aaron Troxell; Jacob H., whose wife was Miss Emma, daughter of John Schimpf; and Thomas W., who married Florence, daughter of Aaron Troxell. Thomas W. and Jacob H. are the successors of their father in milling enterprises, and Alfred G., who was formerly engaged in the tannery business, has now retired.

Esaías Rehrig, present president of the Allentown National Bank, is a grandson of Conrad Rehrig, who was a resident of Carbon County, formerly a part of the county of Northampton, where he was by occupation a farmer, and was one of the earliest settlers. He was united in marriage to a Miss Herter, and had children,—Martin, Daniel, John, George, Michael, Jonas, Jacob, Conrad, William, Christina, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, and —.

William, the youngest, and the father of Esaías, was a native of Carbon County, was born in October, 1805, and on attaining the years of manhood acquired the trade of a carpenter, which he later abandoned for the more congenial pursuit of the farmer. He married Miss Lydia Helman, of the same county, and had children,—Aaron, Esaías, Emeline, Moses, Lucy, Sarah, William H., and Mary. The death of Mr. Rehrig occurred in Carbon County, the scene of his lifetime residence.

His son, Esaías, was born Nov. 24, 1831, in the above county, at the home of his father. His tastes not prompting him to follow the life of an agriculturist, after receiving a rudimentary education at home, and becoming at a later date a pupil at the Easton Seminary, he became a clerk at Weissport, Carbon Co., and



remained for three years thus employed. Removing to Freemansburg he continued in business, and some years later made Catasauqua his home. Here he entered the firm of E. Weiss & Co., and continued this business relation from 1852 until 1858, the date of his removal to Allentown as deputy prothonotary under James Lackey, Esq. After a service of two terms in this capacity he was elected prothonotary, and re-elected at the expiration of his first term. Before retiring from official life he aided in the organization of the Coplay Cement Company, and engaged in the manufacture of hydraulic cement in Allentown, having been chosen secretary and treasurer of the company. He was also soon after made president of the Starr Slate Company. The exceptional business ability of Mr. Rehrig led, in August, 1883, to his election as president of the Allentown National Bank, which position he now holds, having prior to this date been one of its directors. As a Democrat he was formerly active in the political field, and, aside from his various official positions, held, during the winter of 1872-73, that of message clerk of the Senate at Harrisburg. His religious convictions are in harmony with the tenets of the English Lutheran Church, of which he is a member. As an active Mason he is a member of Barger Lodge, No. 333, of which he was formerly an officer, of Allen Commandery, of Allen Chapter, and Allen Council, of which he is presiding officer. Mr. Rehrig was married in 1855 to Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of James Lackey, of Catasauqua.

**The First National Bank** was organized in 1863, and began business in 1864. The stockholders were William H. Blumer, Jesse M. Line, William Kern, and Nathan Laudenslager. Mr. Blumer was president. Tilghman H. Moyer was the first cashier, and Jacob A. Blumer succeeded him in that position. This bank was quite prosperous for a number of years, but failed in 1877.

**The Allentown Savings Institution**, one of the oldest and most successfully-managed savings-banks in Eastern Pennsylvania, commenced business in the year 1860. It was organized through the efforts of Hon. William H. Ainey, under a special charter passed by the Legislature during the winter of 1859 and 1860. Mr. Ainey became its first president, and Charles S. Bush its first cashier. The first board of trustees was composed of the following: William H. Ainey, Christian Pretz, George Probst, Samuel Sell, Nathan Peter, Henry B. Hottle, John D. Stiles, Paul Balliet, and Dr. B. F. Jacoby. Mr. Bush served as cashier upwards of three years, when he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Second National Bank. He was succeeded by Francis E. Samuels, who served about two years, when he resigned and became the cashier of the Second National Bank. Mr. Samuels was succeeded by Jacob S. Dillinger, who served about three years, when he resigned, after being elected prothonotary of Lehigh County. He was succeeded by Reuben

Stahler, who served in that capacity about eight years, when he was elected cashier of the Second National Bank to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Samuels. Mr. Stahler was succeeded by B. J. Hagenbuch, who has filled the position to the present time. Mr. Ainey continued to serve as president from the organization of the institution to its close. The present or last board of trustees comprised the following: William H. Ainey, C. Pretz, Martin Kemmerer, Milton Appel, Benjamin J. Hagenbuch, George Probst, Charles S. Bush, Reuben Stahler, and C. B. Sell.

The institution was organized, as its title indicates, as a savings-bank. It received money on deposit in large and small sums, paying interest to the depositors of from three to six per cent. according to the amount and the time of deposit. The institution early enlisted the confidence and patronage of the people of the entire county, and its deposits steadily increased until shortly before the panic they had reached about half a million dollars. After the failure of William H. Blumer & Co. and the First National Bank of Allentown, in 1877, banks in this locality, and especially savings-banks, were much distrusted, and as one after another failed, this want of confidence was intensified.

At the time of the failure of Blumer & Co. there were seven savings-banks, besides theirs in Allentown, all of which failed except the Allentown Savings Institution. There were besides a savings-bank at Bethlehem, one at Slatington, two at Fogelsville, and one at Macungie, all of which in like manner failed, leaving the Allentown Savings Institution alone as the only incorporated savings-bank doing business. This institution promptly met all its obligations, retaining the patronage and confidence of its customers to a remarkable degree when the circumstances before related are considered. During and subsequent to the war its investments were largely in government bonds, and from judicious purchases and sales it realized large profits. In addition to regular semi-annual dividends to the stockholders of from six to twelve per cent. per annum, it declared a one hundred per cent. dividend in 1869, and another in 1875 of two hundred per cent. on the original capital. Both of these dividends were payable in cash or stock at the option of each stockholder, but all preferred and took the stock. For reasons mainly personal to its officers and stockholders, it was decided to withdraw from business, and the affairs of the institution are now about closing up.

The business career of this institution has been one of such remarkable success that it is deserving of especial mention here.

After providing for the deposits, most of the remaining assets have been divided directly among the stockholders. The present market value of these, together with the cash realized from sale of such assets as could not be divided, amounts to over eight thousand dollars to one thousand dollars originally paid in

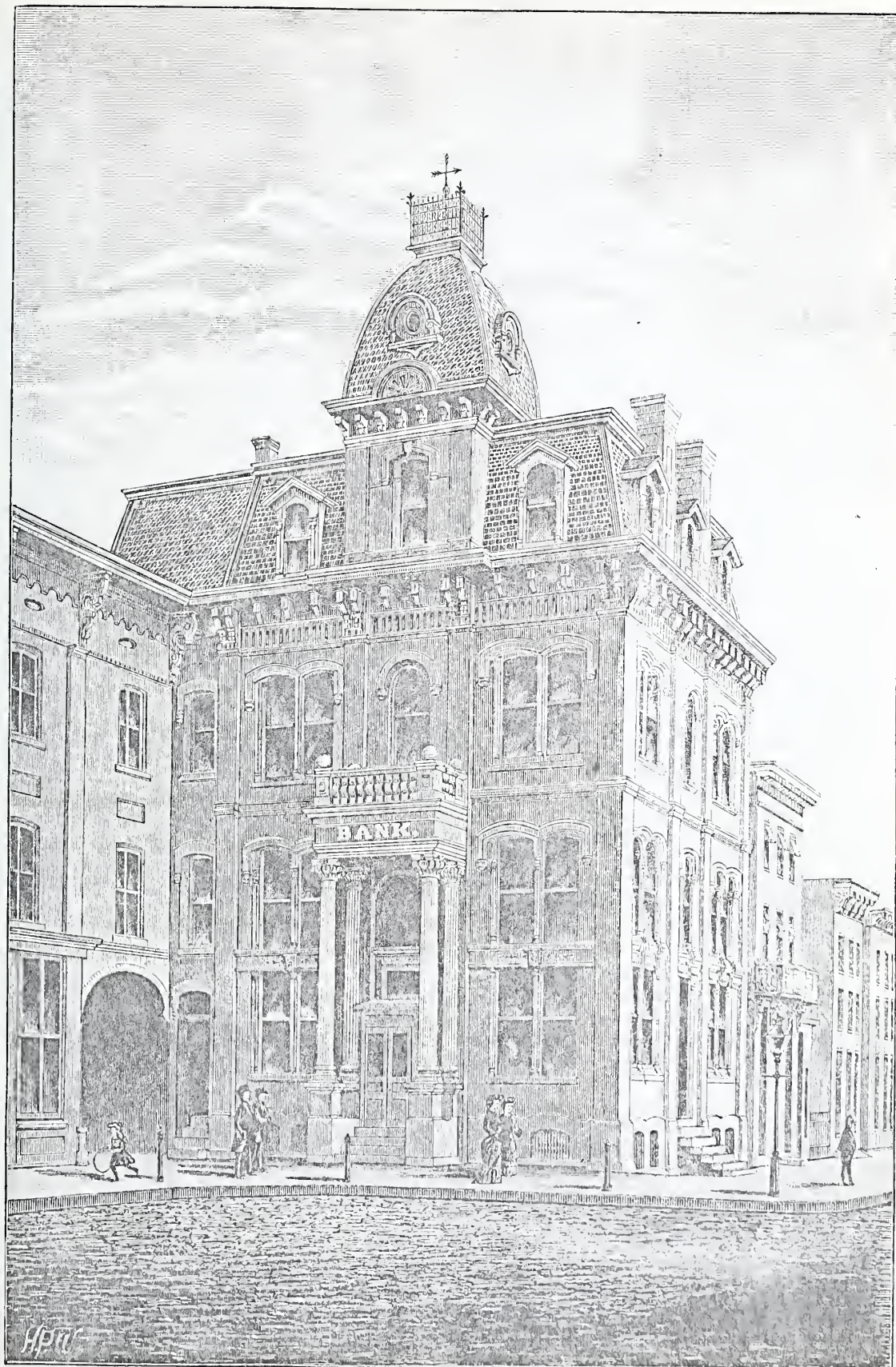






*E. Röhrig*





SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,  
ALLENTOWN, PA.





as capital, so that each stockholder, who paid in one thousand dollars at the beginning, gets back eight thousand dollars, besides the regular semi-annual dividends. At a final meeting of the stockholders, held Feb. 5, 1883, Mr. Christian Pretz acting as chairman, and Professor T. L. Seip as secretary, the following was moved and unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, We, the stockholders of the Allentown Savings Institution, have heard with pleasure the statement of the very satisfactory condition of its affairs and accounts as ascertained by the Auditing Committee appointed at the meeting of the stockholders held Jan. 29, 1883, and inasmuch as the business affairs of the institution have been closed, and this is our final meeting as stockholders; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we deem it but proper and due to the president of the institution, the Hon. William H. Ainey, to put on record our high appreciation of his valuable services in successfully managing its affairs from the beginning to the close of its history, covering a time when most similar institutions failed with disastrous losses to their stockholders and the community.

"Resolved, That we also recognize the efficient services of the officers of the institution, who aided the president from time to time in the transaction of its affairs."

The Second National Bank of Allentown was organized in 1863, and began business in 1864, with a paid-in capital of \$100,000, which was increased the following year to \$200,000, and a few years later to \$300,000. The first officers were William H. Ainey, president, and Charles S. Bush, cashier, and the first directors, William H. Ainey, George Probst, Benjamin J. Hagenbuch, Samuel Sell, Aaron Balliet, Edward Kohler, Charles A. Ruhc, and James H. Bush. After serving two years, Charles H. Bush resigned the cashiership in 1865 on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Francis E. Samuels, who continued as cashier until his death, in 1875. Reuben Stahler, the present cashier, succeeded Mr. Samuels. Mr. Ainey, the first president of the bank, is still its official head, having continuously served as president from its organization until the present time. The affairs of the bank have been so satisfactorily managed that not a single opposition vote was ever offered at any of the annual elections for officers and directors.

In 1877, believing that the business of the bank could be more satisfactorily and profitably conducted with \$200,000 than with \$300,000 capital, \$100,000 was withdrawn. The Second National is now the oldest national bank in Lehigh County. Its chartered privileges under the National Currency Act terminated in March, 1883, at which time its corporate privileges were renewed and extended for another twenty years. Since the organization of the bank the directors have met regularly on Monday of each week for passing upon the notes offered for discount by the customers of the bank. Regular semi-annual dividends have been made on the first Monday of May and November of each year since 1863. The present rate of dividend is eight per cent. per annum.

It is something remarkable and worthy of mention here that the entire losses of the bank for the twenty years ending March, 1883 (the close of its first period of corporate life), amounted to less than one-half

of the smallest six months' earnings during that period.

In 1881 a large and beautiful new bank building was erected on the southeast corner of Centre Square, which, for light, convenience of arrangement, and elegance of finish, is surpassed by few, if any, of the bank buildings outside of the large cities. It has a massive chilled-iron vault, with four heavy chilled-iron doors, having combination and time locks, all of which must be opened before reaching the money and securities of the bank. The chilled iron forming the inside lining is of uniform thickness at the ends, sides, bottom, and top of the vault, being about three and one-half inches of solid iron, cast and chilled, on wrought-iron bars, and weighing, with the doors, over twenty tons. This would seem to present all the resistance necessary to prevent the possibility of successful attack between the hour of closing the bank in the evening and opening again the next morning. The vault is beautifully and artistically decorated with ornamental iron-work finished in bronze and gilt.

William H. Ainey, lawyer, bank president, and ironmaster, was born in Susquehanna County, A.D. 1834. His paternal grandfather, William Ainey, was of French descent, his ancestors being Huguenots, who came to this country and settled in the Mohawk Valley, in Montgomery Co., N. Y. His great-grandmother, Elizabeth Van Deusen, was of German descent. His maternal grandfather, John Morrison Kinnan, was of Irish descent; his great-grandfather, the Rev. John Kinnan, being from the North of Ireland, settled in Orange County, N. Y., about the year 1767. William Ainey, his grandfather, before mentioned, married Hannah Crawford, of Connecticut, and settled a few miles south of Goshen, N. Y. Here his father, Jacob Ainey, was born A.D. 1802, and in the year 1824 married Catharine Kinnan, of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. He subsequently removed to Susquehanna Co., Pa. From the foregoing it will be seen that the family is thoroughly American, being of French, German, and English origin on the father's side and of Scotch-Irish on the mother's.

Mr. Ainey received his early education in the public schools, supplemented by a preparatory course in the Woodruff Academy of his native village. At the age of sixteen he entered Harford University, then an institution of learning of high standing in Northern Pennsylvania. Here he soon took high rank in forensic and other literary achievements, and the second year was chosen to the highest office of his literary society, then numbering over one hundred active members. He completed his course in 1853, and at once entered upon the study of the law under the direction of the late Hon. E. B. Chase, at Montrose, Pa., teaching a portion of the time in his old school, the Woodruff Academy, thus early manifesting that energetic, self-sustaining, and self-relying independence which has characterized his subsequent career.





In 1855, about a year after the death of his father, being then about twenty years old, he removed to Lehigh County, where he was also engaged a portion of the time in teaching while pursuing his legal studies. These he completed in the office of Hon. R. E. Wright, of Allentown, and was admitted to the bar in that city Jan. 6, 1857, opening an office there soon after. He devoted himself closely and successfully to the practice of his profession for the next three years, when he became desirous of opening a larger field for his active temperament than was afforded by the practice of the law in Allentown.

Accordingly, in 1860, he organized the Allentown Savings Institution, and was chosen its president. The institution opened for business at No. 542 Hamilton Street, opposite the American Hotel. It prospered beyond the most sanguine hopes of its friends, and two years later a new banking-house was erected for it at No. 532 Hamilton Street, to which place he also removed his law-office. Here he gave his close personal attention to the business of the institution, which grew rapidly, enlisting and retaining the confidence and favor of the public until it was soon regarded as one of the best-managed savings-banks in the State.

In 1862 he bought the *Lehigh Register*, and edited it in connection with his other business duties. A ready, vigorous writer, and a Republican of pronounced views, the *Register*, under his charge, was an able advocate of progressive doctrines and advanced Republican views on all the great questions of that day. He was several times chosen to represent his district as delegate to the Republican State Conventions; was senatorial delegate to, and chairman of contested seats in, the convention of 1863, when two sets of delegates were each claiming admission from several of the Philadelphia districts. He succeeded in harmonizing the factions on a basis of future union alike satisfactory to both. The following year he served on the State Central Committee, and was elected one of the executive or managing committee of nine to conduct the campaign.

In 1863-64 the Second National Bank of Allentown was organized, and he was elected its president, a position he has continuously held ever since, by the unanimous vote of the stockholders and directors at every annual election for the past twenty years. His management of this bank has been conservative, but highly successful. In addition to regular dividends of eight to twelve per cent. yearly, it has accumulated the largest proportionate surplus reserve-fund held by any bank in the Lehigh Valley.

In 1867 he projected and organized the Lehigh Iron Company (anthracite blast-furnace), and was chosen its president, which position he still holds. The same successful management has characterized his control of these large works. He presides over its entire affairs, supervising its sales and purchases (together amounting to over one hundred thousand dol-

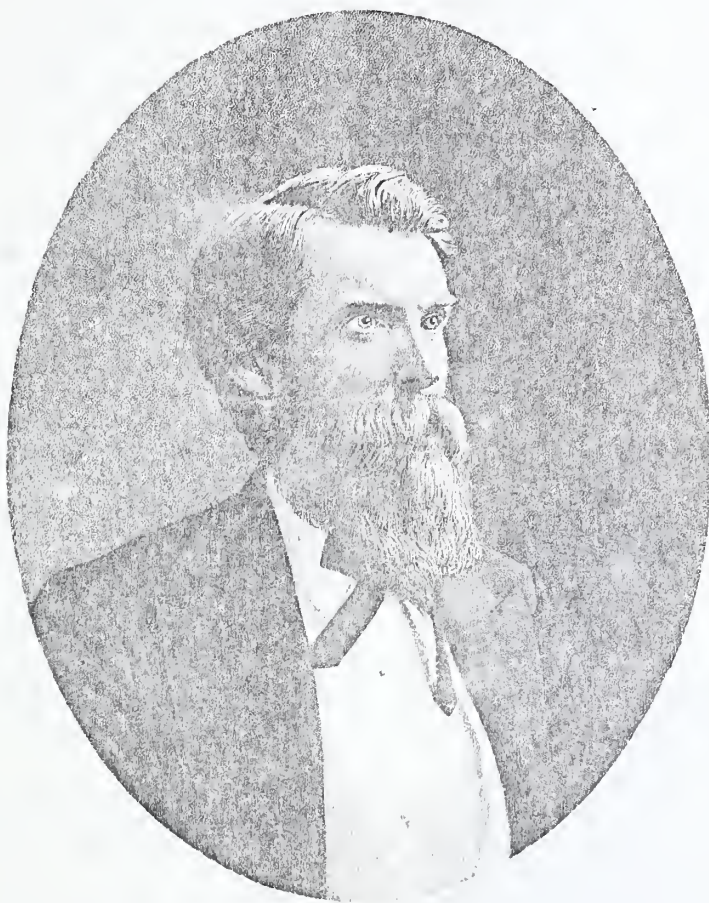
lars per month when in full operation), directing in a general way its every-day operations at the works, and managing its finances.

In 1872 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention, and subsequently elected on the Republican State ticket as one of the fourteen members of the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73 for the State at large, a body of men whom posterity will regard as having been called from the foremost and best men of the commonwealth. It framed our present admirable Constitution, introducing many needed and excellent reforms, which have since been copied and adopted as part of the fundamental law of other States. He was an earnest advocate of reform, and one of the most practical and useful members of that distinguished body. As one of the many occurring instances during the year's session illustrating his remarkable readiness and practical ability, mention may be made of the following: The Democrats and Republicans were in hostile array over Section 5 of the Declaration of Rights offered and pending in the following form: "Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere with the free exercise of the right of suffrage." The Democrats demanded it; the Republicans opposed it. The debate had become bitter, and party lines were closely drawn. Up to this time political measures had been sedulously avoided as likely to prove fatal to the work of the Convention, but it seemed as if there was no way to avoid it in this instance. But at this juncture Mr. Ainey offered to amend by striking out "with" and inserting "to prevent," so as to read, "No power, civil or military, shall interfere *to prevent* the free exercise," etc. This was immediately accepted by both parties and adopted, and a dreaded political division happily avoided. He is the author of the proviso giving cities of sufficient population separate legislative representation, and many other practical and useful reforms, of which space will not permit particular mention.

In 1879 he was elected treasurer of the Coplay Iron Company (anthracite blast furnaces), at Coplay, Pa., having at the instance and request of friends who were involved by the failure of the Lehigh Valley Iron Company, the former owner, reorganized or rather formed a new company from the stockholders and creditors of the old company. He is still treasurer and one of its board of managers.

Later the same year (1879) he, in connection with George Brooke, president of the First National Bank of Reading, and of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company, H. S. Eckert, president of the Farmers' National Bank of Reading, and of the Henry Clay Furnaces, and several other prominent business men, obtained control of the extensive pipe works at Reading, Pa., and he was elected president of the company then organized, and is still its official head. Under his direction the establishment was reorganized and its operations systematized and perfected until





*John H. Ainey*





what had previously been a losing business soon became a paying one. These works employ three hundred to four hundred men. Pipe are made of all sizes from three to forty-eight inches diameter. They furnished New York city alone season before last over five miles of the forty-eight inch size, costing over a quarter of a million dollars.

To the casual observer it is difficult to understand how it is possible to direct and successfully manage these several great industrial establishments besides the bank and his own private affairs. He is greatly aided in this by full, accurate weekly and monthly reports, giving him a comprehensive knowledge of what is done in every department, and how it is done. From these he can see what needs his personal attention.

In 1860 he was married to Miss Anna C. Unger, eldest daughter of the late L. P. Unger, artist, of Allentown, whose occupation, however, was chiefly that of a portrait painter in the South.

**Other Banking Institutions.**—About the time the Dime Savings-Bank was started, C. M. Runk and Henry J. Saeger formed a partnership under which they carried on a banking business for several years.

The Macungie Savings-Bank was established in 1867, did a large business for a number of years, but made an assignment in 1878. Its president was David Schall. William C. Lichtenwallner was the first cashier, and was succeeded by John F. Weida.

The Girard Savings-Bank, of which Phaon Albright was the president, and H. K. and F. K. Hartzell, successively, the cashiers, was organized in 1868, and went into voluntary liquidation in 1877.

The Franklin Savings-Bank was in existence ten years from 1868, making an assignment in 1878. Its president was B. H. Miller, and cashier, J. E. Zimmerman.

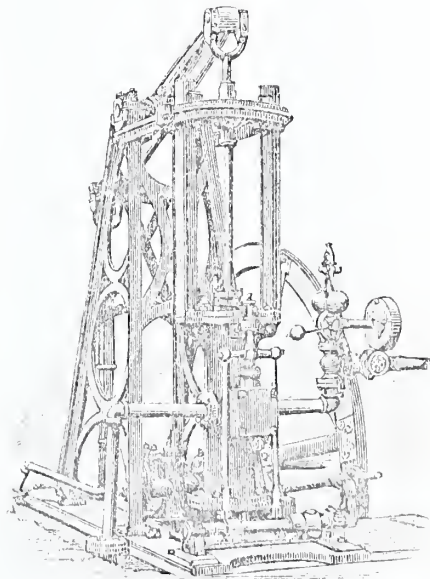
The Empire Life Insurance and Trust Company, of which A. G. Reninger was president and Morgan F. Medlar cashier, began business in 1869 and closed in 1878.

T. H. Good and Edward Ruhe, in partnership, carried on a banking business during the period that the houses already mentioned were flourishing.

The Erin Savings-Bank, of which William L. Yohn was the proprietor, was established in 1870, and went into voluntary liquidation about five years later.

**Manufacturing—First Engine in Lehigh County—The Iron Interest.**—In connection with the history of industrial enterprises in Allentown we note the interesting fact that the first engine in the town or county was introduced in the year 1837 by Joseph K. Saeger. He came here from North Whitehall to establish a foundry and machine-shop, and carried on such an establishment successfully for about twelve years, when he retired from the business, though he continued to reside in Allentown until his death, in 1855. His son, Eli J. Saeger, now one of the foremost citizens of Allentown, took an active part in

setting up the engine, and has ever retained an interest in the little piece of machinery. This engine was built by Rush & Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia. It is still in existence, and having served well for a number of years the purpose for which it was designed, was finally relegated to what may be called a subordinate position among the ponderous modern engines and other machinery of the Thomas Iron Company of Hokendauqua. This pioneer memento of manufacturing enterprise is, however, not to be lost, for its present owners have signified their intention of mounting it upon a pedestal and thus making it a unique monument which shall perpetuate the inauguration of the more advanced mechanical industries in Lehigh County. The little engine looks quite quaint, particularly because, though very small, it is a beam engine. The introduction of this engine has no close connection with the establishment of the extensive iron-works of which we shall speak first among the manufacturing interests of the city, but we have introduced it as an interesting isolated fact, and for the purpose of calling attention to the great contrast presented by the conditions of the town and county in 1837 and in 1884.



FIRST ENGINE IN LEHIGH COUNTY.

The people of Allentown were quite early astir to secure the benefits of iron manufacture in their midst. A meeting of citizens was held at the hotel of George Wetherhold on Jan. 23, 1845, "for the purpose of adopting measures for forming a company to erect an anthracite furnace for the manufacture of iron at or near Allentown." J. W. Hornbeck was elected president, and S. A. Bridges secretary. A committee of five persons was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. One of these resolutions stated that it was "considered of vast im-





portance to this community that an anthracite furnace for the manufacture of iron should be established among us," and it was therefore resolved that a committee of five should be appointed to solicit subscriptions of stock under the general provisions of the law of 1830. This committee was duly appointed, and consisted of William H. Blumer, William Saeffer, William Edelman, George Probst, and George Keck. It was expressed as the opinion of the men who drew up the resolutions that a capital of forty thousand dollars would be sufficient to carry out the project. Nothing whatever resulted from this movement, but it would doubtless have borne fruit had not the object aimed at been reached very speedily by the enterprise of others. The latter action was that which brought into existence the Allentown Iron-Works, one of the most prominent and successful establishments of the valley. Samuel Lewis, afterwards the superintendent of the works, a native of Chester County (born in 1805), was indirectly, but none the less surely, the means of bringing into operation at Allentown this industry. He had been reared in the iron trade by his father, had worked under that celebrated ironmaster, James Colemans, at Elizabeth Furnace, in Lebanon County, and also at the Lehigh by the Blue Mountains, and later became engaged in the coal trade at Broad Mountain, back of Port Carbon, above Pottsville. He had thus become not only familiar with iron manufacture, but obtained a wide knowledge of the mineral region of Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1845 he was employed by Bevan & Humphries, a prominent and wealthy shipping firm of Philadelphia, who were on the alert for investments, to make an examination of the Lehigh Valley with especial reference to the location of an anthracite furnace, for the making of iron with anthracite had by this time been demonstrated as entirely safe and successful by the five years' operation of the Crane works at Catasauqua. In the winter of 1845-46 he reported to Messrs. Bevan & Humphries in favor of Allentown as a location for the proposed furnaces, his decision being induced by the close proximity of ore-beds and the transportation facilities offered by the canal. He had not long left the capitalists' office when he chanced to meet Benjamin Parry, a noted foundryman, and Messrs. Haywood & Snyder, no less noted as engine-builders. He told them of the project under discussion, advising them to go to Messrs. Bevan & Humphries. They were not slow to act upon this advice, and before their conference had ended Mr. Parry had promised his assistance in building the furnaces, and Messrs. Haywood & Snyder had received a heavy contract for building engines and making other machinery, with a check for five thousand dollars to bind the bargain. Such was the method of the firm when they once decided on a course of action. Bevan & Humphries bought on the 1st of April, 1846, seventy-two acres of land from Adam Sterner, paying therefor one hundred dollars and

aere. The title-papers were received on the 9th of April, and on election day in October the company produced its first pig-iron. This was very quick work. The furnace, to be sure, was small as compared with those now in use. It was thirty-five feet in height, and had twelve feet bosh or diameter. Furnace No. 2, built the following year, was of the same size. Together they had a capacity of about two hundred and fifty tons of iron per week. In 1851 the works were sold to a corporation, chartered, with two hundred thousand dollars capital, as the Allentown Iron Company, and composed of David E. Wilson, Henry King, Esq., Christian Pretz, and Samuel Lewis, of Allentown, and Joseph Cabot, Nabro Frazier, Benjamin W. Frazier, and Charles Cabot, of Philadelphia. Of this company Joseph Cabot, who had been associated with Bevan & Humphries, was elected president, and held that office until his death, in 1878, when John Lawler Welsh succeeded him. He in turn was succeeded, in 1881, by Mr. Fred. Prime, Sr., the present incumbent. After the change in the company, Nos. 3 and 4 Furnaces were built in 1853 and 1854, and No. 5 Furnace in 1872, and Nos. 1 and 2 enlarged, so that the present capacity of the furnaces is about fifty thousand gross tons pig-iron per annum. Nos. 3 and 4 were each fifty-five feet in height, with sixteen feet bosh, and No. 5 was sixty-five feet in height, with seventeen feet bosh. Samuel Lewis, of Allentown, was the superintendent of the works from the start until 1878, and to him was very largely due their wonderful success, for few furnaces in the country have yielded greater returns than have these. His successor was Stephen B. Neumoyer, the present superintendent. The ores used by the company since its inception were obtained, the hematites from Berks and Lehigh Counties, and the magnetic from New Jersey principally, and the iron made from them has always had a high reputation. The works when running at full capacity have employed a very large number of men, and have been a potent factor in Allentown's prosperity.

The Allentown Rolling-Mill, second in age and first in importance among the iron-works of the city, dates, as an organized industry, from 1860, but it has absorbed an establishment five years older, as well as two others started soon after its own origin. To begin with the institution antedating the rolling-mill we will say that, in 1855, Samuel A. Bridges, Nathan German, and James W. Wilson bought from Henry Nonnemacher eighty-five acres of land in what is now the Sixth Ward, with a view of establishing a foundry and laying out a plat of lots as an addition to Allentown. Both projects may be described as successful. The company laid out streets and sold off one hundred thousand dollars worth of lots, and still have some left. Their foundry was carried on successfully for a number of years, and finally, Mr. German having retired and Messrs. Thayer and Erdman becoming partners, sold, in 1878, to the Allentown



Rolling-Mill Company for one hundred thousand dollars. This company, as we have said, was organized in 1860. Benjamin Haywood, of Pottsville, was one of the leading spirits in the enterprise, and Christian Pretz, Samuel A. Bridges, John D. Stiles, and others, of Allentown, were heavy stockholders. The Lehigh Rolling-Mill had been started in 1861 by Samuel Lewis. Merchant bar-iron was the original product of this mill, but a year after it was established the manufacture of railroad-spikes and boiler-rivets—the latter made by the Butterworth solid die process—was added. Joseph B. Lewis was superintendent of the mill from the start until July, 1866, and after that time it was carried on under Francis S. Kent and Thomas C. Brainerd, managers. It became, in 1864, the property of an incorporated company, consisting of Samuel Lewis, president; Charles Cabot, John Cabot, Edward W. Etting, Joseph Cabot, Frank S. Kent, and Thomas C. Brainerd. Through the misappropriation of funds by a member of the New York and Philadelphia firms through whom the product of the Lehigh mills was put in the market, the company failed and the works were sold at sheriff's sale, being bidden in by Henry Schnurman, who leased them for one year to Reuben S. Shimer and Thomas J. Saeger. These gentlemen carried them on for a time, and they then passed into the hands of a receiver, by whom they were transferred to the Allentown Rolling-Mill Company in 1868. The property is still called by this company the Lehigh Mill. The Roberts Iron Company was organized in 1862, the principal stockholders being George B. Roberts, Algernon Roberts, and Edward Roberts, Sr., of Philadelphia; A. Pardee and George B. Markle, of Hazleton; William Lilley, of Mauch Chunk; Eli J. Saeger and Samuel McHose, of Allentown. This company built two blast-furnaces and operated them until 1871, when they were merged with the property of the Allentown Rolling-Mill Company. This organization carried on business until 1882, when a charter was obtained for the Allentown Rolling-Mills, under which the present corporation succeeded to the property and business of the Allentown Rolling-Mill Company. The products of the works are pig-metal, iron rails, merchant bar-iron, rolled shafting and car-axes, rolled beams and angles, railroad chairs and fish-plates, bolts, nuts, rivets, locomotive turn-tables, steam-engines and shafting, mill-gearing, blast-furnace and rolling-mill castings, mining-pumps, etc. When in full operation the works give employment to twelve hundred men and produce about twenty-five thousand tons of pig-metal and thirty thousand tons of rails, merchant iron, and other finished irons per annum. The officers of the corporation are: President, A. Pardee, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. W. Allison; General Superintendent, C. H. Nimson.

The Lehigh Iron Company was organized in the latter part of 1867. The works comprise two anthracite blast-furnaces. The furnace known as No. 1 was

built in 1868, and that as No. 2 in 1872. No. 1 is sixteen by fifty-five feet, and No. 2 seventeen by sixty feet. The motive power for running the works consists of two large condensing engines, both built by I. P. Morris & Co., of Philadelphia, and possessing a capacity of about two hundred and fifty horse-power each. The blast is heated by two large modern-built hot blasts or ovens to a temperature of eight hundred to nine hundred degrees Fahrenheit, the pressure of the blast required varying from seven to nine pounds to the square inch. The enterprise was projected by Hon. William H. Ainey, president of the Second National Bank of Allentown, and the business and financial management of the concern has been under his control and direction from its organization to the present time. After Mr. Ainey, Mr. E. J. Hart, a wealthy merchant of New Orleans and a former resident of Allentown, holds the next largest interest. The balance of the stock is held almost entirely in Lehigh County. This is not the case with the other important industrial establishments in Lehigh County, they being generally owned by non-residents. The first directors of the Lehigh Iron Company were William H. Ainey, Asa Balliet, Aaron Balliet, Thomas Barber, and Hiram Balliet, three of whom are now dead, viz.: Asa Balliet, Thomas Barber, and Hiram Balliet. The present board consists of William H. Ainey, Aaron Balliet, Martin Kemmerer, Benjamin J. Hagenbuch, and Milton Appel. The first-named gentleman is president and treasurer of the company. Harrison Bortz is the practical manager of the immediate operations at the furnaces and mines. The product of these furnaces amounts annually from twenty-two thousand to twenty-five thousand gross tons of pig metal, mostly No. 1 x, and No. 2 x, which is sold to the foundries, being in especial demand by the hardware and stove manufacturers of the Eastern and Middle States. The company own and operate a large number of hematite ore mines in Lehigh County, which give employment to between two hundred and three hundred men in mining, weighing, hauling, and shipping the same by railroad to the furnaces. The company also has upon its premises, within a stone's throw of its furnaces, large deposits or beds of magnesian limestone. These are used in the furnaces for fluxing the ores. The quarries are very extensive, and when in full operation from one hundred to one hundred and fifty tons are daily taken out, broken, and delivered in the stock-houses for daily consumption. This furnishes employment to upwards of fifty men. There are also upwards of one hundred men employed at the furnaces in handling the stock, filling the material, and as keepers, helpers, cindersmen, engineers, carpenters, blacksmiths, repairmen, etc. The works are located at Aineyville, on the west bank of the river Lehigh, about one-quarter of a mile beyond the southeast boundary of the city of Allentown, and near the junction of the Lehigh Valley and East Penn Rail-





roads. This location furnishes excellent railroad facilities for receiving material and shipping the product, its own railroad tracks making direct connection with both these roads. It is also connected with the Lehigh Canal by an iron railroad bridge over the Lehigh River, by which the Lehigh and Schuylkill Railroad can also be reached for shipping purposes when necessary. In addition to the hematite, large quantities of magnetic ores are daily used. These are received from New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. It requires upwards of one hundred tons of coal daily to run the two furnaces. The monthly receipts and expenditures together aggregate, when in full operation, from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and annually from \$900,000 to \$1,200,000, according to market price of product and cost of materials, which varies materially from year to year. The company has upwards of fifty acres of land immediately about the works, and a number of houses which are occupied by its workmen. Though the manufacture of pig-iron has been generally unprofitable in the Lehigh Valley for the past ten years, the Lehigh Iron Company has been one of the very few which has earned and declared dividends to its stockholders.

Harrison Bortz, for a long term manager and secretary of the works, is the descendant of a German family who were among the earliest settlers in Berks County, Pa., his grandfather having been a native of Rockland township, and later a resident of Long Swamp township in the same county, where he was first a miller, and subsequently a farmer until the event of his death. He married Miss Mary Hoffman, and had children,—Gideon, Owen, Jonas, William, Nathan, Benneville, Edwin, and two daughters, Fianna and Caroline. Owen was born in Rockland township, Berks Co., and remained at home until he had learned the trade of a miller, when he removed to Lehigh County, and for seven years conducted a mill. He later became a farmer, and is now engaged in the coal business at Allentown. He was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Wenner, of South Whitehall township, Lehigh Co., whose children are Harrison, Lewis F., William (deceased), and Mary (Mrs. Emerson Schock). Harrison Bortz was born Nov. 15, 1844, in South Whitehall, now Whitehall township. In early youth he removed to Macungie, and varied the time between farm labor and attendance at the school of the neighborhood. At the age of fifteen he became a pupil of the classical school at Quakertown, and later of the Excelsior Normal School at Carversville, Pa. He then engaged for a period in teaching, and subsequently entered Muhlenberg College. He meanwhile joined a corps of engineers, and for a year practiced surveying, after which, in 1869, he entered the employ of the Lehigh Iron Company as outside superintendent. From this position he was successively promoted until he became manager and secretary of the works, having proved by years of service his thorough knowledge of the ironmaster's craft, and

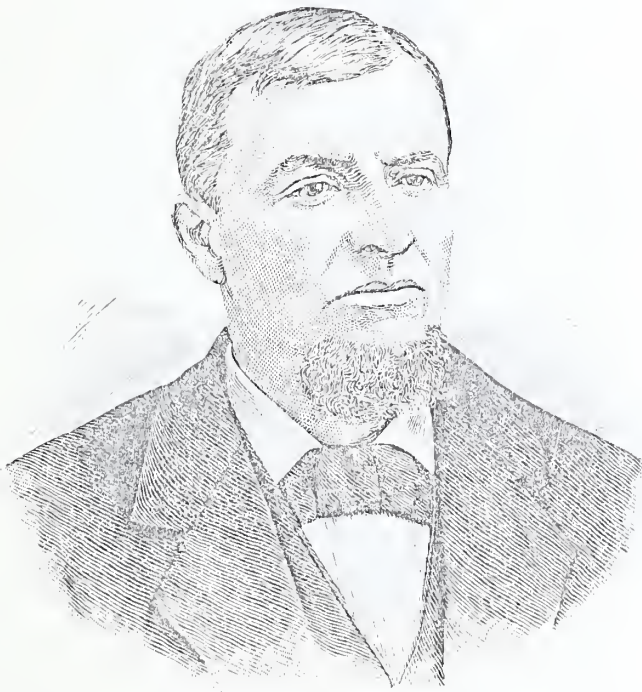
his efficiency as an executive officer. Mr. Bortz was married Aug. 24, 1867, to Miss Emma H., daughter of George H. and Rebecca Sanders, of South Whitehall township. Their children are Cassius U., Ida L., Oliver F., and Harrison O. G. Mr. Bortz, while not an active politician, evinces a keen interest in the success of the Republican party; has been five times a delegate to State Conventions, and was, in 1880, delegate to the National Convention. He has been for four years chairman of the County Executive Committee, and for twelve years school director in a district largely Democratic. He is a director of the Coopersburg Turnpike Company and the Emaus Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Bortz is a member of the Lutheran Church of Salisbury, in which he has been an officer. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, as member of Greenleaf Lodge, and is also a member of the Allen Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and Greenleaf Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

A number of minor manufactories of iron—some of them small only by contrast with the great mills and furnaces—are carried on, and collectively form an important industry.

The oldest of these houses, dating back to 1837, is that of Barber, Keiser & Co. It was started by Joseph K. Saeger, in the year mentioned, and it was in this foundry that he set up the first steam-engine used in Lehigh County, mentioned at the beginning of this chapter. Mr. Saeger carried on the foundry for about a dozen years. In 1853, Thomas Barber, the father of one of the present firm, became the principal owner and manager, and while the style of the firm has been changed several times, the name of Barber has always appeared in it, and some one of that family has always been prominent in its control. Until 1873 the business of the firm was purely local, although quite extensive. They were engaged in building blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, and machinery for iron mines principally, but Mr. Thomas Barber and Edward Sherer, partners in the business for many years, were millwrights, and most of the mills in this section of country were furnished with their gearing and iron work from these shops. During the panic of 1873 and the succeeding years, the iron business was so terribly depressed in this section that they began to seek for a wider market, and during the past nine years succeeded in building up a trade throughout the United States and Canada. The principal products of the works are turbine water-wheels, bark-mills, engines, boilers, mill-gearing, and all other work common to such extensive machine-shops. The firm, consisting of W. H. Barber and Bernard Keyser, with silent partner, employs about eighty men.

Thomas Barber, the son of William Barber, was born in Bath, Northampton Co., in the year 1811. His trade was that of a millwright, at which he achieved great distinction in his early days, and was known far and wide as a skilled artisan. His services





*Harrison B. F.*





*The Barber*









were constantly in demand, and many of the mills in the eastern section of the State were erected under his immediate supervision. As early as 1844 he proceeded to Como, Ill., and built one of the most extensive mills then in existence in that part of Illinois. He left Como for Dayton, a small town in another part of the State, and engaged in the milling business until the death of his first wife. Subsequently he removed to Allentown, and was prevented from going to Australia by his brother Stephen, who induced him to take an interest in the foundry and machine-shop then owned by George Probst and others. He continued in this business until his death, having made his son, William H. Barber, a partner in the business, the firm being known as Barber & Son. Mr. Barber was also extensively known as an iron man, having been one of the originators of the Roberts, Lehigh, and Topton Furnaces, though at the time of his decease he was interested in the Lehigh only.

Mr. Barber was married on the 19th of June, 1834, to Mary Ann, daughter of John Romig, Sr., of Allentown, and sister of Dr. John and the late William J. Romig. Their children were William H. and Joseph (of Allentown), Hannah (Mrs. Harry J. Smith, of New Haven, Conn.), and Mattie (of Genesee, Ill.). Mrs. Barber died Oct. 23, 1852, and he was a second time married, on the 2d of February, 1854, to Mrs. Mary Eckert, daughter of Jacob and Mary Stein, of Allentown, who survives him. The death of Mr. Barber occurred on the 6th of August, 1879.

William Harrison Barber was born in North Whitehall township July 29, 1843, his parents being Thomas and Mary Romig Barber. His father was a millwright by profession, of more than local reputation as a craftsman of superior talent. In 1844 he moved to Illinois, called there to fill a contract for building a large mill for parties in Philadelphia, on which trip his son accompanied him. There the lad remained until ten years of age, when he returned to Allentown, and enjoyed the advantage of superior instruction. Before returning from the West he had been deprived by death of the counsel and affection of a mother, a loss which he deeply realized. After leaving school he again returned to Illinois, almost a child in years. This was an undertaking of no small daring, manifesting a spirit of enterprise and determination rare in one of such tender years. Soon after the spirit of adventure, deeply rooted in his nature, tempted him to seek something more exciting in life, and hearing glowing descriptions of hidden fortunes in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak, he started for that new-found Eldorado, in company with several other young spirits. He was then fourteen years of age, a tender age, indeed, in which to venture so far into almost unexplored regions without guide or counsel. He reached the limits of Nebraska Territory, when some disagreement among himself and companions took place, and he left them. Companionless and almost moneyless, he engaged to labor on a farm or

range in that isolated district, where he remained for about two months, when, tiring of the dull monotony of such a practical life, he managed by various expedients to get back to Illinois, making Genesee his headquarters. His family and friends, fearing the consequences of this roving disposition, persuaded him to return to Pennsylvania. He at once agreed, and started for the old Keystone State, at least in appearance, but with the mental reservation in the promise to do as he pleased. He, however, came to Allentown, having grown so much in his absence as to pass beyond the recognition of his friends. After a brief interval in the foundry owned by his father he engaged in teaching at Slatington, and continued thus employed until 1860, when an effort was made to enlist in the United States marine service. His youth proving an obstacle to a naval career, he repaired to Camden, N. J., and secured employment in a machine-shop, where, young and inexperienced as he was, he commanded full wages as a journeyman.

After another fruitless effort to enter the United States service during the late war, he removed to Allentown, and was elected teacher of the public schools in the Sixth Ward. He taught for eight months, studying himself in the mean time. He then entered the office of the late E. J. Moore, Esq., counselor, as a student, and read law while teaching. In 1862, still full of the fire of patriotism and adventure, he enlisted, though under eighteen years of age. He passed muster at Camp Curtin, and was detailed as clerk of recruiting service of Pennsylvania, under Maj. Dodge. He then went with a squad of recruits for the Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers to South Carolina, commanded by Col. T. H. Good. There he was detailed as clerk of military commissions for that State. Having entered the regiment enlisted in originally, he was sent with it to garrison Fort Taylor, Key West, and the Dry Tortugas. He was afterwards detailed as senior clerk of the commissary and quartermaster department. This was an important and responsible position, as more than a million and a half dollars were there invested in military stores. He remained about fifteen months, when the regiments were brigaded, and he was ordered to accompany Gen. Banks on his Red River expedition, as a member of Gen. McMillen's staff. He took part in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, and the various skirmishes on the route. At the close of this campaign the regiment was brought North and placed in Sheridan's army. He was under fire at Cedar Creek, and one of the eager watchers of Sheridan's famous ride. He remained brigadier's clerk until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged, after serving for two years and eleven months.

Mr. Barber then returned to Allentown, and applied to his father for employment in the shop. At this time the factory numbered but sixteen men on its labor roll, and its business was entirely local. His father, then at the head of it, was largely interested





in blast-furnaces, and tired of the management of the shop. Harry at once conceived the idea of enlarging the works and extending the business. This was effected, and orders multiplied, until it required eighty-five to ninety men to do the work. During the panic Mr. Barber found it necessary to find additional fields for their products. He became acquainted with A. N. Wolf, Esq., the inventor of the turbine water-wheel, still made by the firm. Considering the invention a good one, he secured the right to manufacture them on royalty, advertised extensively with mill machinery, etc., and succeeded in building up an excellent trade. By this time he owned one fourth of the establishment. In 1879, his father having died, he purchased the works from the heirs, with the patent-rights of the turbine-wheels from Mr. Wolf, and became sole proprietor. He also invented a bark-mill, and with these two specialties renewed and redoubled his efforts, and built up a trade which now extends to every State in the Union, as well as Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Brazil, England, and Germany.

Mr. Barber was at all times identified with the Republican party, though latterly he took a less active part in politics. He was heartily interested in all that pertained to the improvement and prosperity of Allentown, few men of his age having contributed more to the city's welfare.

He was married Dec. 28, 1868, to Anne L., daughter of Archibald and Amanda Wilson, of Baltimore, Md. Their children are Thomas Wilson, George Romig, Laura Amanda (deceased), Anna Louisa, Robert Archibald, and William Harrison, Jr. The death of Mr. Barber occurred July 18, 1883, in his fortieth year.

Joseph Barber is the son of Thomas and Mary Ann Romig Barber, and was born in Allentown June 11, 1838. In 1845 he removed with his father to Illinois, where ten years were spent,—five in Whiteside County and five in Henry County. During the latter period he was employed on the farm and in the mill owned by his parent. Returning to Allentown, in 1855, he entered his father's shop as apprentice to the trade of a machinist, but was influenced by circumstances at the expiration of a year to abandon his trade and begin a career of independence. He sought service for a while on the Lehigh Canal, and later on board a schooner plying between New York and Providence. He returned again to Allentown in 1858, and later finished his trade with his uncle, Levi Barber, at Bath, Pa., who was engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He was, Oct. 6, 1860, married to Miss Sarah L. Lilly, daughter of George and Mary Lilly, to whom were born five children,—William E., Anna M., Minerva L., Edward F., and Joseph H. After a brief interval in New Haven, Conn., he again became a resident of Allentown, and on the 11th of September, 1861, enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was discharged July 28, 1864, having served in several

important engagements. He then resumed his trade, both at Allentown and Mauch Chunk. On the death of his father Mr. Barber acquired a one-fourth interest in the business, which was retained for two years and then sold to his brother. In June, 1880, he embarked in the tobacco and hardware business, and two years later, having sold his stock, returned to the shop as superintendent. In August, 1883, in connection with John Allen and Charles Collum, under the firm-name of Allen, Barber & Collum, he purchased the boiler-shop, and now conducts that branch of the business. Mr. Barber is in politics a Republican, but not an aspirant for office. He is a member of Post Yeager, No. 13, of the Grand Army of the Republic, as also of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and its Commandery.

William F. Moser is engaged in a line of manufacture similar to that of the firm just mentioned,—turbine water-wheels and bark-mills. This manufactory was established in 1863 by Neligh & Moser, and since that time the firm has undergone four distinct changes, at present being under the sole control of Mr. Moser, who is a man of about fifty years of age, and a native of the county. The works consist of five buildings, the machinery is driven by a thirty horse-power engine, and about forty men are employed.

The spike-factory now owned by James W. Wilson & Son was established about twenty years ago by George W. Curtiss & Co. Subsequently the property passed into the possession of Nathaniel Tay, a member of the original firm, and was by him sold, in June, 1871, to the present owners. The product of the factory consists of railroad and mining spikes, of which from five to six tons are made per day. Although a market is found for a large part of the output in the Lehigh Valley, many orders are received from other parts of Pennsylvania, from points in the West, and in the Southern States. The works employ about fifteen men.

The first works devoted exclusively and extensively to boiler-making were established by Matthew Rhoda and John T. Noble in the Hope Rolling-Mill, in the spring of 1865. Branch establishments were carried on also at Pottsville and Mahanoy. The partnership between these gentlemen continued for nearly ten years, and Mr. Rhoda was then associated with Horace Gross for about one year. Subsequently Mr. Rhoda, who became known as the inventor and patentee of a blow-off device for steam boilers, and several other useful inventions, started the Union Boiler-Works in Bethlehem.

The Union Steam Boiler-Works were established in 1869 by their present owners and managers, Messrs. Cole & Heilman. The works occupy large buildings on Front and Linden Streets, and employ a large number of hands. The products of the manufactory are locomotive-boilers and tanks, vertical and cylindrical boilers, blast- and steam-pipes, stacks, etc.

In 1873, H. H. Fisher established himself in his





Joseph Barber



present business,—the manufacture of gas- and water-pipes and car-castings, of which there are often produced twenty tons daily, the greater part being taken by the Lehigh Car Company of Stenton. The market for steam- and gas-pipes is general. They are shipped to all parts of the United States, and even to some foreign countries. The works, which are quite extensive, are situated on Jordan Creek, between Hamilton and Walnut Streets. The machinery is moved by a twenty-five horse-power engine. Ninety men find employment in this establishment, under the superintendence of Mr. A. S. Shiner.

A foundry and general machine-shop was founded in 1870, by Nadig & Wright, on North Fourth Street. In 1875, Henry Nadig & Brother (Philip) succeeded to the ownership, and are still carrying on the establishment. They occupy a two-story brick building, one hundred by one hundred and thirty feet, and employ at least twenty hands. Their specialties are engines, with all of their appliances and connections.

An interesting industry which employs steel rather than iron as its material is the cutlery establishment of C. F. Wolfertz & Co., on the Ridge road, established in 1862 by the senior member of the present firm. He continued alone until 1873, when the firm became Wolfertz & Waldman. The next and last change was in 1879, when it was succeeded by Wolfertz & Co., the sons of Mr. W. representing the "Co." The history of the enterprise is interesting. The first motive power was furnished by dogs, which turned a large wheel, which in turn propelled the other machinery. But this primitive style of moving machinery was found to be insufficient, and as his business increased Mr. Wolfertz had to look for other power. He next tried water-power, which for a time answered the requirements, but as time moved on, it, too, was found inadequate and too irregular. His progress and success compelled him to introduce steam and machinery of a more extensive and improved character, until he found that his original premises, though enlarged, were too small to accommodate his business. Accordingly he looked about for a location to establish his works, and secured a site at the corner of Chew Street and Ridge road, and at once erected a commodious building, to which he removed from his old location on Hamilton Street, on May 1, 1881. The dimensions of this establishment are as follows: Entire front, sixty-seven feet; main building, ninety-seven feet deep; forging-shop, twenty by twenty-four feet; raw-material room, twenty feet square; office and warerooms, twenty by eighty feet; the whole, with the exception of the engine-room, being two stories, and constructed of brick. More than forty operators, most of whom are experts in the working of steel and finishing of fine cutlery, are engaged here, while one fifteen horse-power engine is required to move the machinery. The firm confines itself to the manufacture of pen and pocket cutlery.

The manufacture of iron railings was begun in this city, in 1867, by Reuben Soliday, and he has constantly followed it since, inventing and patenting in the mean time a number of ornamental forms of railings and fences. He now manufactures from twenty-five to thirty kinds, besides garden ornaments, flower-stands, etc. He employs about ten hands at his manufactory, corner of Ninth and Walnut Streets.

George L. Knauss established in 1875 a small machine- and repair-shop, which he was soon compelled to enlarge. In 1878 he took into partnership Lewis F. Grammes, the name of the firm then being made Knauss & Co., and so continued until January, 1881, when it was changed to Knauss & Grammes. They employed in 1881 seven hands, who, on account of the pressure of demand for their various lines of light machinery, were kept at work twelve hours per day. Finding that their business was too large for the shop they had been using, they leased a store-room, No. 726 Hamilton Street, and a building in the rear, on Maple Street, which they provided with such machinery as they needed. On Jan. 1, 1883, C. B. Wannamaker was admitted to the firm, and in the following April Mr. Knauss retired and was succeeded by C. J. P. Bittner, the firm then becoming Bittner, Grammes & Co., as it now exists. The articles manufactured are lathes, knitting machines, cigar-box machinery, tower clocks, etc.

The Phoenix Brass- and Iron-Works are the outgrowth of a small industry established without capital by their present proprietor, Edward Gough, in 1875. The products of these works, located near the Allentown Rolling-Mill Company's office, are rolling-mill machinery, chilled and soft rolls, church bells, and all kinds of brass castings. Ten mechanics are employed in the works, and an engine of twenty horse-power is required to drive the machinery.

The Lehigh Valley File-Works were started in a small way in 1865, by the senior member of the present firm of L. Kilian & Co. From the manufactory on North Fifth Street most of the leading iron companies in the valley are supplied, and files are sent also over the entire State. William Gruel and Henry Ruerup are also engaged in this industry, having commenced since Mr. Kilian's start in the business.

Among the newer firms engaged in iron manufacture are Spangler & Schantz, who have a foundry and machine-shop at Third and Walnut Streets. The works were established by Charles Spangler and H. J. Schadt, and Milton P. Schantz became a partner soon afterward. The firm became Spangler & Schantz, March 1, 1883. The products of the establishment they carry on are engines, mill, running and hoisting machinery, building castings, etc.

**Silk Manufacture—The Adelaide Mills.**—One of the most important, though one of the newest, manufactures in the city is that of silk, carried on in the Adelaide Mills, which are a monument to the enterprise and liberality of Allentown's substantial men.





In the spring of 1880, the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N. J., through R. M. Ekings, real estate agent of that city, advertised in the New York papers for a site somewhere in the Eastern States suitable for the location of a silk mill. This advertisement coming to the notice of the people of this city, a correspondence was had, which resulted in a visit to the city of Allentown by the parties from Paterson, N. J., principally interested in the enterprise, viz., Albert Tilt, president of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, and Emil Greeff, Philip Gallagher, and R. M. Ekings. The general advantages of the city as to labor, competing railroads, cheap living, etc., were satisfactorily shown to the visitors, and they being very favorably impressed, indicated a location (the site upon which the Adelaide Mills now stand), and expressed a desire that the citizens of Allentown should in some way identify themselves with the enterprise. The matter was accordingly submitted to the Board of Trade of the city of Allentown, under whose auspices a meeting of citizens was called for the purpose of determining upon some means whereby the enterprise might receive the proper support. When the meeting was held, a committee consisting of Messrs. Aaron G. Reninger, H. A. Stillwagen, Robert E. Wright, Sr., and W. R. Lawfer was appointed to solicit subscriptions from citizens for the purchase of the ground selected and the erection of buildings suitable for the manufacture of silk. The committee at once carried forward the work, and with such success that \$70,000 was raised to pay for the land and necessary buildings. On the 10th day of July, 1880, another committee, consisting of Charles W. Cooper, Aaron G. Reninger, and Morris L. Kaulinan, was appointed and empowered to proceed to Paterson and close the contract with the parties there for the erection of buildings and machinery for the purpose mentioned. The last two gentlemen being unable to serve, Col. T. H. Good and D. O. Saylor were appointed in their places, and with Mr. Cooper consummated arrangements with the Paterson gentlemen.

The title to the property was vested in Mr. Levi Line until such time as the Phoenix Manufacturing Company should demand it, under their agreement. After due advertisement and proposals being received, Mr. Line awarded the contract for the erection of the building to Thomas W. Snyder, receiving the approval of the executive committee appointed at a meeting of the subscribers, known as the Silk Factory Fund Association, which committee consisted of Messrs. James K. Moser, David O. Saylor, Col. T. H. Good, Aaron G. Reninger, and H. A. Stillwagen. The contract price was \$46,970.66. The erection of the buildings was under the superintendence of Thomas Steckel for Levi Line and the subscribers, A. J. Derron, Jr., & Co., being the supervising architects. During the third week of September, 1880, ground was broken for the foundation of the buildings, from

which time rapid progress was made in the work of erection. It becoming apparent to the executive committee that the amount subscribed and covered by the mortgage of \$70,000 would be insufficient for the completion of the buildings, efforts were made for further subscriptions. Several meetings of all the subscribers being held, a second mortgage of \$15,000 was given upon the premises, the bonds secured by this mortgage being willingly taken by parties who had originally subscribed for the first mortgage bonds, and the balance of the cash required was obtained from the Allentown National Bank by placing the unissued bonds—amounting to \$12,000—as collateral security, twenty-four prominent citizens guaranteeing payment to the bank.

Following is a complete list of the subscribers to the fund for building the mills:

Elliger Real Estate Association.....	\$5,000	John Newhard.....	\$200
W. W. Kurtz.....	4,000	Strub & Harvar.....	100
Coplay Cement Company.....	1,700	W. K. Ruhe.....	800
A. F. Peters.....	1,000	H. M. Lech.....	200
Leisnering, Trexler & Co.....	1,500	Milton M. Kline.....	100
Moser & Keck.....	1,400	J. W. Leith.....	100
A. M. Springer & Co.....	700	Mrs. M. A. G. Guldin.....	100
H. A. Stillwagen.....	600	Joshua Stahlner.....	100
A. G. Reninger & Co.....	600	Joshua Schurman.....	100
A. G. Reninger.....	500	W. L. Blackman.....	100
M. L. Kaulinan.....	1,300	Philip E. Bahl.....	1,800
Col. T. H. Good.....	1,400	Jeremiah Roth.....	500
R. E. Wright & Son.....	1,100	Jacob G. Desher.....	700
W. R. Lawfer & Co.....	800	D. J. F. Desher.....	800
W. R. Lawfer.....	500	Charles Detweiler.....	500
E. Hersh & Sons.....	700	Christian Hohl.....	700
Wm. G. Ritter.....	500	Marcus C. L. Kline.....	200
John Bowen & Co.....	700	H. C. Trexler.....	750
John Bowen.....	500	J. P. Barnes.....	400
L. D. Krause.....	700	Walter P. Huber.....	600
Bittner & Hunsicker Bros.....	700	W. H. Barber.....	200
S. B. Anewalt.....	500	Valentine Hoffman.....	400
Schurman, Roth & Co.....	700	H. H. Fisher.....	1,200
J. I. Farr & Co.....	1,000	Conrad Pfaff.....	400
D. H. Wannenmaker.....	600	Otto Meyer.....	300
Ruhe Bros.....	1,500	Frank B. Fogel.....	250
J. S. Biery.....	550	Koch & Shankweiler.....	100
H. K. Bartzel.....	1,000	Yeager & Culbertson.....	100
Feldman & Schurman.....	600	August Weidner.....	100
W. R. Steckel.....	1,000	W. Grossman.....	200
T. B. Metzger.....	1,300	Desher Bros.....	100
E. G. Martin.....	1,200	Zellner Bros.....	150
Shiner & Lamb.....	600	Cole & Deilman.....	250
Andrew S. Keck.....	700	L. P. Hecker.....	250
Edward Harvey.....	600	Wm. F. Hecker.....	100
Thomas Steckel.....	1,200	T. H. Boyer.....	100
Johnston & Swartz.....	700	James B. Smith.....	100
M. S. Young & Co.....	500	Thomas W. Snyder.....	10,100
Peter Seibert.....	450	Alfred J. Martin.....	500
Peter Schultz.....	300	William Saeger.....	1,200
Salomon Boyer.....	450	Edward Ruhe.....	600
John E. Leutz & Co.....	800	Alfred G. Saeger.....	1,200
Wm. Roth.....	300	C. J. Erdman.....	500
H. Nading & Bro.....	200	John Biery.....	250
Jacob Grim.....	200	Henry T. Kleckner.....	200
Weinsbaur & Newhard.....	300	Thomas T. Martin.....	200
S. & L. J. Helfrich.....	300	Frederick Eberhard.....	200
Guth & Kern.....	200	M. E. Martin.....	200
Oscar Meyer.....	200	Eli A. Saeger.....	200
August Weber.....	250	Thomas W. Saeger.....	200
Reuben Stahlner.....	200	E. S. Wertz.....	200
Charles D. Martin.....	150	Hofford Bros.....	200
R. H. Kramm.....	300	Samuel Lewis.....	200
E. J. Danowsky.....	150	William B. Schaffer.....	150
Hersh & Bro.....	150	William A. Roney.....	150
Wm. Berkenmeyer.....	150	John W. Ochs.....	100
Almer H. Wint.....	100	S. M. Keiper.....	100
L. A. T. Wartman & Son.....	150	Henry Bittling.....	150
Abm. S. Grim.....	300	James Wise.....	150
Henry Schock.....	100	Bittner & Hartman.....	100
B. F. Hagenbach.....	100	Henry Burkhard.....	100
Sterner & Kress.....	100	C. Frank Haines.....	1,000
A. J. Kleppinger.....	200	Charles W. Cooper.....	1,200
Tilgh. Schall.....	250	Joseph Lieberman.....	500
Robert Strickhouse.....	300	Thomas Johnston.....	200
Joseph Minnich.....	100	D. O. Saylor.....	100
Evau Holben.....	200	Esias Rehrig.....	100
A. J. Breinig & T. G. Helfrich.....	100	H. K. Kutz.....	300
Robert Fredell, Jr.....	150	B. Jarrett.....	150
Keller & Bro.....	250	John Rupp.....	100
		John R. Schall.....	100
		S. A. Bridges.....	500



Samuel A. Butz.....	\$500	J. H. Berger.....	\$50
Fegeley & Bro.....	500	Knauss & Grammes.....	50
Joseph Young.....	200	Samuel Diehl.....	200
Barber, Keyser & Co.....	200	Deifer & Bro.....	200
John E. Lentz.....	100	William Weightman.....	1,000
William H. Weinsheimer.....	100	Lewis Klump.....	100

The handsome brick structure erected through the enterprise of the citizens of Allentown is four stories in height, with a basement, and its dimensions are two hundred and fifty by fifty feet, with an extension on the west side. The Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N. J., put into this building in the fall of 1881 over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of machinery. The works were formally dedicated and opened Nov. 17, 1881, on which occasion speeches were made, a fine collation served, and the evening devoted to a social reception. These mills, which were named the Adelaide in honor of the wife of Aibert Tilt, president of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, employ from four to five hundred hands, chiefly boys and girls, and their annual output is very large. The first, second, and third floors are devoted to the spinning of silk, and the fourth to weaving. The manufacture of ribbons will probably be commenced in the near future.

**Woolen Manufactures.**—One of the heaviest industries of the city, but a comparatively new one, except at one house, is the manufacture of woolen goods. The first enterprise in this line was established here in 1850 by Henry Gabriel, who had, however, begun in the same business in Macungie as early as 1839. His present mill, from which seamless hosiery, coverlets, quilts, and yarns, both in woolen and cotton, are turned out in large quantities, is a three-story brick building, twenty by one hundred and fifty feet, at the foot of Water Street. Both steam- and water power are used, and in the various departments about fifty employes are busied. The value of the goods manufactured amounts to about twenty-five thousand dollars per year.

The establishment of Shimer, Pretz & Co., on Third Street, unlike that just described, is devoted entirely to the manufacture of woolen goods. Christian Pretz erected the building in 1872, and it was immediately occupied by the present firm, which is composed of James O. Shimer, Henry and John Pretz. For three years they made cassimeres, but in 1875 they began to manufacture stockings, which, in great variety, now form their principal production, although they have recently entered upon the manufacture of Jersey cloths. The mill is run by steam- and water-power, contains the most approved machinery, and employs about one hundred and forty hands.

In 1878, Bittner, Hunsicker Brothers began the manufacture of seamless hosiery and knit goods in the same building in which their store is located on Hamilton Street, and have since carried it on quite extensively. Their market is found in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.

The most recently established house in this line is

that of Jacob T. Shimer, at Sixth and Walnut Streets. This factory was started in April, 1880. The building is twenty-two by sixty feet, and three stories high. More than forty knitting-machines are in operation, and about sixty employes, most of them experienced female operatives, are kept busy in the production of seamless and cut hosiery. The greater part of the goods from this establishment are shipped direct to New York and Chicago.

**Boots and Shoes.**—The manufacture of boots and shoes ranks among the most important of the city in capital invested and in the number of persons to whom it gives employment. The oldest house engaged in this department of industry, and one of the largest, is that of H. Leh & Co., Hamilton Street. When it was established in 1850 the firm-name stood as at present, and it has remained unchanged through the period of thirty-three years, although there have been several changes in the proprietorship. Mr. Leh, however, has always retained his interest. His present partner is H. B. Koch. The firm occupies the three upper stories of a large four-story building on Hamilton Street, with a front of seventy-five feet and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet. They employ about one hundred and seventy-five hands, and have about sixty machines in use, besides the many other mechanical appliances that are common to large factories. About five hundred pairs of boots and shoes are manufactured per day.

The firm of John E. Lentz & Co., who do a very large business in manufacturing boots and shoes at Hamilton and Sixth Streets, is the outgrowth of the house formed by William S. Young and Henry Leh in 1859. They made a small line of pegged goods. John E. Lentz was admitted as a partner in 1866, and the firm was constituted as it now exists in 1871. The junior partners, forming the company, are William H. Weinsheimer and John Seaboldt, Jr. This company manufactures all lines of boots and shoes,—ladies', misses', and children's fine and heavy shoes, and men's, boys', and youths' heavy and fine wear. About one hundred and seventy-five employes are constantly engaged, and sometimes that number is augmented. The large three-story building on Hamilton Street, with another in the rear, on Sixth Street, are supplied with the best of machinery, and at least five hundred pairs of boots and shoes are manufactured daily.

W. A. Roney carries on an establishment for the manufacture of men's, women's, and children's machine-sewed shoes on Hamilton Street, and is the successor of his father, James Roney, who began shoe manufacture on a small scale in 1843. He went into partnership with his father in 1862. In 1877 the house became W. A. Roney & Co., and soon afterwards Mr. Roney assumed the sole proprietorship. He usually employs about seventy to seventy-five hands.

L. L. Roney and C. E. Berger formed a partnership





in the spring of 1879, for the manufacture of infants' shoes, which business they now carry on with a force of thirty-five employes.

W. H. Knauss began the manufacture of boot, shoe, and gaiter uppers, on South Seventh Street, in 1876, and in 1878 removed to his present location on Hamilton Street, where he has half a dozen hands employed on work which is largely taken by the home market. Aaron O. Amey has also been engaged in the manufacture of uppers since 1882.

**The Tobacco Interest.**—There are in Allentown no less than a dozen manufacturers of cigars. Most of them, however, carry on small establishments, and employ only two or three men, in making cigars for their own retail trade. The few large manufactories make up one of the heaviest industries, and employ in the aggregate not less than five hundred men, producing millions of cigars annually. The heaviest of these houses is that of Ruhe Brothers (Charles H. and Joseph). The business was established in 1854, by Charles A. Ruhe & Son (Charles H.), and the father retiring in 1862, left it to his two sons, Joseph having in the mean time entered the firm. Ruhe Brothers have two factories, one on Eighth and one on Seventh Street, in which they employ about three hundred hands, and have had as many as four hundred. They make from twelve to fifteen million cigars per year, many of which are disposed of through a branch house in Chicago.

Charles A. Ruhe, the founder of the house just mentioned, was the youngest son of John F. Ruhe, Sr., and his wife, Catherine Maria Henrietta Mackenrode. He was born Dec. 10, 1794, in Allentown, and at an early age apprenticed to a mercantile house in Philadelphia. Later he enlisted in the United States service during the war of 1812, in company with his brother, Capt. John F. Ruhe, Jr., and on being discharged opened a general merchandise store in Ruchsville, North Whitehall township. After a business experience of some years at this point, he removed to Shimersville, Northampton Co., and remained two years, when Allentown became his home. While at Ruchsville he married, on the 15th of February, 1820, Miss Susannah, daughter of Adam and Catherine Shirer, whose surviving children, among twelve born to them, are Clara, Charles H., Joseph, Annie C., and Mary L. Mr. Ruhe engaged in the general grocery trade in Allentown, which was continued until 1854, when he admitted his son, Charles H., as a partner, under the firm-name of Charles A. Ruhe & Son, and the manufacture of cigars was added to the business. A few years later his sons, Frederick A. (since deceased) and Joseph, were taken into the firm. The stock of groceries was disposed of in 1862, and the senior member the same year retired from active commercial life. Politically, Mr. Ruhe was a Whig in his early days, and on the formation of the Republican party became one of its steadfast adherents, though he never sought office as the reward of fidelity

to the party. He was actively identified with the Second National Bank as a director, in which capacity he served for many years. His death occurred Jan. 14, 1879, in his eighty-fifth year.

His son Edward entered the United States service during the Mexican war, and died at the age of twenty-one years. His sons Charles H., Frederick A., and Joseph, under the firm-name of Ruhe Brothers, established a manufactory of cigars in 1862 at Allentown. From small beginnings their business gradually increased until about five hundred persons were employed, and the establishment became one of the largest, and its proprietors the oldest continuous cigar-makers in the State. In 1870, Charles H. retired from the firm, and embarking in the iron-casting and machine business, remained a year and a half thus engaged, when he re-entered the old firm, which remained unchanged until the death of Frederick A. Ruhe, in March, 1880. In 1881 a branch house, for the sale of the products of the factory, was established in Chicago, Ill., which has been equally successful, and, in conjunction with the main house, controls an extensive trade. Politically, all brothers were and are Republicans, participating actively in the work of the party. All three have been members of the Select Council, Charles H. having, during his period of service, filled for one year the office of president of that body. He has also, for more than fifteen years, been a member of the School Board. He is a director of the Second National Bank, of the Allentown and Coopersburg Turnpike Company, and the Allentown and Bethlehem Turnpike Company. Frederick A. was a prominent candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket in 1880, and defeated by a small majority. The family are adherents of the faith of the Reformed Church, the brothers being active members of St. John's English Reformed Church of Allentown, to which they are liberal contributors.

Zellner Brothers, established in 1869, for a time did a large business in manufacturing cigars, but of late have devoted their attention principally to dealing in cigars and leaf tobacco.

The Oak Hall Cigar-Factory, carried on by Weaver Brothers (Jacob D. and Milton D.), was established by the senior member of the present firm in 1878, and the present partnership was formed two years later. They employ from one hundred to one hundred and fifty skilled workmen, and produce on an average two hundred thousand cigars per month, or about two and a half millions per year, among which are many fine brands. Their trade is principally in the West.

Feldman & Schnurman started a cigar-factory in 1873. The senior partner of this firm became sole proprietor in 1881, and now carries on a large business, manufacturing cigars for the jobbing trade, principally fine goods, and employing about fifty men. Next in importance is doubtless H. L. Allenbach's factory on South Sixth Street.





*Chas. A. Peck*



**Mills.**—On the Little Lehigh, south of the town, David Deshler owned a saw-mill and a grist-mill as early as 1782, and they were carried on by him for many years. A second grist-mill was built in this locality, but much later than Deshler's. After Deshler's time these mills were owned and operated by John Wagner and John Wagner & Son. In 1853 they were bought by the Allentown Water Company, that additional water-power might be secured for pumping water to the reservoirs. At the time the purchase was made one of the mills was owned by A. A. and J. D. Wagner, and the other by G. C. Von Tagen, of Philadelphia. The mill bought of the Wagners was built in 1835-36. After the purchase both mills were let to Joseph Dietrich, and after his lease had expired to other parties.

Daniel and Jacob Saeger, in 1814 or 1815, built at the east end of the Hamilton Street Jordan bridge the large stone structure now known as the City Mills. They did a large business here, and before the canal was opened sent a great amount of flour to Philadelphia by wagons, and also by Durham boats by the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers. After the Saegers, Dr. John Romig and William Roth were successively the owners of this property, and about 1845 it was bought by Christian Pretz and Henry Weinshiemer, the present owners. The Hanover Mills, formerly the Canal Mills, between the Lehigh and the canal (from the latter of which they derive their power), were built and put in operation by William Saeger and Solomon Keck, the same year that the canal was opened for navigation, 1828. In 1866 this property passed into the hands of Jacob H. and F. W. Saeger, who, in 1882, converted the Hanover into a merchant roller-mill, with capacity of producing seventy-five barrels of flour per day.

The mill known as Schneider's, on the Little Lehigh, near the foot of Seventeenth Street, was built by Henry Fried, about 1830, and continued in his possession for a number of years. It was then bought by George Edelman, who added to it a distillery. Edward Schneider succeeded Edelman as proprietor, but has not operated the mill for some time.

Planing-mills are carried on by Frederick Batz & Co., John G. Schimpf & Co., F. W. Weil & Co., and James M. Ritter, the latter running as agent the mill at the east end of the Jordan bridge, owned by Pretz, Weinshiemer & Co., and built by them for a paint-factory in 1858.

**Furniture.**—Cabinet-making was carried on by Isaac Erdman between 1830 and 1840; in 1842 by L. Erdman, and after that time by a number of others. The small cabinet-shops have nearly all given way to large furniture manufactories, in which machinery is employed, and which produce large stocks, including everything in the house-furnishing line. The largest and one of the oldest of these, although it has been in operation only a dozen years, is that of C. A. Dorney & Co., on Hamilton Street, east of the Jordan bridge.

The business was established in 1871 by H. Berkemeyer and C. A. Dorney, in a small building which stood on ground now covered by the large block in which is the store now occupied by the company. In 1873 the style of the firm became Berkemeyer, Dorney & Co., the silent member being T. B. Faust. A little later, Mr. Dorney sold out to Eli Hoffman, and the firm-name then became Faust & Co. This firm carried on business for about five years, when Mr. Faust was killed by an accident, and nine months later Mr. Dorney again became interested in the factory, and the name of the firm was made Dorney, Berkemeyer & Co., which was continued until May 21, 1881, when the business passed into the hands of the senior partner and Edwin H. Stine, under the name of C. A. Dorney & Co. They erected on land near their old factory and present store a three-story and basement brick building one hundred and ten by fifty-five feet, with a boiler-house and kiln-drying rooms fifty-five by forty feet. Beside this they have very extensive store-rooms. They employ not far from one hundred hands. H. Berkemeyer, mentioned as a partner at one time in the ownership of the old factory, subsequently went into business for himself, as did also W. A. Berkemeyer.

F. W. Weil & Co. carry on another extensive furniture manufactory. The buildings on Linden Street were built many years ago by Mr. Weil, and operated by the firm of S. Dornblaser & Co. until succeeded by Mr. George P. Weil in 1877. Prior to 1879 the establishment was not distinctively a furniture factory, but in that year, when the present firm was organized, the exclusive manufacture of furniture was begun. The specialty of this house is parlor suits, for which a market is found in New York, Philadelphia, and Eastern Pennsylvania. A force of twenty or more workmen is employed, and a twenty-four horse-power engine is required to drive the machinery.

Heimbach, Helfrich & Co. began in the furniture business in 1862 or the year following. In 1878 the establishment passed into the hand of S. & L. J. Helfrich, and shortly after the firm became Helfrich, Gorantlo & Co., who carried on business until succeeded by the present proprietors, Helfrich, Weaver & Co. This firm has its establishment on Hamilton Street.

Chair manufacturing is carried on by Banks & Mathias, on Hamilton Street, who are the successors of one of the oldest firms in the city. The business was started about 1830 by Reuben Rice, who afterwards associated with himself Reuben Sieger, who continued in the industry until 1880, during the latter part of the period alone. The present firm was organized in the year last mentioned. They occupy three buildings—a store, storage-building, and factory—and employ eight hands.

Ladenslager & Babb, who established themselves in 1876 on Maple Street, also manufacture all kinds of wooden-bottomed chairs.





Schlegel, Ziegenfus & Co. are manufacturers of patent rockers, parlor-frames, and marble-top tables, at the corner of Front and Hamilton Streets, and employ about one hundred operatives and an engine of forty horse-power. The factory was established with a moderate capital in somewhat cramped accommodations by B. F. Schlegel in 1877, and he associated with himself Charles Ziegenfust in 1880, and took a second partner, Eli J. Schneck, in 1881. The building is leased of John G. Schimpf, who built it in 1871, and, in company with his son, operated it as a planing-mill.

Edward S. Appel & Co. (Paul S. Winker), began business as manufacturers of cottage chamber-furniture in 1881. They occupy a two-story building on Walnut Street, and employ ten or a dozen hands.

Grossman & Kluenter, although a newly-established firm, dating the existence of their works on Union Street, near Third, from 1882, have large facilities for work, and are capable of turning out as many as one hundred parlor furniture suits per week.

**Carriage-Making.**—Probably the earliest follower of this industry was Charles Scattergood, who advertised his coach-making establishment on Allen (now Seventh) Street in 1820. In the following year the shop was carried on by C. & S. Scattergood. Doubtless there were wagon-makers in Allentown prior to this time, but it is not likely that any of them aspired to carriage- or "coach-making." Joseph Kramer began coach-making in 1827, and Peter H. Lehr succeeded him in 1844.

Stephen Barber began coach- and omnibus-making in 1830. He had a partner—one Beisel—for a short time in 1837-38, but after the latter year continued alone until 1842, when Keck & Statler succeeded him. This partnership was of only a very brief duration, Tilghman Statler becoming the sole proprietor and carrying on the works to the present day, at Sixth and Linden Streets. He greatly enlarged the business, and now occupies a building twenty-six by one hundred and fifty-two feet, three stories in height, employs about twenty hands, and has a trade which reaches thirty thousand dollars a year.

The works of R. Snyder & Sons, South Sixth Street, have been in existence since 1858, at which time they were put in operation by Snyder & Hendricks. The present firm was formed in 1875, and since that time has carried on an extensive business in making all kinds of carriages.

Reuben Eugleman has manufactured carriages here since 1850, and was engaged in the same line elsewhere as early as 1844. He has occupied his present location, on South Seventh Street, since 1859. The building is a large three-story frame, in which is an elevator, on which the largest carriages can be lowered in a completed condition from the painting-room to the show-room.

Christ, Peter & Co.'s City Carriage-Works are of quite recent establishment, the firm having been or-

ganized in March, 1881. Their works on South Hall Street always contain a line of carriages ready for the market, but they manufacture chiefly to order. William Wolf, on North Seventh Street, and Gackenbach & Seislove's, on Church and Linden Streets, also make to order.

**Fire-Brick, Etc.**—The pioneer house engaged in the manufacture of fire-bricks in the Lehigh Valley is that of Ritter & Saylor. Their works are extensive, and contribute largely to the city's substantial prosperity. This industrial enterprise was established in 1854, by Messrs. Samuel McHose and O. A. Ritter, under the firm-name of McHose & Ritter, who were succeeded in 1873 by Messrs. Ritter & Saylor. The senior member of the firm has since died, but the firm-name remains the same, as the estate of the late O. A. Ritter retained its interest in the business up till the time the affairs of the estate were settled up, when it was transferred to C. T. Ritter, a son of the deceased, whose interest in the concern is in charge of Mr. Joseph B. Lewis. The executive head of the firm is Mr. D. O. Saylor, who is also president of the Coplay Cement Company. The industry is located on the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Front, Chew, and Gordon Streets, and the buildings comprising the plant cover almost the entire portion of the site mentioned, the dimensions of which are two hundred and ten feet by two hundred and sixty feet. The works are thoroughly equipped with the most modern approved machinery, especially adapted to this line of manufacture, and in all other respects are provided with every improvement that will tend to facilitate speed and perfection of product. An idea of the magnitude of the works may be gathered from the statement that the aggregate capacity of the four kilns the industry is supplied with foots up one hundred and thirty-four thousand bricks, while the capacity of the total annual output amounts to the enormous quantity of over three million five hundred thousand fire-brick of the nine-inch standard, or its equivalent. The clay used is from the Woodbridge, N. J., mines, and is brought here in boats by way of the Lehigh Canal. The product of the works comprises every description of fire-brick for blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, steel-mills, foundries, and gas-works, and every conceivable shape and size for any purpose where fire-brick is used. A full line of regular shapes are constantly on hand, and odd shapes, slabs, and tiles for various purposes are made to order. Usually about ninety men are employed, and motive-power is furnished by an engine of fifty horse-power.

The Industrial Fire-Brick Works, owned by Joseph Downing, may properly be called one of the manufacturing industries of the city, though located just outside its limits in East Allentown. The works were established in 1873 by Downey & Lewis, who were succeeded in 1875 by Mr. Joseph Downing, who has since conducted them. Several buildings are occupied, and there are in use two kilns, their capacity





Joseph Lubermann





being thirty thousand and thirty-three thousand brick, respectively. The number of hands employed is thirty, and the number of bricks produced average one hundred and ten thousand per month. Mr. Downing manufactures brick of all kind, including fire-brick, furnace-blocks, stove-brick, and makes a specialty of rolling-mill, blast-furnace, and gas-brick. Although having a very large number of brick patterns on hand and in use, Mr. Downing manufactures other patterns of peculiar sizes and shapes to order. The clay used is that from the mines at Woodbridge, N. J., and the sand is secured at Lehigh Gap.

**Building Bricks** were manufactured at least fifty years ago by John Nonnemacher, Henry Worman, and Jacob Egge. John Nonnemacher, son of the above-named, began brick-making about the year 1838, and followed it until very recent years. The business is still continued by his sons, who have two kilns, one at the foot of Fifth Street and the other at Third and Union Streets. The capacity of the two is not far from two million bricks per season. William J. Egge, son of the early brick-maker, Jacob Egge, is one of the present manufacturers in this line, and has a partner,—W. P. Huber. They started in business about 1877. They employ a number of hands, operate two kilns, and produce on the average twelve to fifteen thousand bricks per day. S. & W. Roth carry on the business quite extensively at the corner of Third and Gordon Streets, and on Tenth Street. In both together they have employed as many as sixty men, and manufactured as many as thirty thousand bricks per day, or three and a half million per season. The large yard on Third Street was opened in 1857 by Samuel Roth, who conducted the business alone until 1861, when his brother was admitted to partnership. Others engaged in this branch of industry are David Mastern, on Tenth Street above Liberty; Daniel Schmoeyer, on Ninth Street; and C. C. Sensenbach, at the foot of Penn Street.

**Marble Works.**—The first marble cutter mentioned in the public prints is Jacob Biebighouse, who had a shop in 1812 near the German Lutheran Church. There were doubtless others before him in the same time and after. The business is now carried on by J. M. Romig & Brother, A. W. Schmeyer & Co., E. H. Lentz, and W. J. Weiden. J. M. Romig started in the business in 1875, and one year later his brother, William J., and Oscar J. Keck became associated with him. The latter retired in 1879, since which time the firm-name has been as at present. This firm employs sixteen to eighteen hands. They manufacture all kinds of monuments, tombstones, and mantels, and deal in marble, brownstone, and granite. A. W. Schmeyer & Co. were established a number of years ago, but have been operated by the present firm only since 1880. They employ ten hands, and produce almost everything in the line of monuments and architectural work. Walter Losch established himself in the business in 1867.

**Tanning.**—A tannery was established by one Mertz on Water Street about fifty years ago, and carried on by him for a long period. He was succeeded by William Moser, who in turn was followed by his son and namesake in 1878.

The largest tannery in the county is that of Mosser & Keck, located in East Allentown, but practically one of the industries of the city, of which the proprietors, J. K. Moser and Thomas Keck, are both natives. The business was established in 1859 by Moser, Keck & Co., which constituted the firm until 1875, when the present one was organized. Though originally founded upon a limited scale, the resources of the firm have gradually increased, affording facilities at the present time for the transaction of a trade which extends throughout the country. Two plants are owned and operated by the firm, one of which is located in East Allentown, and the other at Williamsport, Pa. The former is desirably situated on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the New Jersey Central Railroad, and occupies about four acres of ground, upon which are extensive buildings, sheddings, etc. The main building is three hundred and sixty-six feet long, forty-two feet deep, with two wings, forty by fifty each. Forty to fifty men are engaged here, and the mechanical appliances, which are very complete, are operated by an eighty horsepower steam-engine and a battery of three boilers. The firm manufacture exclusively the Union sole leather, using in its tanning about twelve to fifteen per cent. of oak and eighty-five per cent. hemlock bark. They annually tan about thirty thousand hides, and use about seven hundred car-loads of bark of ten tons each. Besides the Williamsport tannery, which is still larger than the one here, the firm has extensive warehouses in New York and Boston.

Walter J. Grim has been engaged in the currying or finishing of leather since 1858, and Jacob Burger and Milton Focht have followed the same business respectively about seven and five years.

**Breweries.**—The brewery conducted by Joseph Lieberman, corner Sixth and Union Streets, was built about 1845. It comprises several substantial buildings, and is known as the Eagle Brewery. Six or seven men are employed, a capital of about ten thousand dollars is invested (besides that in the buildings), and about seven thousand barrels of beer are produced annually.

Mr. Lieberman, who is the son of Peter and Marta Lieberman, was born in Immendingen, Province of Baden, on the 21st of March, 1831. His boyhood was spent with his parents, habits of industry having been inculcated from his earliest years. He thus rendered himself independent in youth by employment as a teamster in various parts of the country, and during intervals engaged in general labor. In 1854, in company with his father, mother, their seven children, and the grandmother, he emigrated to America, landing in New York City. Soon after the family removed to



Easton, Pa., where Joseph became for one year an employé of the Cooper Furnace, at Phillipsburg. This period was succeeded by a brief interval as assistant in a saw-mill, after which he removed to Kansas, and located in Leavenworth City, in the vicinity of which he remained one year. Returning to Pennsylvania, he settled at White Haven, Luzerne Co., engaging for a while in general labor, and later becoming the lessee of a saw-mill. Here he resided for five years, and was, in 1857, married to Miss Waldburga Danager, of Immendingen. Their children are Mary, John B., Frank (deceased), Florentina, Joseph, and Charles. In 1860, Mr. Lieberman removed to Warren County, N. J., and a year and a half later, to Northampton County, where he engaged in farming and lumbering. In the fall of 1864, Allentown became his home. Here he speedily became identified with the business enterprises of the city as a brewer, and as director of the Elliger Real-Estate Company. He is also one of the directors of the Standard Slate Quarry, of Steinsville, Pa., of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was president of the Lehigh County Safe-Deposit and Trust Company. He has been largely interested in real-estate transactions and active in the erection of buildings within the city limits. In 1873, in company with his wife and four children, Mr. Lieberman made an European tour, and remained ten months abroad. In 1881 he found his health greatly benefited by a similar trip, though limited in time to ten weeks. Mr. Lieberman, while voting the Democratic ticket, is not active as a politician. The family are all devout Catholics and members of the German Catholic Church of Allentown.

The Germania Brewery was established by Benedict Nuding in 1878. It is in the rear of the Germania Hotel, on Seventh Street, also owned by Mr. Nuding, from which it takes its name. The brew-house is fifty-one by seventy feet and three stories in height. The capacity of the brewery, when running full force, is from four thousand to five thousand barrels per year, and the demand for the article has kept the production up to the higher figure almost constantly.

Daniel Wise started a brewery in 1851, which he sold in 1859 to his son, James, who carried it on for a number of years.

**Miscellaneous Industries.**—Besides the various establishments which have already been classified and briefly described, there are others of importance. Among them Wolf & Hamakers' middlings purifier works, the Allentown Pottery, soap and candle works, etc. Another establishment, which, though not located in the city, had its origin and is now managed here, the Allentown Manufacturing Company, deserves and will receive mention in this connection.

Candles were manufactured here as early as 1839 by Joseph Broglie. In 1876 the steam soap and candle works were established by E. M. Earle. The manufactory occupies a large two-story building near the Lehigh Valley Railroad Station, and employs

several hands. About two hundred thousand pounds of soap and one hundred thousand pounds of candles are produced annually, for which a market is found in the Lehigh Valley, Schuylkill coal regions, and Central New Jersey.

The Allentown Manufacturing Company's works employed in the production of bone-phosphates and ready-mixed oil-paints are at Helfrich's Springs, several miles from the city, but the office is in this city. The company was incorporated in 1877, prior to which time the business was carried on by individuals.

The Allentown Pottery, located on Penn Street, near Gordon, was established by Charles Bach, its present proprietor, in 1869. Quite a trade has been built up in jars, milk-pots, jugs, flower-pots, hanging-baskets, vases, and other articles of earthenware manufactured here.

Cigar-box manufacture was begun by John M. Stevens in 1876, who has occupied since 1881 a three-story brick building forty feet square. He employs steam-power, and gives work to a number of hands, producing as many as seventy-five thousand boxes per week.

Paper boxes and paper bags are manufactured by H. T. Rose, who employs six hands at his establishments, started in 1880. R. M. Rex is also engaged in this industry.

Benjamin F. Heinbach has been engaged since 1859 in the manufacture of burial-caskets and the various goods required by undertakers. He employs about half a dozen hands.

A brush manufactory was established by B. Oswald in 1877, and his business has increased so that he now occupies a good-sized two-story building, and employs twelve or more hands.

A manufactory of belting is carried on by W. R. Hicks.

Wolf & Hamaker, at their works on South Third Street, employ about thirty men in the manufacture of their middlings purifier, which was patented in 1879 and 1880.

The manufacture of blank-books of all kinds has been extensively carried on by Wright & Keiser since December, 1882. J. H. Wright began in the business in 1876, and his partnership with F. B. Keiser was formed six years later.

**The Press of Early Days and the Present.**—The oldest paper in the county is the *Unabhängige Republikaner* (the "Independent Republican"), established two years prior to the formation of Lehigh County by Christian Jacob Hutter, who was also the publisher of a German and an English paper at the county-seat,—Easton. The first number appeared on July 27, 1810, the size being seventeen by twenty-one inches. It was conducted by Charles L. Hutter, a son of the proprietor. The paper always has been, and is to-day, Democratic in its politics, but in order to explain its peculiar title it is necessary to state that at the time it was established the new





Democratic party was named the Republican or free government party, while the opposition party showed some loyalty to the British government. In his salutatory to the readers of the paper the editor said,—

"I am a Republican in the strongest sense of the word; I love liberty, my country, and its laws, and despise all despotism. I shall act independently in all things, but shall obey all laws made by the representatives of the people. All strict partisans I shall follow with a watchful eye, for they are either men who do not think for themselves or are office-hunters. I shall oppose all men who, under the mask of Federalism, promote the interests of the king of England; and finally, I will not take a man for what he pretends to be, but will judge the tree by its fruit."

Charles L. Hutter conducted the paper until July, 1812, when he became the proprietor, as his father, Christian J., who was captain of a military company, was called into active service in the war between the United States and Great Britain.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Hutter retained the proprietorship of the paper until November, 1820, when George Hanke became the proprietor of the establishment. He died in February, 1824, and the paper was published by his widow until June of the same year, when Charles L. Hutter, the former proprietor, again assumed control, and continued to be its editor and proprietor until his decease, which occurred in September, 1830. His brother, Edwin W. Hutter (who afterwards became a minister of the gospel), then took charge of the paper, and continued its publication for a number of years.

From the time of its establishment until 1834 no great improvements were made on the paper; it was printed with large type on coarse dark paper. In the latter year, however, it was enlarged to twenty-one by twenty-eight inches, better paper was used, and the general appearance of the paper assumed a more modern style.

In March, 1839, Reuben Bright became the proprietor, who published the paper until December, 1841, when it passed into the hands of James W. Wilson, a relative of the Hutter family. In June, 1849, he enlarged the paper to twenty-two by thirty-two inches, and in January, 1853, to twenty-four by thirty-eight inches. Mr. Wilson also made other marked improvements, giving the paper a business-like and prosperous appearance.

In August, 1854, Reuben Bright and Ephraim B. Harlachner purchased the establishment. With this change the paper passed from the hands of the Hutter family, who had, with the exception of a few years, control of it for forty-two years. In January, 1858, Mr. Bright withdrew from the firm, and B. F. Trexler took his place. In June of the same year Nelson Weiser entered as a partner, the firm-name being Trexler, Harlachner & Weiser. The subscription-list of the paper had now assumed such proportions that the hand-press, on which it had been printed for

so many years, was too slow to supply the demand, and a power-press was substituted in its place.

In June, 1867, Mr. Trexler withdrew from the firm, and Messrs. Harlachner & Weiser continued the publication of the paper. In 1869 the paper was enlarged to twenty-eight by forty inches, and otherwise improved. In March, 1874, Mr. Weiser withdrew, and Mr. Harlachner became the sole proprietor of the establishment. In July, 1875, he sold it to Rinn & Schlechter, who are the present proprietors. In March, 1878, the paper was enlarged to thirty by forty-five inches, which is its present size.

The paper had, during the many years of its existence, its "ups" and "downs," like other similar undertakings, but at the present time it is in a most flourishing condition. Lehigh County being Democratic, it is the German official organ. The principles as propounded by the founder of the paper are still upheld, and the paper is true to its name and its mission. Of the former publishers only three are now living, viz.: James W. Wilson, Ephraim B. Harlachner, and Benjamin F. Trexler.

*Der Friedens Bote* ("Messenger of Peace") and *Lehigh County Anzeiger* was the second paper established in Allentown, and was by a little more than two years the junior of the *Republikaner*, its initial issue being made Sept. 28, 1812. The proprietors were Joseph Ehrenfried and Henry Ebner. In politics the *Friedens Bote* was independent, but it was opposed to the war which had then opened with Great Britain, and hence its name. In September, 1814, Mr. Ehrenfried was drafted for service in the war which he had editorially deprecated, and marched with the militia to Marcus Hook. The paper was from that time conducted by Mr. Ebner alone until June 1, 1821, when Frederick G. Rütze became associated with him, under the firm-name of Henry Ebner & Co. On Jan. 1, 1831, the paper was bought by Augustus Gräter and Alexander A. Blumer, who continued to issue it for four years, under the firm-name of Gräter & Blumer. On Jan. 1, 1834, the firm became Alexander A. & W. H. Blumer. The paper, which was originally and up to this time a four-column sheet, eleven by seventeen inches, was now enlarged to five columns, making the size of the page fourteen by nineteen inches. The publication-office was removed to the building on Hamilton Street, opposite the German Reformed Church, and one door below the present office. Victor Blumer became associated with his brothers on Jan. 1, 1840. A little over two years later, May 4, 1842, Alexander A. Blumer died, and the paper was then carried on by V. & W. Blumer until Jan. 1, 1844, when the firm became Blumer & Bush, Victor Blumer retaining his interest and Charles S. Bush buying that of his brother. In 1847 they enlarged the sheet to six columns. E. D. Leisenring entered the firm Jan. 1, 1850, the style becoming Blumer, Bush & Leisenring, and so remaining until July 1, 1857, when Mr. Bush withdrew. The paper was again enlarged, and

<sup>1</sup> On the 9th of September, 1814, the editor made the announcement that he and two of his employees had enlisted in the military service, and would leave for the seat of war, in consequence of which the paper would only be issued in half-sheets until their return.





on Jan. 1, 1858, Henry A. Blumer became a partner in the house. On July 4, 1860, he gave place to Eli J. Saeger. Victor Blumer died Aug. 24, 1860, and in the spring of the following year the firm-name was changed to Saeger & Leisenring. On Sept. 6, 1865, Mr. Saeger withdrew, and I. F. Walter and J. T. Colver became associated with the remaining partner, under the firm-name of E. D. Leisenring & Co. Two years later the paper was enlarged to its present size,—eight columns,—and in 1870 a new firm was formed, under the name of Leisenring, Trexler & Co. Mr. B. F. Trexler brought into the house thus formed the *Welt Bote*, the publication of which was continued in connection with the *Friedens Bote*. In September, 1877, J. T. Colver retired from the firm and W. J. Hartzell entered it, but no change in name was made. On Feb. 20, 1882, occurred the death of Mr. E. D. Leisenring, and then the firm became as at present, Trexler & Hartzell. The circulation of the *Friedens Bote* is claimed to be larger than that of any other paper in the county. It is a model of German local journalism.

The two other secular German newspapers published by Messrs. Trexler & Hartzell, although much less venerable than the *Friedens Bote*, we will briefly treat of in this connection for the reason that both were established by Mr. B. F. Trexler.

The *Welt Bote* ("Messenger of the World") was first issued by him on Nov. 25, 1854, and was printed regularly after Jan. 27, 1855. From 1858 to 1868 this paper was published in connection with the *Republikaner* by the firm of Trexler, Harlacher & Weiser; then again by Mr. Trexler alone until 1870, when it came under the management of the firm then publishing the *Friedens Bote*. The increase in the circulation of the *Welt Bote* has increased, on the average, about one thousand copies per year. It is sent into almost every State and Territory in the Union, and also into Canada and Europe. As its name implies, it is a newspaper for the whole world, and it is read wherever there are Germans. By the *Welt Bote* the name of Allentown has doubtless been made more widely known than by any other means, and it would be a serious loss to the place should it be removed to Washington or some other larger city, as has been sometimes contemplated. The size of the sheet is fourteen and one-half by twenty-two and one-half inches, and it is well filled with literary matter and news of especial interest to the Germans of the United States and those of the Fatherland as well.

The *Lecha Bote* (the "Lehigh Messenger") is a German local tri-weekly journal, started as a daily by Mr. Trexler in 1869, under the name of the *Stadtt und Land Bote*, and changed to its present name and issue in 1877. Like the *Friedens Bote* and the *Welt Bote*, it is now published by Trexler & Hartzell.

Benjamin F. Trexler, senior proprietor and editor of the three publications of which we have given the history, is a descendant of Peter Trexler, a German,

who emigrated to America in or before the year 1723, and settled in what is now Berks County, from whence he repaired to Lehigh County as the earliest white settler in Macungie. In the direct line of descent was Ferdinand, a resident of the latter place, whose son Benjamin resided in Berks County, and married Rachel Wetzel, of the same county. Her children were two sons and two daughters. The youngest and only survivor, Benjamin F., a native of Berks County, was born Feb. 25, 1827, and when but a lad removed on the death of his father to Lehigh County, where his youth was spent. His educational opportunities were limited to the schools of the neighborhood, after which, at the early age of thirteen, he removed to Allentown, with a view to learning the printer's art in the office of the *Friedens Bote*. At the age of twenty-one he became a partner of Reuben Guth in the publication of the *Lehigh Patriot*, a Whig journal, which he continued to issue until 1854, when for political reasons his connection with this journal was severed, and he established the *Welt Bote*, of which he still continues the publisher. He is also the projector of a religious monthly entitled the *Zeichen der Zeit* and a farmer's monthly, the *Bauern Journal*, both of which were later sold. Mr. Trexler, in 1858, acquired an interest and became editor of *The Unabhängiger Republikaner*, which he subsequently disposed of, and in 1868 established a German daily known as the *Stadtt und Land Bote*, which is still issued, having been merged into a tri-weekly. In 1870 he acquired an interest in the *Friedens Bote*, in the management of which he actively participates. Mr. Trexler was married in 1849 to Miss Diana M. Walter, daughter of David Walter, of Allentown. Their children are two sons, Herman A. and Julius W. In his political predilections Mr. Trexler is a Democrat, though maintaining a firm neutrality in his publications. While not in the strictest sense a politician, he has evinced a keen interest in the public questions of the day, and at times participated in the active work of a political campaign. He has been more especially identified with journalistic work, and in that capacity has left his impress upon the public mind, as elucidated in the present extract from the pen of a brother journalist: "Mr. Trexler is a gentleman of whom the English-speaking public do not know as much as they should, because his personal work and influence are applied almost wholly to his fellow-countrymen from Germany, who have come to make their homes here. In their religious interest he marked out for himself a line of action some twenty years ago, and in it he has achieved a very useful and eminent success. He undertook to counteract the quite general tendency towards infidelity that prevailed among the foreign Germans in America at that time, and addressed them in an edition of five hundred copies of a German weekly paper called the *Welt Bote*, which probably started with fewer subscribers than any other journalistic





*B. F. Imeler*





A. L. RUHE.





enterprise of the kind in America, and not many of those who read the first number guessed what a power the modest enterprise would develop. Mr. Trexler's sound Protestant logic, and his ability in argument, made so favorable an impression on the German thought of this country that the *Welt Bote* found a glad welcome, and speedily became in very general demand. Its circulation has grown to within a few of twenty thousand copies, all of which are paid for in advance. Comparatively few copies are circulated in this vicinity, but throughout the West and Southwest, and wherever there are German settlements, the *Welt Bote* is the popular religious family journal, and a considerable edition is sent to subscribers in Germany. With all his scholarly attainments and efficient business ability, Mr. Trexler is retiring in disposition and not at all inclined to seek a conspicuous place among his fellow-men, but his true worth of character, his sterling qualities, and his benevolent and sociable disposition have made him beloved by a wide circle of friends."

The first English journal in the county was the *Lehigh Centinel*, established in June, 1817, by Charles L. Hutter. It was a small five-column sheet, of Democratic proclivities, and bore the brave motto,—

"Here shall the press the people's rights proclaim,  
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain."

On Nov. 6, 1820, it was announced that Charles L. Hutter having been elected sheriff of Lehigh County, and having relinquished the printing business in consequence thereof, the *Centinel* would be published by the editor of the *Easton Centinel*, Christian J. Hutter. The paper was continued only two or three years, as there were not a sufficient number of English readers to give it requisite support.

The *Allentown Democrat* began life as the *Lehigh Bulletin*, in 1837, and is now the oldest English newspaper in the county. John Royer, the founder of the *Bulletin*, issued a specimen sheet on a Wednesday in January, 1837, and circulated it gratuitously. He said, editorially, "Being sensibly aware that many who have an inclination to subscribe for an English paper to be located in Allentown would prefer seeing its number, size, quality, and probable contents. Under these impressions we present you with this sheet, fondly hoping that it may meet with your approbation and support" (*sic*).

Mr. Royer proposed to issue the paper "as early in the spring as it was possible for him to bring his printing-office from Philadelphia by canal." The first regular issue was made April 26, 1837. The paper was a very fair specimen of the "art preservative of all arts," and was a six-column quarto. The subscription price was two dollars per annum, which, in proportion to size and quality, was dearer than twenty dollars would now be for the *Democrat*. In his salutatory Mr. Royer forecast the policy of the paper as follows:

"Aware of the futility of promises, it is the intention of the subscriber to make as few as the nature of this prospectus will admit. Let it suffice, then, to say that the *Bulletin* will be conducted on firm and decided Democratic principles; and when public men and measures are noticed, it will be in a spirit of moderation and candor. We shall always give the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence. The proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature will receive our early attention. The approaching convention for the purpose of altering and improving our State Constitution, which has created much anxiety among the people, their proceedings, speeches, etc., we shall give at length. Education and agriculture will receive a conspicuous share of the paper. A reasonable portion of its columns will be devoted to jocularity, morality, satire, sportive notes, anecdotes, physic, philosophy, history, poetry, etc., in short, everything which can interest or amuse the hearts and minds of this great, free, and reading nation. A number of the above-mentioned subjects will be occasionally illustrated by splendid cuts furnished by an able artist."

The remaining history of this journal is brief, as there are but few changes of proprietorship to be recorded. Mr. Royer, after conducting the *Bulletin* a few years, changed its name to the *Democrat*, and in August, 1847, a little over ten years from the time he had established it, he sold the property to James Rafferty and Mr. Hannum. In August, 1850, Mr. Hannum purchased his partner's interest, and he then carried on the *Democrat* as sole proprietor until July 1, 1859. Upon that date C. Frank Haines and Augustus L. Ruhe bought the paper, the latter being a silent partner, though he took a prominent part in the business and editorial management. The paper had deteriorated in quality and lost patronage, both from that reason and the additional one that the editor had not been in accord with the prevailing sentiment of the party. The new proprietors began the arduous task of building up a reputation for the *Democrat*, and by judicious management and industrious application succeeded not only in regaining all that had been lost but in advancing the paper to a condition of prosperity far beyond any before attained. On July 1, 1865, Augustus L. Ruhe sold his interest to his son, Werner K. Ruhe, who has since been and is now associated with Mr. Haines under the firm-name of Haines & Ruhe. Mr. Haines, upon whom the editorial work chiefly devolves, evidently is a firm believer in the doctrine that eternal vigilance is the price of a good newspaper, and in the *Democrat* has set an example which is worthy the emulation of all proprietors of weekly local journals. He has made everything else secondary to the presentation, in the most readable form, of local news, and each number of the paper is the history of a week's local happenings and of all that is especially interesting to the people of Lehigh County and adjacent territory. By constant watchfulness and work the *Democrat* has been made a model local newspaper, and its circulation runs up to the remarkably high figure of three thousand copies per week.

Augustus L. Ruhe, for several years one of the proprietors of the *Democrat*, and the founder of the *Register*, is of an old Allentown family. John F. Ruhe, the son of John Christopher Ruhe, and the grandfather of Augustus L., was born in Nordheim, in the Elec-



torate of Hanover, on the 25th of November, 1745, and emigrated to America in 1790. He was married in St. George's Church, London, on the 14th of August, 1777, to Catherine Maria Henrietta Mackenrode. His death occurred in Allentown, July 27, 1841. His children were four sons and three daughters, of whom John F. was born in London, England, on the 19th of May, 1778, and emigrated with his father to the United States. He married Catherine Keiper and had twelve children. By marriage to a second wife, Elizabeth Kramer, were born eleven children. Among the twelve survivors of this progeny is Augustus L., born Sept. 23, 1809, in Allentown, where his life has been chiefly spent. After limited advantages of education he, in 1823, entered the office of the *Friedens Bote* as apprentice to the printers' trade. After serving an apprenticeship of seven years he removed to Philadelphia and found employment in the first stereotype foundry in that city, where he remained until 1831. On returning to his native city he for two years performed the labors of a clerk, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Mauch Chunk. Returning to Allentown at the expiration of a year, he embarked in the same business. In 1840 he was appointed postmaster under the administration of President Harrison, and retained the office nearly four years. Mr. Ruhe in 1844 acquired an interest in the *German Patriot*, which he later sold and established the *Lehigh Register*. After a successful career of eight years as publisher, the latter paper was disposed of, and he embarked in the boot and shoe business. In 1859 he returned again to his former employment, and purchased the office and equipments of the *Allentown Democrat*, taking as a partner his son-in-law, C. Frank Haines. This business association was continued for eight years, when the interest was transferred to his son, Werner K. Ruhe, and Mr. Ruhe retired from the firm. He was soon after appointed clerk in the office of internal revenue, and in 1869 elected clerk of the Orphans' Court, to which position he was re-elected in 1872, after which he abandoned active business pursuits. He has been as a Democrat actively engaged in political contests of the day. He is in religion a Lutheran, and member of St. Michael's German Lutheran Church of Allentown. Mr. Ruhe was married, in 1832, to Deborah Gangewere, of Allentown, and had one child, who is deceased. He was again married, in 1835, to Adeline Knauss, of Lehigh County, whose children are Emma C. (Mrs. C. F. Haines), Werner K., Maria, (Mrs. Levi Nickum), Henry M., Josephine (Mrs. J. H. Addis), Annie (Mrs. William Dutt), Franklin A., and three who are deceased. He was a third time married, in 1865, to Harriet Kleckner, of Northampton County.

C. Frank Haines, the present editor of the *Democrat*, is a great-grandson of John Wilhelm Haintz, who emigrated from Zweibruecken, Bavaria, in 1751, and settled in Upper Macungie, Lehigh Co., where he

followed his trade of tailor. Having acquired about five hundred acres of land, he also engaged in its cultivation. He married and had among his children a son, Peter, who inherited the paternal acres, and was during his active life both a merchant and a farmer. He married Barbara Becker, and had children,—Jacob, Joseph, James, Charles B., William, Jonathan, Thomas, Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Trexler), and one who died in infancy. Charles B. was born in Upper Macungie, and early learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed in various portions of Lehigh County until 1838, when he removed to Allentown. Here his services were in demand in connection with his trade until 1859, when he was elected sheriff of Lehigh County for one term. He married Leah, daughter of Jonathan Schwartz, of Lower Macungie township, and had children,—C. Frank, Simon, Mary (Mrs. William S. Esser), Eliza J., and Allen W. C. Frank, the eldest of this number, was born on the 24th of January, 1832, in Macungie borough, then known as Millerstown, and when a youth removed to Trexlertown, where he became a pupil of the village school. In 1838 he accompanied his parents to Allentown, and there continued his studies at both public and private schools. At the age of fourteen he chose as his life-work the printers' art, and served a four-years' apprenticeship in the office of the *Lehigh Register*. On acquiring his trade he remained associated with the paper as compositor until April, 1859, when a larger field was opened in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1854. During the summer of that year he, in connection with a partner, purchased the *Register*, and, returning to Allentown, continued its publication under the firm-name of Haines & Diefenderfer. This business association was continued until 1856, when, upon the retirement of Mr. Diefenderfer, the firm became Haines & Huber. Having disposed of his interest in the paper, in 1859, he, with his father-in-law, A. L. Ruhe, purchased the *Allentown Democrat*, and has continued its publication until the present time, W. K. Ruhe having in the year 1865 purchased the interest of his father. Mr. Haines, by his ability and judgment, has succeeded in making the *Democrat* one of the most enterprising journals of the Lehigh Valley. Bright, able, and apace with current events, it is justly popular among the adherents of the party whose principles it advocates.

Mr. Haines, having from the first devoted his attention to the interests of his paper, has found little time for participation in affairs of a public nature. In religion he is a member of St. John's Reformed Church. He was married, Dec. 31, 1861, to Emma C., eldest daughter of A. L. Ruhe, of Allentown. Their children are two daughters,—Ida R. and Sallie A.

The *Lecha Patriot*, a German paper, originally an Anti-Masonic and then successively a Whig and Republican journal, was started in 1827 or 1828 by John D. Roney, an English lawyer, who came to Allentown





C. <sup>11</sup> Frank Hoare





from Bucks County. After he had conducted it about two years the *Patriot* passed into the possession of Alexander Miller. Subsequently it was owned and managed by G. A. Sage, Reuben Guth, and Edwin Keiper. Then followed a long series of changes which it is not necessary to dwell upon in detail. John H. Helfrich and Judge Charles Keck were associated in the ownership and management of the paper, and William S. Young, Benjamin J. Hagenbuch, Tilghman Rhoads, Joseph Young, and Ephraim Moss were all identified with it. The last persons who were proprietors of the *Patriot* as a separate and distinct property were William H. Ainey, John L. Hoffman, and Edward Ruhe, who sold it in June, 1872, to Robert Iredell, Jr. He soon merged it with the *Register*, of which we shall now give the history.

The *Lehigh Register* was established by Augustus L. Ruhe in October, 1846, and was carried on by him very successfully as a neutral newspaper until 1854. In that year he sold it to C. Frank Haines and David K. Diefenderfer. It was by them made a Whig paper, and subsequently (in 1856) became a supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Diefenderfer soon sold his interest to Peter Huber. The paper was then published by Haines & Huber until 1859, when Mr. Haines sold his share to John H. Oliver, Esq., an able and popular lawyer, who became a candidate for Congress in 1870, and almost succeeded in overcoming the large Democratic majority of the district. Huber & Oliver continued in partnership until 1861, after which date the latter conducted the paper alone for a short period. Subsequently it passed successively into the possession of William H. Ainey, Ephraim Moss, and Elisha Forest; from the last named being purchased in December, 1868, by Morgan R. Wills and Robert Iredell, Jr., proprietors of the *Norristown Herald and Free Press*. In the following May Mr. Iredell sold his interest in his Norristown newspaper property, and assumed the sole proprietorship of the *Register*. As has been before stated, Mr. Iredell purchased the *Patriot* in June, 1872. It was conducted by him through the campaign, and in December united with the *Register*, which, thus reinforced, has been prosperously carried on during the succeeding years. Mr. Iredell became connected with the *Norristown Free Press* in 1864, and has been a newspaper proprietor since the age of twenty years. The *Register*, which is the older of his two Allentown newspapers, is a well-edited weekly devoted principally to city and country news, and is a typographically neat sheet twenty-eight by forty-two inches in dimensions, divided into four pages of eight columns each.

The *Chronicle and News* is the outcome of three distinct journalistic enterprises. Of these the first, chronologically, was the *Daily News*, established as a neutral journal in 1866, by Peter Correll. It was soon afterwards bought by Harbacher & Weiser, who continued the publication for a number of years, with Mr. Cor-

rell as editor, and subsequently with T. B. Leisenring, E. J. Young, and T. F. Emmens in the same capacity. After a short interval of suspension the paper was sold, in 1874, to the *Daily News Association*, composed of Adam Woolever, Eli G. Schwartz, and Werner K. Ruhe. The paper remained under this proprietorship and the editorship of Daniel B. Wood, now of the *Easton Free Press*, until March 19, 1875, when it was sold to Robert Iredell, Jr., proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle*, with which it was merged.

The *Daily Chronicle* had been started by Mr. Iredell, March 3, 1870, in response to requests from many local leaders of the Republican party, who saw the necessity of having a journalistic champion of the principles of Republicanism. It was at first a five-column sheet, and was sold for ten cents per week, but this price was subsequently reduced to six cents per week, for the purpose of extending the circulation of the paper. This measure proved a wise one, and considerably enhanced the value of the property. The effect of merging the *News* with the *Chronicle*, in 1875, was to increase the circulation to eighteen hundred copies. The paper was enlarged and the price was then raised to ten cents per week.

In November, 1877, the *Daily Herald* was purchased and merged with the *Chronicle and News*. This was a paper which had been started upon an independent platform, in 1873, by a company composed of T. F. Emmens, A. C. Brooks, and D. D. Holder, with Mr. Emmens as editor. The *Herald* soon became Democratic in its politics, and Robert E. Wright, Jr., Edward Harvey, Esq., J. H. Holmes, and Tinsley Jeter became interested in its ownership. Considerable money was sunk in the effort to sustain the *Herald*, but it gradually failed, and would probably have soon expired, in spite of frequent financial stimulation, had it not been absorbed by the *Chronicle and News*.

The last-named journal is now the only Republican daily in the valley, and thus has quite a wide field to fill. The paper is, and has been, edited with ability, and is a strong exponent of Republican politics as well as a valuable medium for the dissemination of local and general news. There have been connected with the paper several locally well known editors, among them Thomas T. Emmens, now of the *Easton Express*; Joseph L. Shipley, now of the *Springfield Union*; and D. B. Wood, of the *Easton Free Press*. The present local editor is Frank J. Sherer.

The first number of the *Daily City Item* was issued on Jan. 1, 1878, the paper succeeding the *Morning Herald*. The enterprise was projected by five young men, three of whom were practical printers. It met with indifferent success in the beginning, and was kept alive with difficulty, as the young men who had launched the enterprise were without capital, and were compelled to rely upon their business tact and energies to make it a success. The paper, being Democratic in politics, took a leading part in the



campaigns that followed, and the importance of having an outspoken and fearless party daily was at once recognized by the prominent Democrats of the city and county. On the 10th of May, 1880, the interest of Robert W. Vogt and Charles M. Kramer in the paper was purchased by Cyrus Kuntz and C. J. A. Hartman, who, together with Oscar Swartz, are now the proprietors of it. Since then the paper has steadily gained in circulation and advertising patronage. The *City Item* was published as a morning paper until after Nov. 24, 1883, when, having absorbed the *Daily Telegram*, it was made an evening publication. It is the only Democratic daily in the county, and gives a large amount of local and general news.

The *Telegram* above alluded to was started in June, 1882, by two sons of the late Edward D. Leisenring, the popular German editor. The paper failed to get such support as was necessary to put it upon a paying basis, and after it had passed under the management of three different parties was purchased by the *Item* Printing Association as above recorded.

The junior journal of Allentown is the *Daily Critic*. It was started by Samuel Woolever, its present proprietor, as a weekly, on May 26, 1883. The venture was so successful that the paper was soon enlarged from three to four columns, and on Dec. 7, 1883, it was issued as a five-column daily. The *Critic* is neutral in politics, and devoted principally to local news, and comment upon the same.

Besides the publications already mentioned, which include all of a news and secular character now existing, there have been a number of journals of ephemeral life, concerning which we can make only general mention. Among them, and probably the earliest, was a small German-English paper, printed at the *Republikaner* office, by Charles L. Hutter. The *Lehigh Democrat* led a ten weeks' existence in 1843. About the same time, or a little later, Elias Keiper published for a short period, from the *Patriot* office, a small English journal. In later years there was the *Evening Dispatch*, which had a brief career during the later part of the decade preceding 1870. This venture in daily journalism was made by William J. Grim, William J. Weiss, and A. J. Helfrich, but the paper had as its final owner Elisha Forest. The *Bulletin*, an afternoon paper, neutral in politics, was published by Daniel B. Wood for a few months during 1875. Mr. Wood was also, in company with William P. Snyder and A. S. Orr, engaged in the publication of the *Bayle*, a Republican campaign paper, in 1877.

The religious publications of Messrs. Brobst, Diehl & Co., both in periodical and book form, deserve more than passing mention in a sketch of the Allentown press. The firm was founded by Rev. Samuel K. Brobst, who was born in Lynn, Lehigh Co., in 1822, and descended from forefathers who came from Germany early in the eighteenth century. When fourteen years old he made the journey by stage to

Washington, Pa., there to learn the trade of tinsmith. His inclinations led another way, and after some interruptions he began preparation for the ministry. After completion of studies he was ordained in 1847, and received into the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania. Delicate health prevented him from accepting a charge, and he assisted other clergymen as supply, taking much interest in the establishment of Sunday-schools, then a new thing in this section of country. This led to the publishing of one or two small German question books or catechisms. In June, 1847, he published the first number of a German monthly (*Der Jugendfreund*) intended for young people particularly, then the only paper in German of this character in the land. This periodical then intended particularly to meet local wants has become the main German Lutheran Sunday-school paper of the land, and circulates wherever there are German schools. In 1853 he issued the first Lutheran Almanac published in America, in German, which still maintains its superiority over its many competitors which have arisen in later years. Finding that the *Jugendfreund* did not reach some classes of people, Mr. Brobst, in 1858, began publishing the *Lutherische Zeitschrift*, a semi-monthly Lutheran Church paper, which became a weekly in 1866. In 1865 he established an English Lutheran Almanac, which was transferred after four years to another party in Philadelphia. For nine years he published a German missionary paper, and during the war for two years a paper for the soldiers in the army, which was distributed by the Christian Commission by thousands of copies. In 1868 he commenced to publish a more pretentious periodical, the *Theological Monthly*, in German, which he continued for six years, but owing to increasing infirmities he discontinued it at the end of 1874, as he had the missionary paper several years before, confining himself afterwards to his monthly *Jugendfreund* and weekly *Zeitschrift* with the annual Almanac. During these years he published a number of smaller books with several of larger compass, intended principally for church and school use. As the year 1876 drew to a close Rev. Brobst succumbed to his old enemy, consumption, and died on the 24th of December.

The business, after the death of Rev. Brobst, was taken in hand by Tilghman H. Diehl, who, in 1861, entered Mr. Brobst's employ as apprentice to learn the printing trade. After serving him as such for three years, Diehl took charge of subscription accounts, etc., and to the limited number of publications added some stock from other publishing houses in the line of Sunday-school requisites. He thus grew up in the business and with it, soon having entire control of the business part of the concern. In 1872 he was admitted by Mr. Brobst as partner, when a new building for the purpose had been completed by him, and under his superintendence the business was branched out into a local retail book- and stationery-store, later extended to jobbing and





wholesale trading. The business has continued to grow, and three years after Mr. Brobst's death, Mr. Diehl removed to the present more central location at 732 Hamilton Street (formerly S14), where the entire building is now occupied in the business.

In 1832, Mr. Diehl associated with him Mr. Samuel J. Brobst, son of the founder, who had been in the business since he left school. All the periodical publications have been continued by the present owners as they came into their hands after Mr. Brobst's death. In 1879 the *Lutherische Herald*, owned and published by the New York Lutheran Ministerium, was merged with the *Lutherische Zeitschrift*, the paper receiving the joint title of *Herald und Zeitschrift*, giving it a strong impetus and causing it rapidly to gain in subscribers ever since. This house has also much increased the list of its publications, more than doubling the number of books on its lists. Several large works have been completed lately. The most pretentious publication yet undertaken by it is the republishing of the so-called "Halle Reports," in German, the original appearing more than a century ago and containing the reports of Rev. M. H. Muhlenberg, the founder of the Lutheran Church in America, which he sent to his superiors in Halle, Germany. They are rich in historical matter, civil as well as religious. The new edition is in contents more than double of the original, much historical matter explaining circumstances and localities mentioned being added by the editors,—Revs. W. J. Mann, D.D., and B. M. Schmucker, D.D. Five numbers, of one hundred pages each, have thus far appeared, and the complete work will make at least four times as much more. Others of the larger works published are a "Commentary of St. Mark" in English, an illustrated "Bible History" in German, a "Sunday-School Tune-Book" in German, etc. By virtue of its connections through its papers the house has become one of the main jobbing-houses for the Lutheran Church, and has always enjoyed a sort of semi-official recognition as such. Extensive importations of church literature are made from Germany.

The *National Educator* was established by Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, while he was engaged as principal of the Bucks County Normal and Classical School, at Quakertown, Bucks Co., in April, 1860. The design of the paper was originally to supply a long-felt want in education among the Pennsylvania Germans, namely, to publish an organ for the schools and parents of the German section of the State specially devoted to their interests. The subject of pronunciation, translation, and the use of the English language was discussed in its columns in such a way as to adapt it to the wants of the young acquiring a knowledge of that language. Their teachers, too, found in its columns suggestions on the best methods of teaching Pennsylvania German children. The editor, Dr. Horne, however, removed to Williamsport in 1865, and was elected city superintendent of schools, from which

position he was called, in 1872, to become the principal of the State Normal School, at Kutztown, in Berks County. As his sphere of usefulness and influence was thus enlarged, he also extended the field of his paper's operations, and made it an educational organ, not only for the entire State, but also extended its circulation into other States, until it has become a general educational organ for the entire country. Since the editor has made Allentown his home, in 1877, he has changed the journal from a monthly to a semi-monthly, and by personal canvass, and in connection with his teachers' institute work in Pennsylvania and other States, particularly in the far South, increased the circulation and influence so that the paper now is not only in name, but in reality, a "National Educator." The paper is printed at the office of Trexler & Hartzell, in Allentown, but the entire editorial and publishing management is in the hands of Dr. A. R. Horne.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### THE CITY OF ALLENTOWN—(Continued).

Educational and Religious—The Public Schools and Higher Institutions—History of the Individual Churches.

**Educational—The Public Schools.**—Allentown possesses uncommon educational advantages both in its public schools<sup>1</sup> and private institutions. It is our purpose to give under this head a full history of the development of each class. During the early years of the settlement it is probable that instruction was given both in the German and English languages, the teachers of the former being residents or visitors from the older towns of the region, while the pioneers of those who gave instruction in the English tongue were from the "Irish settlement" (in what is now Allentown township, Northampton Co.). The first teacher whose name has been preserved was one Brown, from the Scotch-Irish colony referred to, who taught here previous to 1795. He was succeeded by a Mr. Thatcher, from the same locality, who taught between 1795 and 1800. In 1797 he taught the English language to the children of three families. "It seems to be generally acknowledged," says Mr. Buehrle, "that the Irish settlement was the home of the early teachers of Allentown." They were very good instructors of the old class, possessing all the well-known characteristics of the "Irish schoolmaster." Among the earliest were John Boyd, David Preston, Charles Weaver, and — Ellis. Later there were among the pedagogical celebrities the Eberhards, father and son, and John

<sup>1</sup>The history of the public schools is principally derived from the article by Superintendent R. K. Buehrle, in the State School Report of 1877, but considerable additional information of general interest has been incorporated with his facts.





Ryan. "The schools," says the writer from whom we have just quoted, "were usually kept in rooms rented for the purpose in private houses, and the furniture was of the rudest and most primitive kind. There were benches along the wall, with occasionally an inclined board for those who wanted to write. Probably the first house used exclusively for school purposes was Zion's German Reformed Church, constructed of logs, on the rear of the present lot, and converted from a church into a school-house in 1773. The first school-house, erected as such, was an octagon, with steeple and bell, built by James Wilson for John Ryan, on Church Street opposite the rear end of the lot just mentioned. Both of these have long since disappeared." The early schools were of the subscription order, continuing usually for a term of three months, the parents or guardians paying at the rate of fifty cents a month. The teacher had entire control of the school, and was responsible to no one. "His moral character and professional qualifications were subject to no examination, and hence men not over temperate, industrious, and moral were sometimes found in the schoolmaster's chair. Occasionally their constitutional indolence or late hours over the bottle or the gambling-table affected them so much on the following day as to cause them to fall asleep in the school-room, when the children left the school and enjoyed their accidental holiday in the open air. Among scenes long to be remembered, it is related of John Boyd that when he began to teach he understood no German, while all of his pupils were entirely ignorant of English. The course of study embraced lessons in reading, writing, and a little ciphering, and the text-books were the primer, catechism, Testament, and psalter, mostly German, with some English. The usual incentives to study were the rod and the cowskin."

More thoughtful and thorough measures for education were undertaken as years passed. More schools were taught, and a better class of teachers were engaged in giving instruction. A school for girls was opened in 1813. Night-schools were kept by various teachers from 1813 to 1845. Usually they were carried on by some of the hard-working class of teachers who also had day-schools. C. L. Arnold had one in 1838, and a number of years prior to that time, in which he received pupils at one dollar each per month. He taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping "in the public school near the English Presbyterian Church." The teachers had an organization as early as 1827, called "The Schoolmaster's Synod," the meetings of which were held at "Worman's Temple," at the Silver (or Crystal) Spring. In 1829, Zachariah Anselmus was president, and John O. Adams secretary. Some of the churches established parochial schools. The Allentown Academy was chartered in 1814, and came into active operation in 1827. A ladies' seminary was opened in 1831, and the Allentown Seminary in 1848. Of these

institutions and the college, which was the outgrowth of one of them, we shall give the separate histories at length in their proper places. In the mean time, to follow the development of the public schools, we must return to an earlier period.

An act passed in 1824 provided for the instruction of the children of the poor at the expense of the county. In 1828, under the provisions of that act, the borough of Northampton (Allentown) and the townships of Salisbury and Northampton paid \$421.71, and in 1830 the sum of \$270.63, for the education of their poor children. In 1833 the borough alone paid \$434.77.

The act of 1824 had prepared the people in a great degree for the new school law of 1834, and it was accepted on its first submission to the people. One of the additional means used to influence public opinion and secure a favorable result in the election appears to have been "a numerously attended and influential meeting of the citizens of the borough at the public house of George Wetherhold, Friday evening, Sept. 12, 1834," at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, We believe that education contributes to the happiness of man and the welfare of society, and we desire, so far as is in our power, to improve the moral conditions of the community, and to perpetuate free institutions; therefore,

"Resolved, That we solemnly believe that an act passed at the late session of the Legislature entitled 'an act,' etc., if put in force will be of advantage to the poor as well as the rich, and we will therefore apply all honorable means at the next election to secure the success of the system."

The efforts of the friends of the new law were successful, and it was adopted in the borough by a vote of one hundred and thirty-seven against one. The first board of school directors consisted of Jacob Mohr, J. S. Gibbons, Esq., George Haberacker, William Fry, Alexander Taylor, and George Keiper.

The first public examination and school exercises were held Dec. 11, 1838, an announcement being made in the papers by Christian Pretz, secretary of the board. The forenoon was devoted to the examination of the pupils in their respective rooms, and in the afternoon all assembled at the German Lutheran Church, where an address on education was delivered by Charles Davis, Esq., president of the board. Prior to the opening of the schools, Sept. 2, 1839, the directors published a card in which they said they would "make it their especial duty to see to it that on the part of the teachers employed everything possible is done to promote the moral and spiritual education of the pupils entrusted to them, and therefore again ask the active co-operation of the parents and guardians, without which the best system must fail of attaining its object." The next year a "female teacher" was wanted, according to an advertisement which appeared in one of the newspapers, and in 1841 we find that three of the six teachers were ladies.

R. E. Wright, as secretary of the board of school



directors of the Allentown district, announced, Jan. 4, 1843, that the following set of books would be used in the schools: Cobb's New Spelling-Book and Juvenile Readers Nos. 1 and 2 (primary books), the New Testament, Frost's History of the United States, Mitchell's Geographical Reader, Frost's American Speaker (Reader), Frost's Grammar, Mitchell's Primary School Geography, Keith's Arithmetic, Frost's Exercises in Composition, and Cobb's Abridgment of Walker's Dictionary.

In the year 1849 the first public appeal was made to the directors to appoint a superintendent of schools.

Notwithstanding there were only ten teachers employed, the *Lehigh Register*, of Sept. 14, 1849, said: "We would suggest the appointment of a general superintendent of the schools. We are far behind the progressive spirit of the times in this important matter. We have no doubt if the directors would move in the matter it would meet the approbation of all the friends of public-school education."

At a meeting of the Lehigh County Association of Teachers, directors and friends of education, Feb. 23, 1851, the following resolutions were adopted, which clearly indicate the then existing need in the public-school system:

"Resolved, That the appointment of district superintendents is wisely recommended, and that the necessity for them is becoming daily more imperative.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the association much of the incompetency of teachers, at present so general a cause of complaint, would in a great degree be corrected by the establishment of teachers' seminaries under the control of district superintendents."

When a county superintendent was to be elected, in 1854, the Allentown school directors, F. E. Samuels, C. H. Martin, Joseph Young, Jonathan Reichard, David Menninger, Jonathan Schwartz, and Nathan Gannier, participated in it.

In the year 1856 the county superintendent reported that "among the ten first-class school-houses is that of Lehigh Ward in Allentown;" and continued, "there are thirteen graded schools, well provided with outline maps, globes, orrery, blackboards, geometrical blocks, etc., but in the style and arrangement of the seats and desks, they are not equal to some in the rural districts. The directors of the boroughs of Allentown and Catasauqua are the most assiduous in their attention to the schools."

The Allentown High School for both sexes was established in 1858, under the charge of R. W. McAlpine, "a young gentleman fully competent to the task." This vastly increased the influence of the educational system. In the same year the first school-house built by the board of directors was erected on Turner Street, above Eighth, in what was then known as the North Ward. Previous to this all the schools were kept in buildings erected for other purposes, but purchased by the board and converted into school-houses. The new building at once took rank among the best in the county. In 1859, by a vote of six to

two, a separate high school for each sex was established, and Augustus Armagnac was appointed teacher of the male, and Mrs. Hannah L. Romig of the female high school. Thus the organization of the schools as primary, secondary, grammar, and high was complete, but serious difficulties arose in administering the system. There seems to have been no regular time for promotions, and hence we find them made in September and January, and in 1861 it was resolved "that three of the scholars attending the male grammar school be examined by the county superintendent, in presence of the president, visiting director of said school, and the secretary, who should be authorized to promote said scholars without reference to the board." A closer approach to perfect system was made in April, 1861, when C. W. Cooper, Esq., offered, and the board passed, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of drafting questions for the different grades, and that the same be presented to each scholar in attendance during the last week of the term, and that the admission of scholars into schools shall be governed in accordance with such examination."

Among the citizens who interested themselves in the public schools of the period of which we have written, Charles Davis, Esq., held a prominent place. He was appointed as one of the inspectors by the court, and afterwards was president of the school board. He had an able successor in Jonathan Reichard, Esq., who had the honor of successfully performing the work of grading the public schools and of being chosen the first president of the Teachers' and Directors' Educational Association, organized in 1852. Tilghman Good, elected county superintendent in 1860, and R. W. McAlpine, the first teacher of the high school and editor of the *Teachers' Journal*, which appeared in 1858, also deserve to be mentioned. As active friends of the public schools at this period, as well as promoters of higher education, should be mentioned such men as Christian Pretz, R. E. Wright, Esq., Eli J. Saeger, the late Rev. S. K. Brobst, and C. W. Cooper, Esq., to whom may well be applied the term veteran school officer, he having served from 1854 to 1872, with the exception of but a single year, either as county superintendent, school director, or controller, besides being one of the founders of Muhlenberg College and of the Seminary, in whose boards of trustees he still holds place.

With the year 1866 began a new era in the educational history of Allentown. The various educational forces having attained their full development, then rapidly assumed their final form. At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Allentown school district, in January, 1866, at which Messrs. E. B. Young (president), C. W. Cooper, T. Good, George H. Hagenbuch, Boas Hausman, H. J. Saeger, and J. S. Dillinger were present, was taken the initiatory step in the unanimous passage of the following resolution:





"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this board, it is deemed policy to combine all the wards of this city in one school district.

"Resolved, That Messrs. Saeger, Dillinger, and Cooper be a committee to draft sections covering the suggestions of the board, with power to confer with a committee of the town councils."

The result of this action was the act of 1866, constituting the entire borough (which up to that time had comprised two) one school district, under the control of a board of controllers elected by the board of school directors of each ward, who were elected by the people. In the board of controllers was vested the right and title to all the property and the entire corporate powers of the district, and they were given power to establish schools, erect buildings, adopt textbooks and course of study, with rules and regulations, assess and collect taxes, receive and disburse moneys, appoint all teachers of grammar and high schools and a superintendent, and enter into all contracts and agreements on behalf of the district. To the boards of school directors of the different sections was reserved the power to elect the teachers below the grade of grammar, to admit pupils into and to visit the schools of their respective sections. These powers being regarded as too limited on the part of the directors, a supplement passed in 1869 granted them the power to participate in the election of city superintendent, and a further supplement, passed in 1871, increased the number of controllers from one to two for each section.

The first duty incumbent on the new board after the adoption of a course of study was the erection of a new school-house in the Fifth Ward, the initiatory steps toward which had been taken by the former board of school directors in the purchase of a lot for three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The corner-stone of this structure was laid in May, 1867. Although there was considerable opposition manifested when the character of the building and its proposed cost became generally known, yet the board, united to a man, resolutely continued in its course. That accommodations were indispensably necessary was conceded by all, but the condition of the schools and school-houses was known to few outside of the board. So great was the want of room during the term of 1867-68 that the boys' high school was kept in a meat-shop eighteen by thirty feet, and the girls' in the session room of the First Presbyterian Church, while from four to six lower grades were provided for in Sunday-school rooms and tenement houses rented for school purposes.

The necessity for providing for regular examinations soon became apparent to the board, and they, therefore, in May, 1867, appointed R. K. Buehrle the teacher of the boys' high school, to conduct the examinations of all the schools in addition to his duties as teacher. In February, 1868, he was unanimously appointed city superintendent, which office he held until 1878, being thrice re-elected, twice unanimously. He was as principal *ex officio* required to devote some of his time to giving instruction in the two high

schools which were combined for that purpose, thus realizing the idea aimed at by a resolution of C. W. Cooper in the board of directors in 1859, and by the Rev. Walker in 1864.

The first high school commencement was held in 1869 in the Presbyterian Church; and the first diplomas were awarded to the class of 1874. The classes graduating from 1869 to 1874 subsequently received diplomas also. The effect of having regular annual examinations, and promoting in accordance with proficiency then and there exhibited, was soon seen in greater regularity of attendance and better attention to study. This was especially the case in the higher grades. Teachers, too, were stimulated to greater exertion, now that they saw their work was appreciated.

Because of the rapid growth of the city from eight thousand and thirty-seven in 1860 to fourteen thousand and sixty-eight in 1870, it was found necessary to erect a new school-house in the Sixth Ward in 1870 and one in the Fourth Ward in 1872; while, on the other hand, the unsafe condition of those in the Second and Third Wards rendered their remodeling necessary, and the same cause also necessitated the erection of a new building in the First Ward in 1874. Further increase in population made necessary the erection of still another house, the one in the Eighth Ward, on Ninth Street, which was commenced in 1881 and finished in November, 1882, at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. This building has four rooms, and the plan is such that two more can be easily added.

In May, 1878, G. H. Desh was elected superintendent in place of Mr. Buehrle, and served until 1881, when the present superintendent, L. B. Landis, was chosen as his successor. Mr. Landis had formerly taught in the Allentown schools, but had removed from town and served for several years as superintendent of the Hokendaqua schools prior to returning here and assuming his advanced position.

The schools are now in a very prosperous condition and of a high standard of excellence. They are in perfect harmony and accord with the higher educational institutions of the town. The favorable standing of the public high school is attested by the fact that its graduates are admitted to Muhlenberg College on very slight examination. The high school, of which the superintendent is *ex officio* principal, has about one hundred and twenty-five pupils, and the total number in all of the schools (yearly enrollment) is about three thousand seven hundred. There are for the accommodation of this large number of scholars ten buildings, having an aggregate of sixty-seven rooms. Fifty-nine teachers are engaged in the instruction of the children. The following is a full and correct list, and contains the names of some who have been engaged in education here for many years:

*High School*.—Superintendent, L. B. Landis; F. D. Raub, Miss A. S. Grammes, Miss Rosa Kessler.





*First Ward Building.*—Secondary, W. C. Butz, Miss Annie F. Schwartz; Advanced Primary, H. Maurice Romig, Miss Minnie Koons; Primary, Miss Emma Scholl, Miss Hattie Bitterling, Miss Ella Rinker, Miss Mary Roth.

*Second Ward Buildings.*—Grammar, B. F. Abbott, Miss Lavinia Busse; Secondary, Morris F. Cawley, Miss Emma Aschbach; Advanced Primary, Miss A. J. Keek, Miss Leah Fischel; Primary, Miss Ida Hausman, Miss Alice Kichline.

*Third Ward Building.*—Secondary, James Webb, Miss Ella Gabriel; Advanced Primary, Miss Clara Balliet, Miss Maggie Spatz; Primary, Miss Carrie B. Kichline, Miss Lizzie Steltz.

*Fourth Ward Building* (Chew Street).—Grammar, J. W. Rodgers, Miss E. J. Haines; Secondary, H. S. Moyer, C. H. Rhoads; Advanced Primary, Miss Annie Lind, Miss Annie Saeger; Primary, Miss Emma Weida.

*Fourth Ward Building* (Turner Street).—Secondary, Miss Louise Mohr, Miss Emma L. Mills; Advanced Primary, Miss L. C. Berkenmeyer, Miss L. C. Weaver; Primary, Miss C. C. Christman, Miss L. A. Winters.

*Fifth Ward Building.*—Grammar, G. P. Bates, Miss L. C. Busse; Secondary, William H. Albright, Miss E. Nonnemacher; Advanced Primary, J. A. Conrad, Miss Alice Shock, Miss Carrie E. Koons; Primary, Miss Mary A. Daubert, Miss Maggie Sykes, Miss L. Virginia Smith, Miss A. E. Young.

*Sixth Ward Building.*—Secondary, James F. Gallagher, Miss P. A. McCafferty; Advanced Primary, Miss Emma C. Dunlap, Miss Mary J. McGee; Primary, Miss Bridget Gallagher, Miss Rose A. Crilly.

*Eighth Ward Building.*—Primary, Miss Sallie Griffith, Miss Annie Holmay, Miss Ida M. Knauss.

Following is the course of study in the public schools, of which every branch prescribed (even those marked optional) have been studied since 1867:

*Primary Schools.*—Alphabet, orthography, first, second, and third readers, elementary arithmetic, drawing and writing on slate, oral instruction, including lessons on form, color, plants, animals, morals, and manners.

*Advanced Primary.*—Orthography, second, third, and fourth readers, penmanship, elementary arithmetic, oral geography, drawing on slate, oral instructions (as before), lessons on business forms, letter-writing, etc.

*Secondary, First Year.*—Orthography, fourth reader, primary geography, arithmetic (mental and written), penmanship, and drawing.

*Second Year.*—Orthography, fifth reader, common school geography, arithmetic, etc., as above, lessons in elementary composition, reviews, abstracts, dictation, letters, business forms, etc., oral instruction in forms of government, races, exports and imports, morals and manners.

*Grammar, First Year.*—Fifth reader, orthography, geography, penmanship, drawing and arithmetic

(continued), grammar, physiology, history of the United States.

*Second Year.*—Sixth year, history of the United States, zoölogy, botany, German, and book-keeping (optional), orthography, grammar, penmanship, drawing and arithmetic (continued), declamation and composition for the entire course.

*High School, First Year.*—Reading, grammar, arithmetic (continued), algebra, German, general history, book-keeping, and Constitution of the United States for boys, and chemistry for girls.

*Second Year.*—Rhetoric, English literature, geometry and trigonometry, Latin, Greek (optional for girls), German, geology, chemistry for boys, and the Constitution of the United States for girls.

*Third Year.*—Rhetoric, Latin, Greek, and German (continued), physics, astronomy, physical geography, moral philosophy, general review, declamation, and composition during the entire course.

*Allentown Academy.*—Although it did not come into actual existence until 1819, the Allentown Academy was chartered by act of the Legislature in March, 1814. The important parts of this act were as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That there shall be and hereby is established in the borough of Northampton (Allentown), in Lehigh County, an academy or public school for the education of youth in the English and other languages, in the useful arts, sciences, and literature, by the name, style, and title of the Allentown Academy, under the care, direction, and government of six trustees, to wit: Peter Rhoads, John Horn, John Miller, ——— Taylor, James Wilson, George Keek, Adam Reep, and Jacob Martin, which said trustees and successors to be elected, as hereinafter mentioned, shall be and hereby are declared to be one body politic and corporate in deed and in law, by the name, style, and title of "the trustees of the Allentown Academy," etc.

Sec. 5. That the sum of \$2000 be and the same is hereby granted out of any unappropriated money in the treasury of this commonwealth, to be paid to the treasurer of the institution, etc., to be applied: \$1000 thereof in the erection of a building or buildings, etc., and the purchasing of books, mathematical instruments, and the necessary philosophical apparatus; and the remaining \$1000 shall be placed in some safe and productive fund or funds, and the income thereof shall be forever applied in aid of other measures to compensate a teacher or teachers in said Academy.

"Sec. 6. That there shall be admitted into said academy, in consequence of said appropriation, any number of poor children of said county that may at any time be offered, in order to be provided with books and stationery and taught gratis; provided that the number so admitted and taught shall at no time be greater than four, and that none of said children so admitted shall continue in said academy to be taught gratis, should others apply, longer than two years; and be it further provided that before any part of the appropriation shall be paid on the order or orders of said trustees, they, or a majority of them, shall duly certify that subscriptions to the amount of \$1000 have been obtained and secured, to be paid for the use of said Academy, and that the trustees have proceeded to erect the building aforesaid."

The last clause deferred the erection of the academy for several years, and the original trustees appear to have done nothing to bring the school into existence even at such time as they were empowered to, and hence in 1819 the act, which had passed out of force, was renewed. The trustees then appointed were James Wilson, Dr. Jacob Martin, John J. Krause, John Romig, John Fogel, John Siegel, and Philip Kleckner. They immediately addressed them-



selves to the work. In an address which they published in the newspapers, after reminding the public of the act of incorporation and the appropriation of two thousand dollars by the State on condition that one thousand dollars should be subscribed by the citizens, they say, "and yet, notwithstanding the above act has been passed now upwards of seven years, said condition has never been fulfilled. Surely this condition of things may continue no longer. In almost every county of the State there are one or more academies in which the children of the citizens can be educated to moral excellence, and shall Lehigh stand alone as a pillar of darkness in the midst of the radiance of the surrounding light and intellectual refinement? We hope not, and therefore earnestly expect that all benevolent enterprising citizens in town or county will early avail themselves of the opportunity to call on Dr. Jacob Martin or John J. Krause, Esq., and contribute their share towards the attainment of an object so extraordinarily desirable and so easily to be accomplished."

The object for which they labored was not realized until four years had passed, when in 1823 the trustees made the following announcement, "Since the required amount for the erection of the Allentown Academy is now subscribed and the undersigned desire to make preparations this summer yet for its erection, the trustees are earnestly requested to meet for this purpose at the house of George Haberaeker, in the borough of Northampton, on Saturday, July 30. The trustees are Peter Newhard, of Northampton; Daniel Saeger, of North Whitehall; Daniel Eberhard, of Upper Milford; John Guth, of South Whitehall; H. W. Knipe, of Upper Saucon; Henry Ritter, of Salisbury; and Philip Wint, of Upper Saucon."

A building was erected at the corner of Walnut and Eighth Streets, which is still standing, and in 1827, Silas H. Hickox, who came from New England, took charge of the school. The academy at once secured a place in the front rank of the schools of the town and of the valley, and retained its position for many years. Mr. Hickox resigned in 1829 for the purpose of devoting himself to the legal profession, and was succeeded by W. W. Wertz. After his term of service, and prior to 1853, the principals were Frederick Mancourt, Charles A. Douglass, R. S. McClenahan, and Robert Chandler. In 1852, Professor I. N. Gregory took charge of the school and remained as its principal until 1865. He was the most successful teacher the academy ever had, and during the long period he was at its head the institution enjoyed the utmost popularity. Dr. Murphy was engaged as principal in 1867, but remained only a short time, and it became apparent that the school had closed its era of usefulness.

Mr. Gregory, under authority of an act of the Legislature, had put a mortgage on the building for the purpose of raising funds for enlarging it, and under

this mortgage the property was sold by the sheriff in 1881. By this sale sixteen hundred dollars was realized over and above the amount of the judgment, and this sum was divided equally between Muhlenberg College and the Female Seminary. At a meeting of the trustees—Eli J. Saeger, August Weidner, George P. Weil, R. E. Wright, Henry Gabriel, and Dr. Alfred J. Martin—held July 15, 1881, Messrs. Wright and Martin were appointed a committee to convey the surplus to the two institutions mentioned. This was done on condition that each of them should grant one perpetual scholarship, of which the benefit should be received by such graduates of the public schools as the school controllers and directors should see fit to present for the favor. This measure having been consummated, the trustees of the old Allentown Academy resigned *sine die*.

**Muhlenberg College.**<sup>1</sup>—This institution was organized in the year 1867 to meet a want long felt by many of the pastors and members of the Lutheran Church east of the Susquehanna River. Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, where the Ministerium of Pennsylvania for many years held two professorships, failed to meet the wants and develop the educational interests of the fifty thousand communicant members then already belonging to that Synod, a number that has since increased to nearly a hundred thousand. The remoteness of Gettysburg from this centre of Lutheran population and wealth had from the beginning been considered by many a serious objection to it as a place for the education of their youth, and in reality had the effect of limiting the number of students from this territory to a proportion of one college student to every two thousand communicants. It was evident that so small an attendance from this region would not develop the educational interests of the Lutherans of Eastern Pennsylvania, as the necessities of the church and the welfare of the community required.

In addition to the disadvantageous location of Pennsylvania College, and of far more weight in urging the immediate establishment of a Lutheran institution for higher Christian education east of the Susquehanna, were the peculiar state of affairs resulting from the organization of the General Council of the Lutheran Church and the establishment of the Theological Seminary in Philadelphia by the Synod of Pennsylvania. The differences already existing between the ruling elements in the institutions at Gettysburg and the Synod of Pennsylvania, in spirit, theological trend, and the degree of importance given to the German language, were increased to such an extent that the Synod was constrained to seek elsewhere the education of her youth and the preparation of a sufficient number of students for the Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. She could not have recourse to any of the colleges then existing in Eastern Pennsylvania, for, how-

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. Professor Theodore L. Seip, A.M.





ever excellent they may have been, they were not founded to meet the peculiar wants of the Lutheran Church and her population. The Synod was, therefore, under the necessity of organizing a college adapted to her own wants and those of the people whom she represented. Muhlenberg College was the result.

Before proceeding with the history of the college proper, it will aid to a better understanding of the subject to give a brief sketch of the Allentown Seminary, which became the forerunner of Muhlenberg College.

As early as the 1st of May, 1848, the Allentown Seminary was opened in Livingstone mansion, under the principalship of Rev. C. R. Kessler, of the Reformed Church. He had been induced to engage in the work chiefly by Rev. S. K. Brobst of the Lutheran Church, the originator of the enterprise and its most zealous supporter. The building in which the seminary was at first housed was a large two-story stone edifice, now the east wing of Muhlenberg College. This mansion, with the beautiful grounds around it, had at one time belonged to the Livingstones, relatives of the Allens, who were the founders of the town. Before the seminary was opened this property had passed into the possession of Messrs. Pretz and Weinsheimer, members of the Lutheran Church, and continued in their ownership until the organization of Muhlenberg College, when it was purchased by that corporation.

The object of the institution was set forth by the first principal, Rev. C. R. Kessler, in a letter dated March, 1848, to the *Jugendfreund*, published by Rev. S. K. Brobst. It reads as follows: "This institution is especially designed for those who desire to prepare themselves for the sphere of the teacher. It is, however, easily seen that those also can attend the institution with advantage who propose studying either theology, jurisprudence, or medicine, and wish to prepare themselves for one of the higher classes of college, and also those who are seeking important acquisitions in knowledge and a higher culture. This institution will offer special advantages to those who desire a thorough and practical knowledge of the German language. The moral culture of the pupils will receive special attention." Bible history, biblical antiquities, and Christian morals were enumerated among the regular studies. The primary object of the school, though of the highest importance, was nevertheless not attained, as it was urged in advance of the times, so that the Allentown Seminary as a normal school, or teachers' seminary, was a failure. The attendance during the first term was but eleven, only four of whom had come to prepare for teaching. The institution, though retaining in view all it had set out to accomplish, was soon announced as a classical school for boarders and day-scholars. After much discouragement and zealous effort on the part of the principal and the friends of education by

whom he was sustained, the interests of the school began to advance, and the attendance increased to such an extent that it became necessary to furnish enlarged accommodations. Accordingly, during the summer of 1851 a new building, now the west wing of Muhlenberg College, was erected. In the year 1854 the attendance had risen to two hundred and two,—one hundred and forty-seven males and fifty-five females. The central building, occupying the space between the east and west wings, was then erected during the summer of 1854, and Livingstone mansion was raised to three stories, so that the entire seminary building presented a front of one hundred and thirty feet, and furnished accommodations for one hundred boarders. These were the buildings which, with the spacious grounds around them, subsequently passed into the possession of the corporation of Muhlenberg College. While the institution was in the height of its prosperity, its honored principal and founder was called to rest from his labors. He died March 4, 1855.

The institution continued under the name of the Allentown Seminary until the year 1864.

The following gentlemen succeeded Rev. Mr. Kessler as principal in the order of their names: Rev. W. M. Reynolds, D.D., of the Lutheran Church, Rev. W. Phillips, A.M., and Rev. W. R. Hofford, A.M., both of the Reformed Church.

In March, 1864, the institution was regularly chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, under "the name, style, and title of the Allentown Collegiate Institute and Military Academy." Under this charter it possessed collegiate powers and privileges. Notwithstanding the fact that it had the chartered rights of a college, and was nominally under the control of a board of trustees, it was in reality merely a private school. Rev. M. L. Hofford, of the Presbyterian Church, was the only president of the institution under the above charter. The last year of his administration brings us to the organization of Muhlenberg College, whose history we now proceed to give.

From the fact that many of the pastors and laymen of the Lutheran Church in Allentown and vicinity were warm friends and patrons of the institution through all the years of its existence, the attention of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, to which they belonged, was repeatedly directed to it, with a view to securing it for the Synod. Committees, who were charged with the duty of looking after the educational interests of the church in the institution at Allentown, were appointed by Synod, and reported annually from 1860 to 1867; and as early as 1862 the Synod recommended the institution as a preparatory school to young men who desired to prepare for the ministry.

Many public-spirited citizens of Allentown, anxious to secure the benefits of a higher institution of learning for their young city, though some of the most active were not members of the Lutheran Church, co-operated most earnestly and efficiently with the Lutheran pas-





tors and laymen in the effort to enlist the interest of the Ministerium and to establish a college. The need of a training-school for the Theological Seminary which the Synod had opened in Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1864, encouraged and intensified this effort, so that the agitation and labors of seven years resulted in the formation of a joint-stock company for the purchase of the property and management of the institution by a board of trustees, two-thirds of whom were to be elected by the stockholders and one-third by the Synod from among such of its members as were stockholders.

The charter was amended to meet the new requirements, and under this amended charter a meeting of the stockholders was called by the officers of the former organization on Feb. 2, 1867, and under their supervision a new board of trustees was elected, in whom were vested all the rights and privileges of the former board. The new board consisted of eighteen, twelve of whom were elected as the representatives of the stockholders, and the remaining six to serve until the Synod elected its own trustees. The board elected at this meeting of the stockholders were the following: Hon. R. E. Wright, president; Rev. E. J. Koons, secretary; Jonathan Reichard, treasurer; Rev. S. K. Brobst, Rev. W. Rath, Rev. J. Yeager, Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, C. W. Cooper, M. H. Horn, W. Saeger, B. F. Trexler, W. H. Blumer, C. Pretz, E. J. Saeger, L. Klump, E. S. Shimer, H. Weinsheimer, Mayor Samuel McHose.

This board took charge of the institution April 4th of the same year, and unanimously elected Rev. Professor F. A. Muhlenberg, of Gettysburg, to the presidency of the college. The friends of the new enterprise were exceedingly encouraged by his final acceptance of the position, after he had at first declined. It gave prominence and standing to the college from the start. His ripe and accurate scholarship, his long and successful experience in teaching for twelve years in Franklin College, at Lancaster, and seventeen years in Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, his eminent personal character, exhibiting the various noble qualities of an honorable Christian gentleman, his kind but firm disposition, and the fact that he was a worthy son of noble sires, with a name distinguished in the history of our country and church, marked him out as the man for the place, capable not only of occupying, but also of dignifying, the position. At a meeting of the board, held May 21, 1867, the institution was named *Muhlenberg College*, in honor of Henry Metchoir Muhlenberg, the distinguished pioneer of the Lutheran Church in this country, and the great-grandfather of the president of the college. It is proper to state in this connection that the well-known modesty of President Muhlenberg often led him to express to the writer of this sketch his deep regret that the college had received the name of his family.

The board of trustees of Muhlenberg College, as has been stated, took charge of the institution April

4, 1867, but continued the course of instruction of the Collegiate Institute until the close of the scholastic year in June. In addition to the former teachers of the Institute, the services of the writer, who had just graduated from the Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, and was awaiting his ordination at the meeting of the Synod in June, were secured to aid the teaching force in winding up the affairs of the Collegiate Institute. While engaged in this service, on May 21st, he was elected principal of the academic department, and also provisional professor of German until a regular professor in that department could be secured. At the solicitation of President Muhlenberg, and by the advice of his former teachers in the Theological Seminary, he accepted the position, and has at different times, as circumstances required, taught in all the departments of the college, being the only member of the faculty who has been uninterruptedly connected with it from the beginning.

The Allentown Collegiate Institute and Military Academy was formally and finally closed with appropriate exercises in St. John's Lutheran Church, on the 27th of June, 1867.

At the meeting of the Synod at Lebanon, June, 1867, the following was reported: "The committee appointed by Synod in 1860, charged with the duty of securing an institution at Allentown for our church, has the pleasure of reporting that, with the help of God, its labors of seven years have resulted in the attainment of the chief objects in view in its appointment, viz.: to secure the continuation and advancement of the school established nineteen years ago for the promotion of Christian education, to bring this institution under the supervision of our church, and to raise it to the grade of a full college. Muhlenberg College can and will soon be formally opened, with very fair prospects of success." At this meeting of the Synod six members, constituting one-third of the board of trustees, were elected. The first full board of trustees of Muhlenberg College, under the amended charter, consisted of the following persons: Elected by the stockholders, Rev. F. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., president *ex officio*; Rev. E. J. Koons, secretary; Jonathan Reichard, treasurer; Hon. R. E. Wright, Rev. S. K. Brobst, M. H. Horn, C. W. Cooper, W. Saeger, W. H. Blumer, Rev. W. Rath, Rev. J. Yeager, C. Pretz, Rev. F. J. F. Schantz. Elected by the Synod, Rev. J. A. Seiss, D.D., Rev. W. J. Eyer, Rev. G. F. Miller, A. W. Potteiger, L. Klump, B. F. Trexler.

The Synod, at the same meeting, very heartily approved the election of Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg as president of the college, and earnestly commended the institution to the patronage of the church.

The board of trustees had in the mean time made arrangements for the alteration and enlargement of the west wing of the building as a residence for the president, and for the erection of a new building, five stories in height and about one hundred feet in length, to be joined to the central building, with such changes



as were necessary to adapt the whole to the purposes of the college.

Public announcement was made that Muhlenberg College, with its four departments,—college, academic, preparatory, and primary,—would be opened on the 1st of September, 1867, and that the ceremonies of the inauguration of the faculty and the laying of the corner-stone of the new building would take place on the 3d and 4th days of the same month.

The first meeting of the faculty preliminary to the opening of the college was held August 30th. President Muhlenberg occupied the chair, and the faculty was organized by the election of Professor T. L. Seip as secretary. The president stated that, in order to give the college classes the requisite number of recitations, it became necessary to make a change in the arrangements, and that accordingly Rev. H. N. Riis had been elected professor of German, and in consequence of this, Professor Seip had been made assistant professor of Greek, in addition to the principalship of the academic department. An adjourned meeting of the faculty was held on Monday, September 2d, at which a schedule of hours was adopted, and arrangements were completed for the beginning of recitations after the ceremonies of inauguration.

On Tuesday evening, September 3d, the board of trustees, the faculty-elect, the clergy, the mayor and Councils of the city, students, invited guests, and citizens formed in procession at St. John's Lutheran Church, headed by the Allentown Cornet Band, and proceeded to the court-house, where the following exercises took place: Music by the band, which performed by special arrangement "Old Hundred" and "Ein Feste Burg;" opening prayer, by Rev. J. W. Wood; the charge to the faculty, by Hon. R. E. Wright, the retiring president of the board; the inaugural address, by Rev. F. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., president of the college; address by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D.D., president of the Synod of Pennsylvania. On the morning of the 4th the procession again formed at St. John's Church, and proceeded to St. Paul's Lutheran Church, where, after music by the band and choir, prayer was offered by Rev. Professor J. F. Wilkin, of Gettysburg, and addresses were delivered by Rev. D. Gans, D.D., of Norristown, and Rev. J. Vogelbach, of Philadelphia. After the exercises in the church the assembly moved in a procession to the college grounds, when the corner-stone of the new building was laid by President Muhlenberg, in the name of the triune God, prayer was offered by Rev. E. Bauer, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. J. Yeager.

The following gentlemen had been elected and were inaugurated the first faculty of Muhlenberg College: Rev. F. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., president and professor of Greek, Mental and Moral Science, and Evidences of Christianity; Rev. E. J. Koons, A.M., vice-president and professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Physics; Rev. W. R. Hofford, A.M., professor of

Latin; Rev. S. Philips, A.M., professor of Rhetoric, Logic, English Literature, and Political Economy; Rev. J. F. Fahs, professor of History; Rev. H. N. Riis, professor of German; T. C. Yeager, M.D., professor of Chemistry and Botany; Rev. T. L. Seip, A.M., principal of the academic department and assistant professor of Greek.

Recitations in the several departments began September 4th, with arrangements for a full number of hours for all the college classes.

A number of students from Pennsylvania College had followed Dr. Muhlenberg, and applied for admission *ad eundem* in Muhlenberg College, so that the new college started with the four classes as follows: Seniors, 4; Juniors, 2; Sophomores, 6; Freshmen, 13. The academic department catalogued 136 during the year. Total, 161.

Several changes in the faculty soon occurred. Before the close of the first month, September, Rev. W. R. Hofford, professor of Latin, resigned to devote his time to the presidency of the Allentown Female College, which had succeeded to the female department of the Allentown Collegiate Institute. The duties of the Latin chair were then divided among the other professors. During the next month, October 29th, Rev. S. Philips accepted a call to Baltimore, Md., and resigned the professorship of English, etc. Rev. N. S. Strassburger was elected on the same day to serve in his place as professor *pro tempore*. He occupied the position until March 31, 1868, when he resigned. Rev. G. F. Miller, A.M., of Pottstown, was elected professor of English, etc., Nov. 12, 1867, but in April, 1868, finally declined the position. Arrangements were then made with Rev. M. H. Richards to take six recitations a week during the summer term. He was subsequently, May 12, 1868, elected professor of Latin, and accepted the position June 16th. During this year the study of geology was added to Professor Koons' department, and physiology to that of Dr. Yeager. The tutors who assisted in the academic department during the first year were members of the senior class,—Messrs. L. A. Swope, W. H. Rickert, and E. A. Muhlenberg.

The Euterpean and Sophronian Literary Societies were organized soon after the opening of the college, and displayed considerable energy in the collection of libraries, the furnishing of their halls, and the promotion of the objects of their organization.

During the next year the following changes occurred. Rev. H. N. Riis resigned the professorship of German, March 23, 1869, preparatory to his return to Germany. Rev. J. B. Rath, A.M., was elected April 9, 1869, and consented to serve as his successor until a professor of German could be secured. This was accomplished June 24, 1869, when Rev. F. W. A. Notz, Ph.D., was elected German professor. Professor Rath then succeeded to the department of History, which was resigned August 31st by Rev. J. F. Fahs. On the same day Rev. E. J. Koons, vice-pres-





ident and professor of Mathematics, etc., also resigned, after which the vice-presidency was abolished. The instruction in the department of Mathematics was divided among the other professors.

Luther A. Swope, A.B., gave his entire time as senior tutor, and R. F. Weidner, a member of the Senior Class, was junior tutor during the year ending June, 1869.

The Franklin Society was organized at the beginning of this college year, and an attempt was made by its members to establish a college journal, styled *The Collegian*, several numbers of which appeared, but as the effort was premature it failed of success. Since then the society has confined its work to the maintenance of the reading-room.

At a special meeting of the board of trustees, held Oct. 27, 1869, Professor Davis Garber, A.M., was elected to the chair of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Physics. He accepted the position and entered upon his duties Jan. 4, 1870.

Rev. J. B. Rath resigned the professorship of History, June 26, 1871, when the duties of this department were assigned to the other professors. E. A. Muhlenberg, A.B., served as junior tutor during this scholastic year in place of R. F. Weidner, who had resigned. By action of the trustees, June 26, 1872, Professor M. H. Richards was transferred to the professorship of English, Rhetoric, etc., the duties of which he had previously performed. At the same time Professor T. L. Seip was elected Latin professor, and also continued to divide with the president the instruction in Greek. Rev. G. F. Miller was elected principal of the academic department, and W. A. Beates, A.B., tutor in place of the former tutors, who had resigned.

Professor Notz, having accepted a call to Watertown, Wis., resigned the professorship of German, Aug. 21, 1872, the duties of which were then assigned to Professor Miller. At the close of the next scholastic year, June 26, 1873, Professor T. C. Yeager, M.D., resigned the chair of Chemistry, etc. The duties of this department were then assumed by the president and the professor of Mathematics. At the same time Professor Miller was transferred from the academic department to the professorship of German, and the former department was conducted by two tutors. W. A. Beates, A.B., was appointed senior, and G. F. Kribbs, A.B., junior tutor.

The next change occurred April 13, 1874, when Professor Richards resigned to accept a call to Indianapolis, Ind. The duties of his department were divided among the other professors for the rest of the scholastic year. Rev. R. F. Weidner, A.M., succeeded to the English professorship, and entered upon his duties at the beginning of the next term, September, 1874. At the same time W. M. Herbst, M.D., was added to the corps of instructors as professor of Botany. M. C. Henninger, A.B., now State senator from this county, succeeded G. F. Kribbs, A.B., as

junior tutor, and served until the close of the college year, June, 1875.

The institution had now reached a crisis in its history. Its financial burden, which from various causes had increased from time to time, had become so great that many of the best friends of the college despaired of its ability to survive. The financial panic of 1873, and the complete stagnation in the great iron industries of this valley and region, together with the general depression in trade, seriously impaired the prospects of the institution by the reduction of the number of its students and the loss in its income. The early expectations of its founders in the matter of securing endowments had not been realized, though the larger part of the endowment fund, and several thousand dollars for the current expenses of the college, had been secured through the personal efforts of its president, whose multiplied duties and faithful labors in the college were more than sufficient to occupy his time. The institution therefore found itself ill prepared to withstand the financial stress of the times, and it became absolutely necessary to secure funds for its relief or go into liquidation. Repeated efforts had been made to secure a financial agent outside the faculty, but without success. Finally, Jan. 18, 1876, the board of trustees elected Professor T. L. Seip to act as financial agent, relieving him of the duties of his professorship until he should resign the agency. He entered upon his new work February, 1876, and continued his labors as agent until the close of the next college year, in June, 1877. During this time he visited such congregations of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania as were open to him, and presented the wants of the college from the pulpit, and from house to house, to individual members of the church and the community in which he labored. By the blessing of God an interest in the college was soon awakened, which encouraged its friends, restored confidence in its permanency, and resulted in averting the ruin that had threatened. About thirty-three thousand dollars were secured for endowment and current expenses, and many who since then became students in the institution had their attention directed to it for the first time by this agency. Professor Seip resigned the agency in June, 1877, and returned to the more congenial duties of his professorship. During his absence the instruction in his department was divided among the other professors, aided by Rev. R. Hill, who was added to the faculty as assistant professor of Greek. The college and the community suffered a serious loss in the resignation of President Muhlenberg, Sept. 11, 1876, who accepted the Greek professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, to which he had been elected. His resignation took effect at the close of the term in December, when he removed to Philadelphia to enter upon his duties there with the new year. This severance of Dr. Muhlenberg's official relations with the college, while in strict obedience to a conscientious regard for what he believed





to be his duty, was nevertheless deeply regretted by all who knew his worth and his self-sacrificing labors in behalf of the institution. This regret was expressed at the time in terms highly complimentary to him, both in the public press and in the official resolutions of the board of trustees and the faculty, whose honored head he had been for nearly ten years.

Rev. B. Sadtler, D.D., who had been very successful in the active ministry of the church and as principal of the Lutherville Female Seminary, and who was at the time a prominent member of the board of directors of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, was elected Dr. Muhlenberg's successor Oct. 11, 1876, and entered upon his duties as president January, 1877. His inauguration was postponed until the meeting of the Synod, in St. John's Church, Allentown, May 28, 1877, when the charge to the president was delivered by Rev. J. Fry, D.D., of Reading, and the inaugural address by the president-elect. He was then inducted into his office by the president of the Synod, Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, D.D., in the presence of the assembled Synod, the trustees, faculty, and students of the college, and a large concourse of citizens. At this meeting of the Synod the full control and responsibility for the maintenance of the college were assumed by the Ministerium by her election of the entire board of trustees. This right had been vested in that body by a change in the charter, which had been secured for that purpose by the stockholders prior to the meeting of the Synod. By this change Rev. W. Rath became the president of the board, as the president of the faculty was no longer *ex officio* a member of the board of trustees. At the beginning of this scholastic year Professor Weidner resigned the English chair, and Rev. M. H. Richards was elected professor of English Oct. 11, 1876, and entered upon his duties January, 1877. At the close of the college year, June, 1877, Professor Miller retired, and Rev. B. W. Schmauk succeeded as "acting" professor of German. The higher Greek, formerly taught by Dr. Muhlenberg, was assigned to Professor Seip, in addition to the Latin professorship, on his return from the work of the financial agency, June, 1877.

At this time the academic department was reorganized, with Rev. Professor A. R. Horne, A.M., as principal, and an adequate corps of instructors to aid him. This change was followed by a large increase in the attendance in that department, the number having risen from forty-three during the previous year to one hundred and twenty-five for the year ending June, 1878.

During the following year, 1878-79, there was no change either in the faculty or the organization of the different departments. Early in June, 1879, the gratifying intelligence was received that the late Hon. Asa Packer, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the beneficent founder of the Lehigh University and St. Luke's Hospital, at Bethlehem, had left a bequest of thirty thousand dollars to Muh-

lenberg College. By subsequent action of the board, this fund was set apart for the endowment of the "Asa Packer Professorship of the Natural and Applied Sciences." At the semi-annual meeting of the board, held Jan. 20, 1880, Rev. R. Hill resigned as assistant professor of Greek, but at the request of the board consented to serve until the end of the term.

The Synod of Pennsylvania, at its meeting in Lancaster, resolved to raise the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the endowment of the "Professorship of the German Language and Literature." At the meetings of the board of trustees, June 24 and July 20, 1883, measures were taken to carry this resolution into effect. Rev. Schmauk having resigned as "acting" professor of German, Rev. W. Wackernagel was elected to this professorship, and was charged with the work of securing funds for the endowment of his chair. By request of the board, Rev. Schmauk divided the instruction in German with Professor Wackernagel until the opening of the next scholastic year, when he assumed the full duties of the professorship.

Subsequently an arrangement was made to secure the salary of the German professor by annual contributions from congregations until the endowment is obtained. At this time, through the liberality of Messrs. James K. Mosser and Thomas Keck, a firm well known for its generous and intelligent interest in every good work, Professor Seip was enabled to prepare a pleasant surprise for the friends of the college, having secured from them during the summer vacation a cash endowment of twenty thousand dollars for the professorship of the Greek Language and Literature. This endowment was accepted by the board at a special meeting held July 20, 1880. At the same meeting Professor Seip resigned the Latin professorship, and was elected "Mosser-Keck Professor of the Greek Language and Literature," retaining higher Latin in connection with the Greek.

At the close of the college year in June, 1881, the board elected Professor E. F. Smith, Ph.D., late of the University of Pennsylvania, to the Asa Packer Professorship of the Natural and Applied Sciences. He accepted and entered upon his duties at the opening of the term in September. Professor Herbst resigned as professor of Botany, and this branch was assumed by Professor Smith.

During this year a bequest of two thousand dollars was received from the estate of the late E. Jonathan Deininger, of Reading, for the endowment fund of the German professorship.

At the meeting of the board in June, 1882, Rev. A. R. Horne, D.D., resigned as principal of the academic department. Rev. J. Kohler, A.M., succeeded him as principal, and G. T. Ettinger, A.B., who had been instructor in the ancient languages under Dr. Horne, was elected assistant principal. In order to complete the record of the academic department we should add



here that in addition to those already mentioned the following persons have been instructors in that department at different times: C. F. Herrman, W. L. Blackman, W. P. Shanor, Henry Carver, F. R. Flood, J. F. Beates, M. L. Horne, O. G. J. Schaadt, Rev. J. M. Hantz, E. S. Dieter, and Rev. B. C. Snyder, all, except Mr. Shanor, under Dr. Horne.

During the college year, 1882-83, Professor E. F. Smith received and accepted a call to Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. His resignation was presented and accepted with regret June 27, 1883. N. Wiley Thomas, Ph.D., was elected his successor and entered upon his duties at the beginning of the present college year, September, 1883.

During this year the Franke Missionary Society was organized with the object of cultivating the missionary spirit among the students and of promoting the cause of foreign missions.

The *Muhlenberg Monthly*, a college journal, was started in June, the first number being furnished by the graduating class. It will hereafter be published under the auspices of the literary societies.

The scholastic year, 1883-84, has thus far been attended with but one change, the resignation of J. Reichard as treasurer. He served from the beginning until September of this year, in all over sixteen years. Rev. R. Hill was appointed treasurer *pro tempore*. The past history of the college shows that the faculty has been enlarged as the means have augmented, so that the professors might devote themselves more especially to their specific departments, and furnish increased and improved facilities.

The faculty, as at present constituted (December, 1883), are as follows: Rev. Benjamin Sadler, D.D., president and professor of Mental and Moral Science and Evidences of Christianity; Davis Garber, A.M., professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Meteorology; Rev. Theodore L. Scip, A.M., Mosser-Keck professor of the Greek Language and Literature and secretary of the faculty; Rev. Matthias H. Richards, A.M., professor of the English Language and Literature; Rev. William Wackernagel, D.D., professor of the German Language and Literature; N. Wiley Thomas, Ph.D., Asa Packer professor of the Natural and Applied Sciences; Rev. John Kohler, A.M., principal of the Academic Department; George T. Ettinger, A.M., assistant principal. The duties of the Latin professorship are discharged by the other professors.

The board of trustees of the college during the sixteen years of its existence has embraced many of the most prominent citizens of Allentown, as well as active laymen and eminent divines of the Synod of Pennsylvania. Its officers have been the following:

*Presidents*.—Hon. R. E. Wright, 1867; Rev. F. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., 1867-1876; Rev. W. Rath, 1877, to the present time.

*Secretaries*.—Rev. E. J. Koons, 1867-1869; C. Pretz, 1869-1874; Rev. J. D. Schindel, 1874, to the present.

*Treasurers*.—J. Reichard, 1867, to September, 1883; Rev. R. Hill, 1883.

The resources of the college have been gradually increased until at the present time its endowment amounts to over one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, exclusive of the buildings and property, which are equal in value to the amount of the debt now resting on the institution. It has thus far received an annual appropriation from the Synod of Pennsylvania, in addition to the stated contributions of individual congregations, for the support of the German professor. The institution has three libraries, one belonging to the college and one to each of the literary societies, besides cabinets of minerals, philosophical apparatus, a chemical laboratory, and such other equipments as are necessary and useful in a college. The institution aims at furnishing a thorough Christian education, and embraces in its regular curriculum religious instruction, philosophy, history, literature, the ancient classics, as well as modern languages, mathematics, the natural and applied sciences, and such other branches as are necessary to a complete and well-rounded course of liberal instruction.

The institution has always been jealous of its honorary degrees, and during its entire history has conferred the honorary degree of D.D. upon only three persons.

From the foregoing narrative of the changes which have taken place year after year, it is evident that Muhlenberg College has had its struggles as well as its triumphs, perhaps more of the former than the latter. But through the very struggles of its infancy it has developed strength, and by the work it has already accomplished it has demonstrated its right to existence. Its graduates are scattered over the States and Territories of this broad land, and some are even in foreign countries, the majority of them laboring for the welfare of their fellow-men in the gospel ministry, and the rest for the most part pursuing honorable careers in the professions of teaching, law, and medicine, or in successful business. Very many not graduates have been helped to a better education than they would otherwise have acquired, from the fact that the college brought the needed facilities within their reach. It has attracted to Allentown annually, as speakers before its literary societies, and in other capacities, men of national reputation in church and State, and some whose names are familiar even beyond our own shores, and has thus also aided in the education of the masses of the community for whose benefit it was established.

Muhlenberg College, through the liberality of its friends, the efforts of its trustees, and chiefly by the self-sacrificing labors of its faculty, has unquestionably accomplished great good for the church and the world.

**The Allentown Female College.**—This institution was founded in 1867, and is vested with full collegiate powers. It is under the general direction of a board





of trustees and the auspices of East Pennsylvania and Lehigh Classes of the Reformed Church. Its founders, deeply impressed with the importance of providing for the higher education of woman, and recognizing the great advantages to be derived from such an institution, determined to found a school whose special aim should be to make it distinguished for its religious influence upon the *heart*, as well as for the thorough cultivation of the mind, thus to develop all the excellencies of a pure, noble, Christian womanhood.

The desires and purposes of these advocates of higher female education found embodiment and recognition in a resolution offered and adopted at a special meeting of East Pennsylvania Classis, held in Zion's Reformed Church, Allentown, July 12, 1867, to establish a female college in Allentown, Pa., to be under the supervision of the East Pennsylvania Classis of the Reformed Church. A committee was appointed, consisting of Revs. N. S. Strassberger, W. R. Hofford, I. K. Loos, D. F. Brendle, and Samuel Philips, with instructions to effect an organization, make all the necessary arrangements for the opening of the college, and superintend the educational interests until further measures should be adopted by Classis. At a session of this executive committee, July 12, 1867, it was decided upon that a joint stock company should be formed to secure funds for the purchase of property and the erection of suitable buildings, that the college should be under the management of a board of trustees, two-thirds to be members of the Reformed Church, and the organization to be known by the name of Lehigh Female College. A course of study embracing all the principal branches of a thorough Christian education was adopted; the several departments as at present existing, the primary, academic, and collegiate, were constituted, and the terms for tuition fixed. Rev. L. Cort was appointed general agent. To enlist the interest of friends of education, and to secure a hearty co-operation in this enterprise, a public meeting was held on Thursday evening, July 12, 1867, in Zion's Reformed Church, and addresses were delivered setting forth the advantages of the college,—its claims upon business men, parents, and members of the church. The result was the appointment of a business committee, whose duty it should be to counsel and co-operate with the executive committee in commending the college to the favorable consideration of the business portion of the community. The committee was constituted as follows: Charles W. Cooper, Esq., John H. Oliver, Esq., Hon. R. E. Wright, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, Messrs. A. G. Renninger, G. P. Weil, Thomas Mohr, Milton J. Kramer, and W. H. Blummer. To facilitate concert of action and to secure greater efficiency the two committees were consolidated under the name of the executive committee.

The first president was the Rev. Lucian Cort. The school organization was effected on the fifth day of

September, 1867, in the lecture-room of Zion's Reformed Church. The number of pupils on the morning of the first day was *eight*, which by the end of the week had increased to *fifteen*. The instructors, in connection with the president, were Revs. W. R. Hofford and N. S. Strassberger, Miss M. E. Garrett and Miss Ida E. Erdman.

Sept. 16, 1867, the executive committee appointed Rev. W. Hofford to attend to the school work of the president for the remainder of the year, with the view of enabling Rev. L. Cort to give his undivided attention to the duties as general agent.

Feeling the want of a more suitable room, a removal was soon made from the basement of the church to rooms in Hecker's building, on Hamilton Street, above Eighth. This place, however, like the other, was only a temporary shelter. It was desired that the school should be perpetuated, its growing wants satisfactorily met, and hence the question arose, Where shall it be permanently located? This question was answered by Hon. R. E. Wright, Sr., a liberal-minded citizen and warm friend of this educational enterprise, who, for suitable consideration, offered his beautiful grounds on Fourth Street, known as "Clover Nook," which were taken in possession and occupied for school purposes in April, 1868. The institution rapidly increased in number, and before the end of the first year the accommodations were too limited, and it was resolved to build an addition. To provide the necessary funds a committee was appointed to dispose of additional stock. This committee met with encouraging success, which was largely owing to the influence and work of its chairman, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs.

The summer session of 1868 was closed earlier than usual to afford the trustees time to enlarge and extend the building. In less than three months the building was completed so far as to admit of the opening of the school at the usual time. The college was not formally opened until November, 1868, when appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. T. G. Apple, D.D., of Lancaster, and Rev. J. Beck, D.D., of Easton.

Pursuant to a notice given by East Pennsylvania Classis, a meeting of the stockholders was held at the American Hotel on the evening of the 17th of February, 1868. Samuel McHose, Esq., was appointed chairman, and Dr. E. G. Martin secretary. Hon. R. E. Wright, Sr., presented a charter, which he had prepared by request. It was read and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be presented to the court of Lehigh County for incorporation under the laws of Pennsylvania. The charter was granted by the court during the June term of 1868. By this instrument the name was changed to the present title, "Allentown Female College." In accordance with the requirements of the charter, an election was held for six trustees to represent the stockholders in the board. The following gentlemen were elected, viz.: Charles W. Cooper, Esq., Hon. R. E. Wright, Sr., Hon. Joseph





Laubach, John H. Oliver, Esq., Dr. E. G. Martin, and Aaron Troxell, Esq.

It was also officially announced that Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, Rev. W. R. Hofford, and Aaron G. Renninger, Esq., were elected members of the board to represent East Pennsylvania Classis in her trust of the institution.

The formal organization of the board was effected Feb. 21, 1868, by electing Hon. Joseph Laubach president, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs vice-president, Dr. E. G. Martin secretary, and Mr. Aaron Troxell treasurer. The board of trustees now assumed the sole control and jurisdiction of the college by the adoption of the minutes of the executive committee, in whose charge the school had hitherto been since its organization. The number of trustees was originally nine, but by a subsequent act it was increased to eighteen. The following gentlemen constitute the board at present: Hon. Joseph Laubach, president; Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, vice-president; E. G. Martin, M.D., secretary; Aaron G. Renninger, Esq., treasurer; Hon. R. E. Wright, Sr., Charles W. Cooper, Esq., Aaron Troxell, Esq., Rev. W. R. Hofford, W. R. Lawfer, Esq., Rev. I. K. Loos, J. W. Grubb, Esq., J. R. Schall, Esq., Rev. S. G. Wagner, D.D., G. H. Stem, Esq., W. H. Deshler, Esq., Rev. T. O. Stem, Samuel A. Butz, Esq., and Rev. D. F. Brendle. For many years have the members of the board shown their fidelity to the responsible trust committed to them by their liberal support, unflinching interest, enterprise, and zeal in every measure calculated to increase the efficiency and promote the welfare of the college. Its steady growth and the rank to which it attained among the institutions of our country for its higher education of woman, for the thoroughness of its organization, and discipline and excellence of its training, have been a source of satisfaction to the board as well as to its many patrons and friends.

The Rev. Lucian Cort's connection with the college as its first president was of but short duration. The Rev. W. R. Hofford, A.M., was formally elected to the position of president July 27, 1868. On the 22d of June, 1869, the Rev. S. G. Wagner, D.D., was elected vice-president and professor of Mental and Moral Science, whose valuable services as an experienced and successful teacher and wise counselor were very generously rendered to the college for seven years. The labors of a large congregation and shattered health necessitated his withdrawal from the faculty, but in his capacity as a member of the board he has continued as a warm friend and earnest worker for the furtherance of the interests of the college. During the years 1869 and 1870, J. S. Hess, A.M., who is at present ably representing Northampton County in the public councils of the State Senate, delivered a course of interesting and instructive lectures on English literature. The Rev. N. S. Strassberger, A.M., carefully discharged the duties of the professorship of German Language and Literature for several years. Other

teachers of marked ability and success have held positions in the various departments from time to time, viz.: Miss M. Lizzie Garrett, Miss Ida C. Erdman, Miss Maria Serfass, Miss Caroline E. Marvin, Miss Sue C. Lentz, Miss Sarah Hughes, Mrs. E. Appleton, Miss H. Jane Johnston, Miss Katie M. Rothrock, Miss Elda J. Lichtenwallner, Miss Annie Allen, Miss Katie Koch, Miss N. C. Detrick, Miss Clara S. McCauley, Mrs. Lavinia Gardner, Miss Mary S. Mills, Miss Caroline E. D. Casper, Miss Katie L. Shriner, Professors C. F. Herman, W. S. Blackman, and F. X. Braulik.

The number of pupils enrolled on the college register from September, 1867, to June, 1883, is five hundred and seventy-four; the number of alumnae is precisely one hundred.

The impaired health of President Hofford necessitated him to seek relief from the burden of responsibility and the arduous duties of the position which he had held for fifteen years, and in accordance with the advice of his physician he tendered his resignation, and withdrew from the presidency April 16, 1883. At the same time the Rev. W. E. Krebs, who had been previously elected by the trustees, entered upon his duties as president, and was formally inaugurated in St. John's Reformed Church of this city on the evening of the 21st of June, 1883.

The following comprise the faculty at present: Rev. W. E. Krebs, A.M., president, Mental and Moral Science; Rev. W. R. Hofford, A.M., Latin Language and Literature; Miss Lottie E. Shafer, English Branches; Miss M. Poole, Drawing, Painting, and French; Miss Katie S. Shriner, Music; Miss Ada Krebs, Music; Miss Ida E. Hofford, English Branches; Edwin G. Martin, M.D., Attending Physician. The trustees are at this writing engaged in erecting a large wing to the north side of the building in order to be able to meet the growing wants of the college. The building committee consists of the following gentlemen: W. H. Deshler, Esq., S. A. Butz, Esq., Rev. W. R. Hofford, John Schall, Esq., and J. W. Grubb, Esq.

**Religious History**—The Lutheran Churches in Allentown.<sup>1</sup>—The history of the Lutheran Church in Allentown begins substantially with the history of the place itself. Fortunately, that which might easily have been lost by the lapse of time, as having taken place more than a century ago, has been faithfully preserved in various records, and was laboriously gathered together and presented in excellent form upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation by Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D.D., at one time pastor of this church. From his memorial discourse all the statements following have been taken up to 1855, and all credit for them are due to him.

In 1762, Allentown is said to have been laid out

<sup>1</sup> By Professor M. H. Richards.



by James Allen, its founder. In the same year the Lutherans and Reformed erected a building of logs to serve as a church, and probably also as a school-house. Thus, no sooner had they begun to lay the foundations of their own houses, than, though few in numbers, they also reared a place of worship to the God of their fathers. The continuance of the organization thus formed constitutes St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of this day, and, whilst the common history of the other organizations growing out of it, may be claimed as its peculiar historical record. We will therefore follow it up as such.

**St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church** (Eighth, between Hamilton and Walnut Streets).—The first Lutheran pastor was John Joseph Roth. Pastor Roth had been a Roman Catholic studiosus, and was from Siegen, in Germany. It is not known by what authority he came to act as a Lutheran pastor. He was examined subsequently by the Lutheran Ministerium, and upon approval of his doctrine received as a member of that body without any question as to the validity of his ministerial authority. Previous to his taking charge at Allentown he had made application for such membership, and was on probation as to his character and teachings at that time. The results of further experience and fuller knowledge of these being satisfactory, he was received into full membership Oct. 17, 1763, and the minute concerning this is the first specific mention of the Allentown Church in the Synodical records of the Lutheran Ministerium. Unfortunately, the services of Mr. Roth as pastor did not continue long, as he died and was buried May 13, 1764, at Upper Saucon Church.

From 1764, after the death of Pastor Roth, until the close of 1769 the four congregations of the charge to which Allentown belonged (Upper Milford, Saucon, Allentown, and Indianfield) were vacant and dependent on occasional visits from neighboring clergymen.

Toward the close of 1769 these congregations, with the addition of Macungie, obtained the services of Rev. Jacob Van Buskerk, who continued for many years to labor among them. He was born at Hackensack, N. J., seventeen miles from the city of New York. His father, Capt. Jacob Van Buskerk, was of Dutch descent, and his family of much prominence among the Lutherans of that vicinity. Jacob Van Buskerk was born about 1737. He studied first for four years with his pastor, Rev. John A. Weygandt, then at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and afterwards with Rev. Mr. Schnyler, the Dutch Reformed pastor at Hackensack. He was ordained Oct. 12, 1763. After serving other charges he removed to Macungie in 1769, taking charge of the circle of churches in which Allentown was included. His pastorate of Allentown is believed to have extended from that date to 1778. It was during his pastorate that a second church of stone was erected in 1772.

Mr. Van Buskerk was especially eminent as a catechist of the young. The services of the church were conducted in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, adopted in 1748, and Van Buskerk's own manuscript copy of this Liturgy is in existence, and at present in the hands of the Liturgical Committee of said Synod. It is substantially the same as that now contained in the "Church Book" used by congregations of that body at the present time. Rev. Van Buskerk died in 1801, at his residence near the Upper Dublin Church, and is buried in the churchyard there.

After his death, owing to the paucity of ministers in the Lutheran Church compared to the incessant demands made by the flowing in of population from abroad, the congregation was unable for some years to obtain a regularly-settled pastor. It was united first with one circle of churches and then with another. It was served a short time by one pastor, and then again by another, or by visitations uncertain and infrequent from the neighboring pastors, already overtasked.

In 1783, John Christian Leps is mentioned in the Synodical minutes as pastor at Allentown. It is probable that he resided there also. Mr. Leps was a native of Denmark, and had resided in the Danish West India islands. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1773. He was a man of scholarly attainments, was associated with Dr. Kunze in educational movements, which failed, owing in part to the political disturbances of those Revolutionary times. He did not remain long at Allentown, since mention is made of his being in Virginia before 1787.

In the list of ministers present at the Synod in 1793 is the name of Joseph Wichterman among the licensed candidates, his residence being given as Allentownship. He had charge of Allentown and the church in Hanover township, with one hundred and twenty-three communicant members. He left Allentown at this meeting of Synod to go to Frederick, Md., whence he soon departed for West Camp, N. Y.

In 1793, George Fred. Ellisen, a candidate from Germany, was examined and licensed, and received charge of Upper Milford, Upper Saucon, Salisbury, and Allentown. In 1797 his name no longer appears upon the roll, and his license was not renewed. In 1800, or about that time, John Conrad Jaeger became the pastor of the church at Allentown, and with his coming began once more a period of regular pastoral care and long pastorates, which had been interrupted since the resignation of Van Buskerk in 1778. He was born near York, Pa. As a young man of decided talent and promise, he attracted the attention of Rev. Jacob Goering, who loaned him a Greek grammar and urged him to undertake such studies as would prepare him for the sacred office. Jaeger was already then a married man, and prosecuted his labors in his trade as a tobacconist while pressing forward his studies. Subsequently he removed to Philadelphia in order to





obtain educational advantages, and in 1792 was licensed as "*catechet*" for the congregations at Greenwich, N. J., and Williams township, Northampton Co., Pa. In 1800 he purchased a farm in Allen (now Hanover) township, where he lived until his death, Nov. 8, 1832. He was a man of great activity of mind, and a very diligent student. So anxious was he to obtain an accurate knowledge of the Hebrew language that his house became the frequent stopping-place of several intelligent Jews, and the evenings of their visits were devoted to the study of Hebrew. He prepared his son and another student for the ministry, and he wrote out an extended treatise on several principal branches of theological science for their use. He died Nov. 8, 1832, and was buried at Christ's Church, Hanover township, of which he had been pastor about thirty-eight years. About 1800, as has been stated, Mr. Jaeger became pastor at Allentown. The charge then included Hanover (Christ's Church), Dry Lands, Frieden's in Saucon, and Allentown. In each of his four churches there was Lutheran preaching once in four weeks on Sunday morning, and while he was pastor there was never any service at night in Allentown. The salary paid to Mr. Jaeger by the Allentown church was one hundred dollars. He retained the charge of these four churches until 1831, but his son Joshua was licensed to preach in 1827, and assisted his father in his whole charge until 1831, when the father resigned at Allentown and Frieden's, of which the son then became pastor.

Rev. Joshua Jaeger, when elected pastor, settled in the town itself, which had received a fresh impulse of growth from the improvement of navigation upon the Lehigh, and needed more frequent services. He offered to preach every other Sunday, which proposal was accepted, and the salary was increased to one hundred and fifty dollars. After his father's death, when he became pastor of the two other churches in the charge, these additional services were held in the evenings of Sunday. Week-day services were added as the town grew, the pastoral labor increased, but the salary never rose above one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

In 1831 a Sunday-school was established by members of the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations. In its establishment Mr. Jaeger took a very active part, going around from house to house, and urging his members to send their children. The school met in the Lutheran Church until the completion of the Reformed Church (Zion's), in the erection of which a room was provided for the school, when, in 1839, the school was removed to its new quarters. Its officers or most active laborers were from both congregations.

Joshua Jaeger remained the pastor of St. Paul's for twenty-one years. A whole generation grew up under his ministrations. He was respected and beloved, a man confessedly upright, earnest, eloquent, and faithful. The causes of his resignation at the

expiration of that period were external, and lay in the growth of the town and the increased use of the English language. The former forced upon him the choice of resigning his country charges or his town congregation, because of the great need of an increased number of public services. The latter inclined him to abide by his country churches, because of his predilection for conducting the services in the German tongue, in which his training had been and in which he had gained pulpit ability. Having reached these convictions and conclusions therefore, he presented his resignation, April 11, 1852, in order that, following his advice, the town congregation might secure the services of a pastor trained to the use of English and German.

The result of Rev. Jaeger's resignation was not precisely in accordance with the programme mapped out, but exceeded it in efficiency. The advice of the Synod having been sought led to the selection of two pastors, one for the German portion of the congregation, the other for the English. Out of this latter portion grew, as was intended from the first in the advice given, a separate English Church, whose fortunes are to be narrated subsequently. Mr. Jaeger's residence still continued to be at Allentown, and his stalwart and lofty form is even yet seen upon its streets. Although far advanced in years he continues to serve his country charge with fidelity and acceptableness, and has outlasted his earlier contemporaries in years even as he stood physically above them all in stature. There are few men, if any, so well known and so widely acquainted as Father Jaeger is after the pastoral work of more than half a century; few will be so widely lamented at their departure, or so honorably spoken of.

The removal to Allentown, in 1852, of Rev. Jacob Vogelbach, to take charge of the congregations which nearly a century before had been connected with Allentown, enabled the German portion of the congregation to secure a pastor who for the present could preach every other Sunday morning, and even oftener at night, the other services being conducted by the pastor of the English portion. It was hoped, then, that when these latter members organized into a separate congregation and built their own church, Mr. Vogelbach would become pastor of St. Paul's alone. This juncture was reached in 1854, when St. John's English Lutheran Church was built, and at this time the German portion resolved also to replace the old stone edifice by a modern structure of brick. The old building was vacated Easter, 1855, and the present edifice of Gothic architecture arose upon the site hallowed by such long and continuous worship of God. In February, 1857, Rev. Vogelbach resigned the pastorate and accepted a call to St. James', Philadelphia. He was a man of great pulpit power, earnest and popular in tone and style. His services were largely attended, and his departure very much regretted. He died suddenly, in his sixty-eighth year, Nov. 20, 1880.



being at that time pastor emeritus of St. James'. Jacob T. Vogelbaeh received his theological training in the Basel Missionary Institute, and came to this country in 1831. He served congregations in Maryland, at Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Pa., and in 1852 came to Allentown; thence in 1857 to Philadelphia, where he continued until May, 1879, as active pastor, when on account of impaired health he laid aside the further discharge of his duties.

At the departure of Pastor Vogelbach a call was extended to Rev. A. T. Geissenhainer, of Trenton, N. J., which was finally accepted. His pastorate continued only up to August, 1858, when he resigned, and Rev. William G. Mennig succeeded him.

Rev. Mennig took charge February, 1859, and continued in the pastorate until the spring of 1877. The gradual and peaceful growth, almost devoid of incident, that had characterized the history of St. Paul's was broken during the last seven years of this ministry by serious disturbances resulting in the rupture of the congregation.

A narrative of this sort does not assume the judicial office, and can only state the facts very briefly. Under Rev. Mennig gradually what were known as "New Measures" crept into the services and social religious observances of the congregation. These estranged a portion of the members as much as they were advocated by the rest. Finally the matter was brought to the notice of the Synod, which pronounced positively as to the un-Lutheran character of these new or Methodistical measures. So far from being deterred by this, the New Measure party, which had obtained possession of the organization of the church, opened negotiations with another Lutheran Synodical body, the East Pennsylvania Synod, and were received by it, without reference or objection to these usages and practices, in 1872. The other members attempted to obtain legal recognition as the true St. Paul's Church and possession of the property, but, although indorsed by the Synod of Pennsylvania, failed in their efforts after litigation expensive to both sides, and of benefit to no one except the legal fraternity. Matters had hardly been settled when Pastor Mennig resigned. He also continues to be a resident of Allentown, and occasionally even yet preaches, although feeble and aged.

On the 1st of October, 1877, another change took place in old St. Paul's which would also have shocked or surprised some of its ancient worshipers: it was voted to make use of the English language in the Sunday evening services, which has since been continuously done.

Dec. 1, 1877, the present pastor, Rev. Charles E. Hay, took charge. Since his coming peace and steady, quiet growth have been the characteristics of its church life. The debts have all been paid, various church activities organized and fostered for old and young, extravagances repressed, and a healthy old age insured for this venerable congregation. The present membership is nearly six hundred; its Sun-

day-school numbers over seven hundred, officers and scholars.

**St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran Church** (Fifth, between Hamilton and Walnut).—We must take up the thread of our narrative where we broke off in 1852 with the statement that the English portion of old St. Paul's were advised to select a pastor for themselves and look forward to a separate establishment. Few in numbers, the promise of the future rather than the harvest of the present, the problem of how to support such a pastor and to build such a church was no slight one. Extreme liberality would be necessary, extreme activity on the part of the membership, and no slight self-denial on the part of the new pastor. Providentially these different conditions of the problem were provided for. In October, 1852, Rev. B. M. Schmucker, who had accepted a call at a salary of four hundred dollars, entered upon his duties. In his own language, speaking of the German services of Pastor Vogelbach and his own in English, "The contrast was very great between the audiences. The English audiences were very small. No English had been ever before preached in the church, except at a meeting of Synod, or on some such extraordinary occasion, nor were there any English services then in the Reformed Church. The few English inhabitants not of German descent had gathered into a Presbyterian and a Methodist congregation, each of which had a settled pastor. Slowly indeed but steadily the little band increased. A class of catechumens was formed at once, and at Easter, 1853, fifteen were confirmed. Early in 1854 it was determined to take measures for the erection of a church. A meeting of those who took an interest in the matter was held in St. Paul's Church, Dr. Charles H. Martin being president, and Augustus L. Ruhe secretary. A building committee was appointed, and subscriptions were soon begun. The pastor devoted most of his time to the work of securing funds, and ultimately nearly nine thousand dollars was secured, including the lot on which the church and parsonage now stand." The location being selected, the contracts were made, the foundation built, and the corner-stone was laid June 25, 1854. The Lutheran clergymen present were Revs. L. W. Heydenreich, C. F. Welden, J. T. Vogelbach, and the pastor, B. M. Schmucker. The articles placed in the corner-stone were a statement read at the time containing names of national and State officers, church council, building committee and builders, list of subscribers, order of services, catechism and Augsburg Confession, church and town papers.

The new church was consecrated May 6, 1855. In the morning the attending ministers and the building committee went in procession from the pastor's residence to the church, bearing the Bible, service-books, and the communion vessels. An especial antiphonal order of consecration had been prepared for the occasion, which included the separate consecration of the





altar, pulpit, books, and vessels. The sermon was delivered by Rev. C. F. Schaeffer. In the afternoon Rev. J. T. Vogelbach preached; in the evening Rev. J. Dubbs, of the Reformed Church. The services were continued on Monday and Tuesday, and on the next two days the District Conference met in the new church.

July 16, 1855, the new congregation was formally organized. The name and style of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was adopted. The congregation resolved to unite with the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and adopted the constitution then prescribed by it. The following officers were elected: Deacons, Benjamin M. Krause, William H. Balliet, Tilghman J. Kleppinger, John J. Jarrett; Elders, William Saeger, Ephraim Grim, Christian Pretz, and Charles Keck. Fifteen male members were present and took part in these proceedings. The church was incorporated in February, 1856, and in April a corporate seal was adopted.

In February, 1856, the purchase of an organ was agitated, and soon afterwards a contract was made with Henry Knauff, of Philadelphia, to build an organ of sixteen stops for the sum of twelve hundred dollars. Mr. C. F. Herrman became organist, and has continued until now to give eminent distinction to the music of St. John's by his superior attainments and thorough appreciation of the spirit of our Lutheran Church service.

At the first communion, Nov. 4, 1855, thirty-nine persons communed, of whom ten were heads of families.

Rev. B. M. Schmucker's pastorate continued until 1862, when he accepted a call to St. John's Church, Easton, Pa. Its activity was exercised more especially in such labors as are incident to the welfare of a new congregation,—the ingathering of members and the raising of means, in both of which directions the minutes of the church show a steady progress, as also in benevolent contributions and orderly government.

In October, 1862, an election was held for pastor, resulting in the choice of Rev. J. F. Fahs, who was accordingly called to take charge, at a salary of five hundred dollars and a free residence. Rev. Fahs took up his duties in the spring of 1863, and continued the effort previously made to liquidate the debt which pressed heavily upon the church. We find accordingly that in 1864 at a congregational meeting it was reported that subscriptions had been obtained covering the debt (about eight thousand dollars), and that in order to meet current expenses the pew-rents should be raised twenty-five per cent. and the pastor's salary be increased to one thousand dollars,—all of which was received with devout thankfulness on the part of those present.

As from the very organization the subject of beneficence had been kept steadily in view, we find in 1869 the congregation taking systematic steps towards securing from every member a proper contribution

towards the benevolent objects of the church at large. This attitude has been maintained by varying methods up to the present time, resulting in very satisfactory gatherings in proportion to the membership of the church. During the same year the congregation so altered its constitution as to define more closely its relationship to the Pennsylvania Synod, in view of the divergent views arising in the church at large, and thus affirmed its union with the new general body which had been formed, the General Council, by those Synods which had abandoned the General Synod. These changes were consummated at a congregational meeting held Jan. 5, 1870. During the year 1870 the long-agitated projects of enlarging the church edifice and of building a parsonage resulted in action whereby both were carried into effect. During the period of building the congregation worshipped in the court-house. During this same period a new organ was procured, carpets and cushions renewed, and all needed improvements effected in the church edifice, all of which resulted in an indebtedness exceeding ten thousand dollars, but recently liquidated, the cost of building, organ, and incidentals having amounted to twenty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-two dollars.

July 15, 1872, Rev. J. F. Fahs, having received a call to Akron, Ohio, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, to take place the following October. In June, 1873, after various efforts to obtain a pastor had resulted in inability to select one who would serve, or who was acceptable to all concerned, the congregation elected Rev. Reuben Hill, of Rochester, N. Y. He, however, declined the call, because of the duties resting upon him in connection with his work. After another season of inability to choose, another election was ordered in February, 1874, and earnest requests made to Rev. Hill to reconsider his refusal. This strenuous effort succeeded, and the acceptance followed. Rev. Hill took charge of the congregation in the spring of 1874, and is still the pastor. The financial storm which subsequently swept over the country, the divided condition of the congregation, and the debt resting upon the church, were all causes which taxed pastoral activity to the utmost. During the years, however, which intervened between his coming and the present, all these difficulties have been met and overcome. The debt has been paid, and some three thousand dollars in addition raised and expended upon the beautifying of the church, the membership has been united and increased, and the congregation is in a most prosperous condition. The communicant membership is about four hundred and fifty, while a large and flourishing Sunday-school of four hundred members is connected with the church. St. John's is the appointed place of worship for the students of Muhlenberg College, who attend there especially on Sunday mornings.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church (Ridge





road and Chew Street).—In the year 1858 St. Paul's congregation established a mission Sunday-school in the rapidly-growing eastern portion of Allentown, separated from the older wards of the city by the Jordan and the adjacent meadows. The school was conducted by the older teachers of St. Paul's Sunday-school, and eventually grew into the organization of St. Peter's. The first steps taken towards this organization were on Feb. 26, 1866, when a meeting of the Lutherans in this section of the city and in Hanover township, across the Lehigh River, was called for this purpose. This meeting was held in the public school-house of the First Ward. Various Lutheran pastors were present,—Revs. Mennig, Brobst, and Fahs conducting the services and addressing those present. These services in the school-house were continued on Tuesday evenings by these pastors until the newly-organized congregation secured regular pastoral services.

March 13, 1866, the resolution was taken to purchase building lots and settle upon a location at the corner where the church now is. Five hundred dollars was the sum paid for the property. July 3d of the same year the name of the church was decided upon and agreed to.

About this time Rev. K. Schlenker took charge of the congregation in connection with congregations in Catasauqua and South Bethlehem, but remained in this field only about nine months, after which he was called to Wilkesbarre. His successor was Rev. J. J. Zentner, who took charge in July, 1867. The following August (29th) it was resolved to build a brick edifice for church purposes. In September a constitution was adopted for the government of the church, and on the 22d the corner-stone of the new building was laid. After the building had been roofed in, temporary windows were arranged, and the services were held thereupon in this unfinished state of affairs, the seats, in great part, being but rough boards. April 1, 1868, Rev. Zentner resigned, and Rev. S. K. Brobst consented to act as his successor. Sept. 6, 1868, the church building, which had now been fully completed, was dedicated to the sacred uses of public worship. It was now found that the cost of building had reached nearly three thousand dollars. Rev. Brobst remained pastor for nearly nine years, and under his administration a considerable degree of prosperity followed. There was no wealth to rely upon, no large population to draw from, and no great degree of increase to be expected. As wages fluctuated or employment was slack, the effects were felt at once, and often severely. Debt, the usual penance of new organizations, pressed upon St. Peter's, and without the fostering care and generous labors of Rev. Brobst the life of St. Peter's could hardly have been prolonged through the diseases of its childhood.

During 1869 the pastor presented St. Peter's with a church bell, and Mr. Charles Richter gave them a communion set. During this year an English mis-

sion Sunday-school received permission to meet in the church, which has continued its efforts up to the present time, and under the efficient superintendence of Professor Davis Garber, of Muhlenberg College, has been largely attended and extremely useful. Its sessions are in the morning before the church service.

In 1870 (January 30th) a Church Beneficial Society was established to aid the worthy poor of the congregation. This society is still in a flourishing condition, and has done in an unostentatious way many deeds of mercy and consolation during its fourteen years of existence. During the same year a pipe-organ was procured, and the female members of the church organized into an association for home mission work and general beneficence. In 1875 a house and lot were purchased for parsonage purposes, at a cost of one thousand dollars. Dec. 23, 1876, Rev. S. K. Brobst, who had during all these years, almost from the very beginning, cared for the congregation with great devotion and self-denial, passed quietly away from the scene of his earthly toils. His career and identification with this church warrant some more extensive noting than such an article can give.

Samuel Kistler Brobst was born of one of the oldest "Pennsylvania Dutch" families, whose ancestor migrated to America in 1700 or earlier. He was born Nov. 16, 1822. From youth upwards of sickly frame, consumptive, weak, he was always busy, restless, active, striving to promote the interests of the Lutheran Church. His early training was at Cannonsburg, Pa., where he came under the influence of Dr. Brown, of Jefferson College, while working at his trade, at the Allentown Academy, at Marshall College, Mercersburg, and at Washington College, Washington, Pa. Having decided to study theology and become a preacher of God's Word, his attention and interest were drawn so largely toward Sunday-school work that, especially as his physical condition unfitted him for continuous preaching, he gradually was drawn into the work of publishing and editing literature and periodicals to further this cause. He located at Allentown, Pa., and devoted himself to the people of his own stock, and to the advocacy of the teachings of the Lutheran Church. In 1847 he published the *Jugend Freund*, a Sunday-school paper, which reached a large circulation; in 1853, a Lutheran Almanac; in 1858, the *Lutherische Zeitschrift*, a weekly church paper; in 1868, a theological monthly, subsequently abandoned. He also was the proprietor of a bookstore for the sale of church literature of all sorts. His publications and periodicals were in the German language, to which he himself was devoted, and of which he was ever a warm advocate. He was active in various church enterprises, into which he entered always with great warmth and zeal, frequently promoting their origin by his own earnestness of purpose and warmth of advocacy. He was thus among the founders of Muhlenberg College, the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church at Philadelphia, the



Emigrant Mission at New York, etc. His powers reached far more towards the inceptive impulse in these works than the subsequent management and guidance. With the powers bestowed upon him he endeavored with all fidelity to work while he was able, and in whatever direction he found opportunity. St. Peter's was the only congregation of which he had ever taken charge. It was thus only towards the close of his career that he attained the goal for which he set out in early life, and from which his other projects of usefulness and his bodily infirmities so long diverted him.

After the death of Rev. Brobst, Rev. G. F. Gardner, the present pastor, was elected, and, having been installed in May, entered upon his work and residence the following July (1877). Already, in the spring of 1877, it had been resolved to build a two-story brick school-house on the lot in the rear of the church building. The corner-stone was laid in June, and the building dedicated October 7th. October 15th a parochial school was opened therein, and the Sunday-school services transferred to it. The congregation was incorporated March 18, 1878; its present membership is about two hundred and fifty communicants, and its Sunday-school consists of the same number of teachers and scholars. During this four hundredth year (1883) of Luther's birth, St. Peter's has shown its vitality and activity by erecting before its church building a Luther monument of white bronze, dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Luther's birthday, November 10th.

**St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church** (corner of Ninth and Turner Streets).—At various times the need had been felt for the establishment of a new congregation in the northwestern part of the city; but various causes hindered any definite progress in this direction until the dissensions as to doctrine and church life in old St. Paul's set loose a number of persons anxious to find a new church home conducted after their wishes and predilections. The first formal step towards a new church had already been taken Jan. 25, 1875, when at a meeting of the Fourth Ward Mission Society the project of building a church somewhere in the Fourth Ward was seriously taken in hand. At this meeting Rev. R. Hill presided, and John Nicum acted as secretary. The attendance was made up largely of former members of St. Paul's. On February 8th an executive committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Hill, Samuel J. Brobst, Mrs. Mary Eisenhard, Franklin Sieger, J. Sanders, and Edwin Kramlich. Another committee was raised to gather in funds.

From this time on divine services were held by the various Lutheran pastors of the city belonging to the Pennsylvania Ministerium. After January, 1876, these services were conducted in the chapel of Salem's Reformed Church, upon the corner of Chew and Eighth Streets. At this time one hundred and twenty-three communicants were connected with the new en-

terprise. In May the resolution carried to secure lots upon the corner of Turner and Ninth Streets, organize into a congregation, and build a church edifice. May 25th (Ascension day) the name of St. Michael was selected, and the membership was found to be one hundred and thirty-three. Officers were elected and inducted into office, May 28th, by Rev. W. Rath. These officers were: Elders, Abner A. Wind, George Ludwig, Samuel Roth; Deacons, Charles Gehringer, Addison Wind, Henry Ludwig, Amandus Kuhns, Charles Drescher, and Reuben Lichtenwalmer. June 12, 1876, a building committee was chosen, consisting of Edwin Kramlich, Walter J. Grim, and Charles Ludwig. In August a charter was obtained, at which time the membership had increased to two hundred. The ground having been broken for the church edifice in July, the corner-stone was laid August 13th, upon which occasion Revs. Groh, Schmauk, Lehman, W. Rath, and Muhlenberg officiated, assisted by other visiting and resident pastors. The plan of the building contemplated a handsome edifice, and was taken from that of the Lutheran Churches at Bethlehem, Pa.

September 2d, Rev. B. W. Schmauk, of Lebanon, Pa., was elected pastor, and subsequently accepted the call. Meanwhile the work of building and furnishing went on with commendable vigor and liberality upon the part of contractors and congregation. December 3d the basement was ready for occupancy, and was consecrated. May 6, 1877, the church proper was consecrated, upon which occasion discourses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Mann, Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, Rev. J. B. Rath, and others. In order that this might take place, an especial offer to furnish the main audience-room with pews was made by Jesse Grim, at whose expense this was accordingly done. About this time a large bell, weighing over fourteen hundred pounds, was obtained. The cost of the edifice was over fourteen thousand dollars, and the price of the lot four thousand.

May 30, 1877, the congregation was formally received into connection with the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania. Its subsequent career has been that of steady and quiet increase, of activity among old and young towards the liquidation of indebtedness, of social organization among its younger members for self-improvement and aid in church work. The services in church have been entirely in the German language, while in its schools English has been used as well as German. At various times lectures have been delivered before the "Young People's Society," and various literary and musical entertainments given.

In April, 1883, Rev. B. W. Schmauk, the only pastor the church had as yet had, received a very pressing call to return to the scene of his former labors at Lebanon. This call, after much consideration, he accepted, and accordingly resigning charge of St. Michael's, June 17, 1883, parted from his congregation.





Rev. G. F. Spieker, of Kutztown, Pa., was subsequently elected to fill the vacancy thus created. He was installed into office October, 1883. It was also decided to introduce English services in the evening, for the sake of the younger members, about this same period. The membership of St. Michael's was reported in May, 1883, at five hundred and fifty communicants, its Sunday-schools as containing five hundred and eighty teachers and scholars. Thus, while the youngest of the Lutheran Churches of Allentown, St. Michael's is by no means the least, but has the proportions of an elder sister already.

**Zion's Reformed Church.**—The early history of this congregation is synchronous with the early history of Allentown. From the recorded list of the latter's first settlers we discover that a majority of these were of Swiss and Palatinate extraction, and therefore either actually or traditionally of the Reformed faith. Be this as it may, we know that Allentown was founded A.D. 1762, and that in the same year a building of logs was erected for religious and school purposes. This first church was doubtless the joint property of the Reformed and Lutheran denominations. It was situated in the rear of the lot upon which Zion's Reformed Church now stands.

It would appear that for some time previous to and after the erection of this log building many of the Reformed people in and around Allentown were members of the Egypt and Salisbury (originally Schmaltzgass) congregation. The Egypt congregation had been founded in 1733 by the Rev. J. Henry Goetschius, of Zurich, Switzerland, and may properly be regarded as the mother of the church in Allentown. But it is a well-established fact that the beginning of the year 1765 found Zion's Reformed congregation fully organized and under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. Daniel Gross, D.D. In the "Kirchen Protocol," kept by Dr. Gross, the first entry is dated Feb. 27, A.D. 1765, and on the 9th of December following the annual settlement and examination into the finances of the congregation was held. At this meeting, according to the printed account in the hands of the writer, there were present "the pastor, Johannes Daniel Gross, and the elders and deacons, Thomas Hunsicker, Jacob Mohr, Johannes Griesemer, David Deshler, and Peter Roth."

Zion's congregation has good reason to feel proud of its first pastor, Rev. J. Daniel Gross (or Gros), D.D. The latter orthography was by him preferred, and by it also he is known in literary history. He was born in the Palatinate, Germany, A.D. 1737, and died at Canajoharie, N. Y., May 25, 1812. From 1765 to 1770 he was pastor of the churches of Allentown, Egypt, Schlossers (now Union), and Jordan. In 1770

he took charge of the churches at Saucon and Springfield. In 1772-73 he removed to Schoharie, N. Y., and soon afterwards became pastor of the Reformed Church, on Forsyth Street, New York. From 1784 to 1795 he was professor of German in Columbia College, and from 1787 to 1795 of moral philosophy in the same institution. In 1795 he published an octavo volume entitled "Natural Principles of Rectitude," which was long used as a text-book in American colleges. He himself had been the pupil of the celebrated Kern, and sustained the relation of tutor to the distinguished and accomplished Rev. Dr. Milledoler. He also directed the classical and theological studies of the Rev. William Hendel, D.D., a name well known in Reformed history. Dr. Gros was evidently a man of more than ordinary culture and attainments.

In 1770 Zion's congregation secured the permission of Governor Penn to collect funds for the purpose of erecting a new church building, and the following year called the Rev. Abraham Blumer to the pastorate. On the 25th of June, 1773, the corner-stone for this second church was formally laid. From the minutes of the congregation it appears that Peter Rhoads was treasurer, and that Johannes Griesemer, Nicholas Fuchs, Johannes Miller, and Michael Kolb constituted the building committee. This second building was the exclusive property of the Reformed congregation. (The Lutherans probably continued to worship in the old log building until the erection of their own church.) This new Reformed Church was of stone, and involved an expenditure of about five hundred pounds sterling. The largest single contribution was fifteen pounds, the smallest two pence. James Preston contracted for the masonry, and received for the same forty-three pounds and his boarding. The carpentry was awarded to Johannes Miller and Jacob Mickle. They received one hundred and thirty-seven pounds, but were required to board themselves. These facts, though trivial in themselves, serve to show the value of money in those early days, two years before the declaration of independence.

Rev. Abraham Blumer, the second pastor of Zion's Reformed Church, was a man highly respected by the ministry, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of his people. He was born in Graps, Switzerland, Dec. 25, 1736, and died on his farm near the Jordan Church, Lehigh Co., April 23, 1822. After thorough training in a Latin school, he pursued his studies in the Gymnasium at Basel, and was ordained to the ministry on the 8th of June, 1756. From 1757 to 1766 he served as chaplain of a Swiss regiment in the Sardinian service. In 1770 the Synods of South and North Holland sent him to Pennsylvania, and from 1771 to 1801 he labored as pastor of the Allentown, Jordan, Schlossers, and Egypt congregations. From 1801 to the end of his life he lived in comparative retirement, old age and failing strength compelling him to abandon all active ministerial duties.

Pastor Blumer was a thoroughly cultured gentle-

<sup>1</sup> Compiled by the pastor, Rev. Edwin A. Gernant. Sources: Henry's "History of Lehigh County;" "Records of Zion's Reformed Church from Pastors Gross to Strassburger;" files of the *Friedensbote*; "Recollections and Researches of the Rev. Professor J. H. Dubbs, D.D.," and Barlaam's "Fathers of the Reformed Church."



man. His career in Europe made him familiar with several modern languages. A letter in which he declined a call to the pastorate of the French Reformed Church of New York City is still extant. The protocol, or church records, as kept by him are models of scrupulous neatness. During Father Blumer's ministry at Allentown occurred the episode concerning the famous liberty bell and the bells of Christ Church, Philadelphia. This is a matter of national interest, fully proven, and deserves far more attention than has hitherto been accorded it.

These bells were the pride of the Philadelphians, and upon the approach of the British forces in 1777 it was generally feared that they might be seized and transmuted into artillery. Accordingly, one morning it was discovered that the bells were missing, and for a while it was supposed that they had been buried or sunk in the Delaware. But they had been loaded on wagons and hauled away. They were finally taken to Allentown and hidden under the floor of Zion's Reformed Church, the stone building above described, and which occupied the site of the present church. In the "Bethlehem Diary" the then resident Moravian bishop records the arrival of the bells at Bethlehem, the fact that there one of the wagons broke down, and that after its repairing the truly interesting procession pursued its way to Allentown. The bells remained in secure concealment beneath the floor of Zion's Reformed Church until after the Revolutionary war, when they were severally returned to Independence Hall and Christ Church, Philadelphia.

The descendants of Father Blumer are still numerous and respectable. Two of them are to-day members of the same church in Allentown over which he presided as pastor for a period of thirty years and three months.

In 1801 the Rev. John Gobrecht became the regularly elected successor of Mr. Blumer. Father Gobrecht was a son of the Rev. John Christopher Gobrecht, and was born in Lancaster County, Dec. 10, 1773. He studied under the Rev. Drs. Melsheimer, Stoeck, and Hendel, and in the year above mentioned took charge of the Allentown, Egypt, Jordan, and Union congregations. He is said to have been of a peculiarly mild and affectionate disposition, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him. "His residence was near the Egypt Church, on a farm. He was accustomed to spend most of his leisure time in study and meditation." He was twice married,—the first time to Hannah Troxel, and after her death to a Widow Hall. He died on the 5th of March, 1831, in North Whitehall township, and is buried at the Egypt Church.

Towards the close of Mr. Gobrecht's ministry he was too feeble to attend properly to the wants of the Allentown congregation, especially because this was the farthest distant from his residence. Accordingly, Rev. John Zuileh became his assistant, preached in Zion's Church every fourth Sunday, and soon became

very popular. We can easily understand how natural it was that subsequently many of the members should have wished to retain him as their pastor.

Upon the death of Pastor Gobrecht the four congregations belonging to the charge met and agreed to elect a minister. Four candidates were proposed. It was found that Rev. J. S. Dubbs had received a majority of all the votes cast in the whole charge, but that in Zion's Mr. Zuileh had received the larger number. This, unfortunately, led to a division, and the friends of Mr. Zuileh organized a separate congregation, and called him to be their pastor. He soon withdrew, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Becker, of Northampton County, Pa., who preached in Allentown once a month, until 1834 or 1835. Meanwhile the differences between the two parties had been adjusting themselves and gradually disappeared. In 1835 we find the whole congregation reunited and under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. J. S. Dubbs, the duly elected successor of Mr. Gobrecht.

Father Dubbs (originally Dubs) was born in Lower Milford township, Oct. 16, 1796. Here lived his grandfather, who had emigrated from Switzerland, and had purchased a tract of land from the Penn family. The house in which he was born is still standing, and is said to be the oldest brick building in Lehigh County. He pursued his theological studies mainly under the direction of the Rev. F. L. Herman, D.D., who is celebrated as one of the ablest men then in the ministry of the Reformed Church. He was ordained September, 1823, and until 1831 served as the pastor of several churches in Berks County. But in the latter year he became, as we have seen, the pastor of the Allentown charge and removed to Lehigh County.

Meanwhile Allentown had increased in population so rapidly that the congregation of Zion's Church resolved to put up another and larger building. The old stone church was small and uncomfortable, and unsuited to the various purposes of so large a congregation. On the 5th of August, A.D. 1838, the corner-stone of the present brick building was solemnly laid, and on the 7th and 8th of June, 1840, the completed structure was dedicated to the service of the triune God. The plan was designed by Mr. John Mohr, and the edifice was in those days considered quite a model of neatness and general adaptedness.

And now the congregation began to feel the need of more frequent services, and Dr. Dubbs began to preach in the evening. But the English language had come to be extensively used, and to meet this additional requirement the Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, as his father's assistant, commenced to preach in English in Zion's Reformed Church. Still later the Rev. C. R. Kessler served in the capacity of English preacher, but under the authority of the regular pastor.

Father Dubbs performed a great work. Besides serving his charge faithfully, he corresponded exten-





sively with some of the representative periodicals of the Reformed Church, and was the author of several popular German hymns. In 1856 he was constrained by the weight of years to resign the pastorate of the Allentown Church, especially as this required more attention than he could possibly give to it. His resignation was, however, not accepted, and the difficulty was temporarily met by calling the Rev. Joshua H. Derr as associate pastor. But this arrangement did not prove satisfactory, and resulted, in 1858, in the organization of a separate congregation called St. John's, and of which Mr. Derr became the regular pastor. (This St. John's Church sustained no historical relation to the present St. John's Reformed Church of this city.) The two rival congregations occupied the same church on alternate Sundays until 1863, when they were peacefully united.

In September, 1859, the Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs, D.D., now professor of History and Archaeology in Franklin and Marshall College, became his father's assistant in Allentown. In 1860 he was elected the pastor of Zion's Reformed Church, Father Dubbs having retired. Professor Dubbs continued in this relation until January, 1863, when he resigned. Rev. N. S. Strassburger, of Pottstown, Pa., was elected as his successor, and became the pastor of the once more united Zion's congregation.

Under Father Dubbs' supervision Zion's grew most wonderfully. In 1831 there were but seventy-five members; in 1861 more than twelve hundred.

The subsequent history of this congregation is too recent to require extended notice. During the pastorate of the Rev. N. S. Straasburger Zion's Reformed Church experienced the joys of maternity three times, and thus only increased her usefulness and renewed her youth. St. John's, corner of Sixth and Walnut; Salem's, on Chew, above Sixth; and Christ, on Second, above Hamilton, these all are the daughters of the old church on Hamilton Street, and were founded in the order of their naming.

Rev. Mr. Strassburger did good service in the cause of the Master. He is an able and earnest preacher, and, as a parliamentarian, second to none in the church. In March, 1881, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the consistory. On the 18th of April, 1881, the congregation met and elected the present pastor, Rev. Edwin A. Gernant, who was then a student in the Theological Seminary. He accepted the call, and after his graduation was received as a licentiate by the Classis of Lehigh. On the 17th of July, 1881, Mr. Gernant was ordained to the holy ministry, and installed as pastor of Zion's Reformed Church.

We subjoin the statistics of the congregation as summarized September, 1883; members, 834; unconfirmed members, 400; Sunday-school scholars, 450; contributed for benevolence during the year, \$605; contributed for congregational purposes, \$2500.

Joseph S. Dubbs, for many years pastor of this

church, was born Oct. 16, 1796, and was the seventh child (who grew to maturity) of Daniel and Elizabeth Dubs.<sup>1</sup> At an early age he felt an earnest desire to prepare for the gospel ministry, but had to overcome many difficulties before he could achieve his purpose. In those days educational facilities were few in number, and even these were not always attainable.

After attending school for some time in Chester County he finally chose as his preceptor Rev. F. L. Herman, D.D., a learned man, who prepared many young men for the ministry. For four years he was under Dr. Herman's immediate instruction, and studied hard to make up for the deficiencies of his earlier education.

Having been licensed to preach in 1822, and ordained in the following year, he became pastor of a charge, consisting of the Windsor and Weiss Churches, in Berks County. His salary from the whole charge amounted to one hundred dollars per annum; but such was the cheapness of living that on this small sum he was able to live comfortably.

In 1824 the Eppler Church, and in 1826 the Hain Church were added to his charge, of which he remained pastor until 1831. It was a laborious field, and, in reaching his appointments, he was compelled to cross three streams,—the Schuylkill, the Tulpehocken, and the Antelauny. There were in those days no bridges over these streams, and he was often compelled to cross them, especially in winter, at the danger of his life. The adventures which he related might put us, of a weaker generation, to shame for our lack of zeal and energy.

In 1831 he accepted a call from the charge in Lehigh County, consisting of the Reformed Churches of Allentown, Egypt, Union, and Jordan. The Allentown Church was in those days the smallest congregation in the charge, and he consequently took up his residence in North Whitehall, at a place which was more near the centre of his field. For thirty years he remained pastor of the whole charge, assisted in Allentown during a few years by his son, Alfred, and the Rev. C. R. Kessler. The church in Allentown increased very rapidly with the growth of the town, and required an immense amount of labor. Several small congregations were also formed out of the material of his regular churches, and these required his services on Sunday afternoon. These were the churches at Rittersville, Cedarville, and (after he had resigned Allentown) Morgenland, in Lowhill township. It was usual with him to preach three times on Sunday, and he sometimes preached funeral sermons every day in the week. He also found time to contribute to the periodicals of his church, and was always careful in his preparation for the pulpit. A man less abundantly blessed with physical and mental health could not have performed all this labor. At least six Reformed ministers now find

<sup>1</sup> For sketch of his ancestry, see Lower Milford township.





plenty of work within the limits of the field which he attempted to cultivate alone.

In 1861 he resigned the church in Allentown, and his younger son became his successor. He continued to preach in the other congregations of his charge until 1866, when, feeling the approach of the infirmities of old age, he resigned and removed to Allentown, where he lived in retirement until his death. During his whole ministry he kept careful records of all his official acts, of which the following are the statistics: Baptisms, 7065; funerals attended, 2778; confirmations, 3780; marriages, 2176. He preached over eight thousand sermons, and officiated at the corner-stone-laying or consecration of sixty-five churches. The last service of the latter kind in which he was engaged was the solemn opening, on Christmas-day, 1876, of Salem Reformed Church, Allentown, of which his eldest son is pastor.

In 1866, Franklin and Marshall College, in recognition of his faithful service, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Popularly he was known as "Father Dubbs," and the latter title pleased him best, for there were multitudes who regarded him with almost filial affection. His devotion to the minutest details of pastoral duty and his abundant good will towards all classes of the community gained for him an unusual degree of genuine popularity.

Father Dubbs was twice married,—the first time, in 1825, to Susan Getz, a daughter of Nicholas Getz, of Berks County; the second time, in 1837, to Mrs. Eleanor Murphy, a daughter of David Lerch and his wife, Eleanor Jones.

The first marriage was blessed with three children,—one son and two daughters. The son—Rev. Alfred J. G. Dubbs—has been pastor of charges in Northampton and Lehigh Counties, and is now pastor of Salem Reformed Church, Allentown. The daughters—Lonisa and Elmira—are respectively married to Messrs. A. L. Schreiber, of Coplay, and James O. Shimer, of Allentown.

By the second marriage there were two sons, of whom the younger died in childhood. The other—Rev. Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., of Lancaster, Pa.—has been pastor of Zion's Church, Allentown, Trinity Church, Pottstown, and Christ Reformed Church, Philadelphia. Since 1875 he has held the position of Audenried professor of History and Archaeology in Franklin and Marshall College. He is also editor of *The Guardian*. In 1878 he visited Europe, and was most cordially received by distant relatives in the Fatherland.

In the present sketch we have no room to trace the several branches of the family down to the present day. Of late years the family has rather diminished than increased, and the last portion of the ancestral land in Lower Milford, which had never been held by any one not of the name since the days of the red men, now, by the lack of male descendants, passes to

another line. It will be observed that the family, whose history we have related, has in this country but rarely sought for office or popular notoriety, preferring to perform their duties without attracting unnecessary attention. May the present generation imitate the virtues of their ancestors, and be faithful as they were in all the relations of life.

**St. John's Reformed Congregation.**<sup>1</sup>—To establish a congregation of the Reformed faith in this city whose services were designed to be conducted exclusively in the English language was, eighteen or twenty years ago, no light matter. It presupposed a long course of preparation going before.

The German language, since the first origin of the Reformed Church in this section, has been the principal medium of social and religious intercourse, and with but one or two exceptions all the congregations have been exclusively German. The early pioneers naturally preferred to worship God in their mother-tongue, and they desired their children to do likewise; hence they regarded the use of English service in the church as a dangerous innovation. This prejudice held sway for some time.

At length, however, the more intelligent and advanced members, and especially the young, began to show signs of restlessness under the full consciousness that their religious wants were not fully met, and they resolved upon immediate action.

This city had been rapidly increasing in population; the public schools introduced an entire English curriculum; the language came to be more generally spoken, and there became apparent a more urgent demand for English service in the Reformed Church. To his credit be it recorded that Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Dubbs, now of sainted memory, showed a disposition, during the closing period of his long and laborious pastorate of Zion's Reformed Congregation, to meet this growing demand for English service to the best of his ability, by instructing such of his catechumens as preferred it, in that language.

The first step taken was the introduction of an occasional English service by the pastors of the mother congregation, which was soon afterwards followed by a regular evening service in that language. Yet even this did not satisfy a *pressing* want; it began to be generally felt that the organization of an exclusively English congregation, and the erection of a suitable church building for the same, was absolutely indispensable, and the only means of keeping the young within the church of their fathers.

Encouraged and stimulated by the judicious counsel of Rev. W. R. Hofford and Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, who actively sympathized with them, a few of the more venturesome spirits resolved that they would take the initiative without any further delay.

An earnest petition, setting forth the importance of such organization and the desirableness of realizing it

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. Samuel G. Wager, D.D.



at as early a day as possible, was presented to the consistory of Zion's German Reformed Congregation, over the signatures of Mr. George Kuhl and C. Lewis Huber. The author of this petition was the Rev. W. R. Hofferford. We find the following record bearing on this paper:

"At a meeting of the Consistory of the German Reformed Congregation, held June 4, 1865, the above petition was laid before it, when it was, on motion, *Resolved*, That the prayers contained therein be granted. By order. Attest, E. J. Knauss, Secretary of Zion's Reformed Consistory, at Allentown, Pa."

After some few months' delay, caused by certain unexpected complications, in obedience to a call inviting all those favorable to the new enterprise, a meeting was held in the lecture-room of the mother-church on the evening of Sept. 14, 1865. An organization being effected, with Mr. Tobias Kessler as president and Mr. Reuben H. Kramm as secretary, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "*Resolved*, That the members of the Zion's German Reformed Congregation, of Allentown, Pa., seeing the necessity of doing something speedily to maintain and further the interests of our church, favor the organization of an exclusively English congregation; and desiring that this may be done peaceably, and that a friendly relation may continue to exist between the mother-church and her offspring, we deem it prudent that our pastor, Rev. N. S. Strassburger, should organize and install the members of the consistory, and that, after the organization, said congregation be left unrestrained in the adoption of such measures as will be thought most expedient to insure success." A committee was appointed at the same time to consult with the influential members of the mother-church as to the best method of promoting the contemplated enterprise. At an adjourned meeting, on the evening of Sept. 27, 1865, this committee, having reported favorably, was continued for a further prosecution of the work. Another committee, appointed Nov. 29, 1865, to secure a suitable room for the use of this inchoate organization, reported at a subsequent meeting, held Dec. 6, 1865, that they had succeeded in obtaining the Academy Building. Meanwhile, the proper application, as required in such cases by the Constitution of the German Reformed Church of the United States, being laid before the Classis of East Pennsylvania, convened in special session in the city of Allentown, on Nov. 26, 1865, met with favorable action, and authority was given to proceed with the organization.

We accordingly find that on the evening of Dec. 28, 1865, these anxious and earnest souls met in the Academy Hall, on the corner of Eighth and Walnut Streets, and at once provided for the creation of the new Sunday-school, to be called the "Sunday-school of the English Reformed Congregation of Allentown," and to form the nucleus of said congregation. The following officers were elected: Superintendent, Mr. T. Kessler; Assistant Superintendent, Mr. R. H.

Kramm; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. George Kuhl; Librarian, Mr. Levi Fenstermaecher; Assistant Librarian, Miss Ellen J. Mellose; President of the Association, Mr. George Hagenbuch. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Sunday-school Association, to report at a meeting held Jan. 11, 1866, when its work, after a few slight changes, was adopted, and substantially controls the organization to this day.

An announcement having appeared to that effect in the *Daily News* of the city, the English Reformed Sunday-school convened for the first time in the Academy Hall, on Sunday, Jan. 1, 1866, at 1.30 o'clock P.M., with an encouraging attendance of officers, teachers, and pupils. A fortnight after, Jan. 15, 1866, divine service being ended, in order to complete the new organization, an election was held for church officers, which resulted in the choice of two elders, viz.: George Hagenbuch and Tobias Kessler, and four deacons, viz.: Reuben H. Kramm, George Kuhl, John S. Kessler, and C. Lewis Huber. These gentlemen were ordained and installed at a service held in Zion's Reformed Church on the evening of Jan. 29, 1866, by a committee appointed by the Classis of East Pennsylvania. They constituted the consistory for 1866-67, being the first consistory of the new English Reformed Congregation of Allentown, Pa.

It now became a question of absorbing interest, Who shall be the first pastor of this new enterprise? Accordingly, at a regular meeting of the consistory, held April 2, 1866, it was resolved to present the name of Rev. S. Philips, of Carlisle, as a candidate to be voted for as pastor by such persons as, at a congregational meeting to be held for the purpose, on Sunday evening, April 8, 1866, might be willing to identify themselves permanently with the new interest. This election was held at the appointed time, and resulted in the choice of the above-named candidate. A call was promptly extended to him, and as promptly accepted. He preached his introductory sermon on Sunday, May 20, 1866. He was installed by a committee of the Classis of East Pennsylvania on June 26, 1866. The new congregation being still without a name, it was agreed at a meeting of the consistory, June 20th, that the church shall hereafter be known as the "St. John's English Reformed Congregation." At the same time the constitution and by-laws were reported by the pastor, which were afterwards unanimously adopted by the congregation on July 1, 1866. On July 8th, when the first communion was administered, we learn from the record that the congregation then numbered one hundred and twenty-four members, two of these having been received by confirmation, and the others by certificate and reproof.

Being without the necessary church building, the consistory met in special session on July 29th of the same year, when they appointed the Hon. Samuel





McHose to negotiate for a suitable lot for a church. This resulted in the purchase of the lot or lots on which the present church stands, on the corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets. Measures were at once adopted to secure the proper corporation, in regard to which we find the following record: "The petition to incorporate the St. John's Reformed Church of Allentown, Pa., was presented through Jacob S. Dillinger, Esq., Feb. 4, 1867, and on the same day was filed, and was granted April 8, 1867, by the Court of Lehigh County, Judge J. W. Maynard, and recorded in the recorder's office of the city of Allentown, April 15, 1867, in the charter-book, volume i. page 160, etc. Jonathan Trexler, Recorder."

The following building committee was appointed: Samuel McHose, William Blumer, Thomas Mohr, C. B. Haintz, and Thomas Barber. At a congregational meeting, after service, Nov. 25, 1866, the following persons had been elected to the position of trustees of the congregation, viz.: Milton J. Kramer, Levi Line, and Thomas Mohr. The next item which we deem proper to record is the enlargement of the consistory, by the addition of one elder and two deacons, at a congregational meeting held in the court-house on May 5, 1867, when the following consistory was elected for the year 1867-68: Elders, George Hagenbuch, three years; Tobias Kessler, two years; and Samuel Engelman, one year. Deacons, George Kuhl and Reuben H. Kramm, three years; C. Lewis Huber and John S. Kessler, two years; and Lewis P. Hecker and Charles H. Ruhe, one year.

During this time, it is apparent that some changes were made, though there is no special record. Academy Hall had been abandoned, the court-house having been secured for the Sunday services, and Leh's Hall for the Wednesday evening service, and the use of the main Sunday-school, while the infant school had been removed to the third story of Mr. Kuhl's building,—Mrs. W. R. Hofford, Miss Anna B. Steckel, and Mr. George Kuhl, having it in charge.

The building committee had meanwhile gone forward with its work, and the foundation had been so far laid that the time had come for the laying of the corner-stone of the new church, which ceremony and service accordingly took place in the presence of a large congregation in the early fall of the year 1867. We much regret that we are without a record of the date of this service. We find a singular pause in the history of the congregation. There is a strange blank on the record, which reminds one of the blank which must have darkened the hearts of the devoted flock when, at a meeting held in the Sunday-school hall, on Oct. 30, 1867, a communication was received which proved to be the resignation of the pastor, Rev. S. Philips, to take effect on November 10th, following. This resignation was unanimously accepted, and we accordingly find that the record of the first pastor of this congregation suddenly stops at that date. The pastorate of the Rev. S. Philips was a short though

active one. It began May 20, 1866, and ended Nov. 10, 1867. During this brief period of eighteen months the following was the result of his labors: infant baptisms, 20; adult baptism, 1; additions, by confirmation, 31; by certificate, 166; by reprofession, 39; total, 236. Marriages, 11; deaths, 3; dismissals, 2; Sunday-school teachers, 26; pupils, 183; benevolent contributions, \$150.

The congregation was thus left without a pastor to guide them; still, they were not without religious services, these being supplied by pastors from abroad. Nor did the matter of church improvement stand quite still, not at least until the building was under roof. Strenuous efforts were made to gather in the amounts subscribed; which realized to the committee on subscriptions between ten and twelve thousand dollars.

At length at a congregational meeting, held March 2, 1868, an election for pastor took place, which resulted in the choice of the present incumbent, the Rev. Samuel G. Wagner.

A constitutional call was tendered and accepted, and the present pastorate began June 1, 1868. The formal induction or installation took place in the court-house in the month of June, which service was presided over by a committee of the Classis of East Pennsylvania. The introductory sermon was preached on July 12, 1868, and the congregation continued to hold their services in the court-house until the end of the year, when the new church building was ready for dedication.

With the beginning of the new pastorate the work on the church building was resumed and actively carried forward. The services of dedication took place on the first Sunday of the new year, Jan. 3, 1869. There were three services on that day, the one in the afternoon being the children's service, with services also on Saturday afternoon and evening before, all interesting and well attended. The pastor was assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevins, of Lancaster; Rev. Dr. D. Gans, Rev. Dr. C. Z. Weiser, and Rev. Dr. D. Y. Heisler, all of the Reformed Church. The congregation had now occasion to congratulate itself on the possession of a neat and comfortable church; and it took courage and went forward until to-day it occupies a position of respectability and influence in the community.

The consistory at that time was composed of George Hagenbuch, Tobias Kessler, and Samuel Engelman, elders; and the following deacons: George Kuhl, R. H. Kramm, John S. Kessler, L. P. Hecker, C. H. Ruhe, and H. C. Wagner, the last gentleman having been elected to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of C. Lewis Huber from the congregation. During the last fifteen years the following additional members have faithfully served terms in the consistory: A. A. Huber, Jacob A. Blumer, William H. Deshler, Esq., H. M. Leh, William F. Hecker, John E. Lentz, H. A. Stellwagen, Reuben H. Shuman



(now residing in Southern Kansas), David R. Kline (now of Western Pennsylvania), A. L. Clauser, L. F. Knecht, L. H. Lenhart, William H. Diehl, William A. Berkemyer, R. D. Butz, and M. J. Meixsell; as trustees, Thomas Mohr, Levi Line, Charles W. Cooper, Sr., Tilghman H. Good, Aaron Troxell, Samuel A. Butz, Esq., Reuben P. Steckel, and Hiram M. Leh. The following choristers and organists have been in the service of the congregation since its organization: S. P. Newhard, J. S. Whitney, J. F. Ohl, M. S. Gabriel, F. Wolf, and the present efficient organist, Alfred H. Ettinger. Among the active treasurers appear the names of T. H. Good and S. A. Butz, Esq., of the board of trustees; and J. A. Blumer, H. M. Leh, and H. A. Stellwagen, of the consistory. The following have served the congregation in the capacity of Sunday-school superintendents: Tobias Kessler, Benjamin Lochman, Lewis P. Hecker, Henry C. Wagner, Milton H. Derr, Reuben H. Kramm, Edmund C. Huber, Daniel Z. Walker, J. Henry Lawyer, Mrs. W. R. Hofford, Miss Anna B. Steckel, Miss Carrie Guth, and Miss Anna Lind. William H. Deshler, Esq., has been for years the president of the Sunday School Association; John C. Nagle has served as secretary; R. H. Kramm, Dr. S. S. Apple, and William F. Hecker as treasurers; and George Kuhl, Theodore D. Reninger, and William J. Huber have served for years in the office of librarian; Miss Anna C. Lind, Miss M. Alice Breder, and Miss Maggie Sykes have presided at the organ in the infant department of the Sunday-school.

The Sunday-school has had its faithful teachers, and God will reward each one for the work of love so cheerfully rendered.

The present pastorate, covering now upwards of fifteen years, has been a pleasant one. The following record will show its measure of success: Infant baptisms, 247; additions, by confirmation, 258; by adult baptism, 7; by certificate, 168; by reprofession, 31; total, 464. Marriages, 130; funerals, 221; present membership of the congregation, 424; Sunday-school scholars, 327; main school, 242; infant school, 85; teachers and officers, 45. An important event during the present pastorate was the purchase, in the summer of 1876, of the sweet-voiced organ now in use. This was the praiseworthy deed of those active and liberal members, who have always been forward in every similar work. The efficient committee through whose efforts the means for the purchase of the instrument were secured, consisted of Messrs. Levi Line, Reuben P. Steckel, Alfred H. Ettinger, Jacob A. Blumer, and Theodore D. Reninger. The organ is from the celebrated manufactory of Hook & Hastings, Boston, Mass.

This congregation is without debt. Its expenses have been heavy, but generous hearts and willing hands have always supplied the necessary means. The contributions towards the various objects of Christian benevolence have been liberal.

**Salem's Reformed Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The need of a third Reformed Church in the city of Allentown was felt several years before Salem's Reformed Congregation was organized. The Classis of East Pennsylvania, at a special meeting held at Coplay on the 17th day of November, 1874, appointed a committee of three ministers, composed of the Revs. N. S. Strassberger, S. G. Wagner, and A. J. G. Dubbs, to consider the feasibility of organizing a Reformed Congregation in the northwestern part of the city.

At a special meeting of the Classis, held in St. John's Reformed Church in Allentown on the 2d day of April, 1875, this committee submitted the following report:

"Your committee reports that efforts were made by conferring with the consistory of Zion's Reformed Congregation and others, to prepare the way for the organization of a Reformed Congregation in the Fourth Ward in Allentown, Pa. In two weeks a public meeting will be held in the lecture-room of said church for the purpose, and all who are in favor of the enterprise will be invited to attend."

This report was received by Classis, and the committee was continued.

At the annual meeting of Classis, held at Lenharts-ville, Berks Co., Pa., on the 5th day of May, 1875, the committee reported the following:

"We have not yet fully accomplished the object of our appointment. Since the report submitted we held two public meetings in the lecture-room of Zion's Reformed Church, which were well attended by members of both congregations. The result of these meetings is, that a Sunday-school shall forthwith be organized in the northwestern section of the city by a committee consisting of members of both our Reformed Congregations. Public services shall be held on Sabbath evenings by the Reformed pastors of Allentown. A committee is appointed to procure a suitable room in which a Sunday-school and the public services shall be held. Fifty-two persons have signified their willingness to identify themselves with the enterprise, providing it is carried out successfully and a proper lot is secured for the location of a church. The new congregation when organized shall be allowed to select a lot for itself, and then settle the question of location. Each Reformed Congregation of Allentown shall appoint a committee of three of its members, who shall co-operate in an effort to procure funds for building purposes.

"A beginning has thus been made for the organization of a third Reformed Congregation in the city of Allentown, with fair prospects of success, which we hope may soon be reached, to the welfare of man, the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the glory of God."

This report was received by Classis, and the Revs. W. R. Hofford and Jared Fritzingler were added to the committee.

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs.





The joint committee, composed of members of Zion's and St. John's Congregations, now became active, collected some means, and leased a lot of ground situated on the corner of Eighth and Chew Streets, on which they erected a temporary frame chapel, which was dedicated to the service of almighty God on the 12th day of September, 1875. It was named Salem's Reformed Church of Allentown, Pa. A Sunday-school was at once organized, of which George W. Hartzel was elected superintendent.

The committee of Classis drew up a constitution and by-laws for the government of the congregation according to the form recommended by Synod. After sixty-four members of different Reformed Congregations had presented regular certificates of dismissions and had been received by the committee as members of Salem's Reformed Congregation of Allentown, Pa., they united in electing two elders and four deacons, one treasurer and one trustee. The congregation was formally organized on Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1875, in the chapel, by the ordination and installation of their newly-elected elders and deacons. The consistory thus elected and installed was composed of the following-named persons,—viz., Elders, Aaron Butz and Elias Troxel; Deacons, John Bartholomew, James Hunsicker, Henry Hilegas, and William B. Schaffer; Treasurer, A. L. Newhart; Trustee, Owen W. Faust.

Public services, conducted by the Reformed pastors residing in Allentown, were held regularly in the chapel every Sunday evening since its consecration. The Sunday-school, which had been organized and conducted by the joint committee of Zion's and St. John's Congregations, was now formally turned over, and was officered by the members of the new congregation.

At a special meeting of Classis held in Salem's Reformed Chapel on the 30th day of November, 1875, the committee appointed by Classis reported that its work was accomplished, and that Allentown now counted a third Reformed Congregation.

The congregation now became conscious of its wants and at once saw the need of a regular pastor to further its growth and give it a respectable position among the churches of Allentown.

A call, dated Jan. 3, 1876, was extended to the Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, who was at that time pastor of the Salisbury charge, to which he was very much attached, and from which he felt loth to sever his connection. After being earnestly urged by the ministry of the Reformed Church, and due deliberation on his part, he accepted the call with the proviso that Salem's Reformed Congregation build a church during the ensuing year. This seemed at the time a heavy demand on a small and comparatively poor congregation, with a debt of four hundred and fifty dollars still resting on the chapel standing on leased ground. But encouraged by the advanced step it had made, the most influential members aided the consistory and the newly-elected pastor in soliciting subscriptions to-

wards the erection of a more inviting and substantial church edifice. By the 1st of April, 1876, when the pastor entered formally upon his duties in the charge, they had secured over thirteen thousand dollars, and purchased a lot one hundred and ten by seventy-two feet, located on the north side of Chew Street, near Seventh, and were busily at work in preparing a foundation for a new church edifice. The building committee elected by the congregation consisted of A. J. G. Dubbs, Solomon Boyer, Thomas Steckel, Elias Lentz, Conrad Paff, Jesse Mareks, Aaron Butz, and Elias Troxel.

The formal laying of the corner-stone took place on Whitsuntide, June 4, 1876. The Rev. Aaron S. Leinbach, of Reading, preached the opening sermon to a large audience, assisted by the Rev. Joseph S. Dubbs, D.D., after which the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone was attended to by the pastor. Services were held in the afternoon and evening by the Revs. A. B. Kaplin and S. A. Leinbach.

The dimensions of the ground-work of the building are ninety-one by fifty-two feet, and the superstructure is built of brick.

In nine months from the breaking of the ground for the foundation the church was finished, and on Sunday the 24th day of December, the day before Christmas, it was dedicated to the service of the triune God. The entire week in which the dedication took place was set apart by the pastor and congregation for religious worship and thanksgiving.

On the morning of the dedication the church was well filled, and there were present, besides the pastor, Revs. Joseph S. Dubbs, D.D., Joseph H. Dubbs, D.D., and C. Z. Weiser, D.D. After the opening services by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Dubbs, father of the pastor, initiated the solemn service in an address, pathetic, apt, earnest, clear, and well suited to set the whole audience on the right pitch. The Rev. Dr. Weiser now stepped forward on the pulpit platform, and formally presented the pulpit from Hon. Joseph Leinbach, of Bethlehem; the reading-desk from Moses Schneck and family, of Philadelphia; the baptismal font from the catechetical class of the congregation; the altar from the Sunday-school; a Bible cushion from Miss Jane Weiler; a reading-desk Bible from the Miller's church of North Whitehall; a German pulpit Bible from Mrs. Hettie Pfueger; an English Bible from Solomon Boyer and wife, in memory of his father (John Boyer, deceased); mottoes from the Misses Marks and Walbert. The younger Pastor Dubbs then gave the work of his and his people's hands to God. The youngest Pastor Dubbs, Professor Joseph H., of Lancaster, but originally of this region, and once pastor in Allentown, preached the dedicatory sermon in the German tongue, taking for his text the xlviii. Psalm, verses 13 to 15.

During the afternoon the religious services were conducted in the English language by the Rev. Dr.





Weiser, who preached on the first and second commandments.

During the evening the Christmas festival of the Sunday-school took place. The church was crowded to overflowing, and the services were beautiful and impressive.

On Christmas day morning the Rev. Abraham Bartholomew preached in the German language from 1 Peter ii. 5.

The afternoon services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs, D.D., brother of the pastor, who preached in the English language from Isaiah liv. 11-13. The Rev. S. A. Leimbach, of Coplay, preached in the evening in the German language from 1 Peter ii. 7. The pastors, W. R. Hofford, A. H. Keyser, and John Maddern of the Lutheran Church, aided the *pastor loci* during the services of the entire week.

Salem's Reformed Church now occupies an elevated locality, and is beautifully situated on Chew Street, in the northwestern part of Allentown. The church edifice compares well, as regards beauty and size, with any other Protestant Church in the city. Its doors and windows are Gothic in form. The steeple is high and symmetrical, and standing as it does on high ground, the church is a conspicuous landmark to all approaching the city from the north and the west. An open grassy space intervenes between it and the street on which it fronts. The audience-room, with its pulpit, altar, chancel, and pews, is finished with hard wood, and has a seating capacity of about eight hundred. The ceiling is arched, the walls beautifully frescoed, and the floor neatly carpeted. The pews are covered with costly cushions donated to the church by Mr. Jeremiahs Roth, a member of the congregation.

The steeple is furnished with a large, sweet-sounding bell, weighing over eighteen hundred pounds, cast by Edward Gaugh of this city, and bears the following inscription: "Presented to Salem's Reformed Church by Nathan Weiler," who placed it there at his own expense.

Several years ago two young machinists, Knauss and Grammes, made a very excellent town clock. Jacob Deshler at first conceived the idea of having it placed in the steeple of the church. After several efforts, which failed, it was taken up by Mr. Charles Wannemaker, who succeeded in collecting the necessary amount, and the clock was placed in the steeple, where it is now an ornament to the church and a convenience to the people living within sight.

The congregation now numbers over five hundred members, and has wiped out its entire indebtedness.

There is a basement under the entire building, which is fitted up with pulpit, pews, and organs for Sunday-school purposes. The Sunday-school numbers six hundred and fifty scholars, and is superintended by William B. Schaffler, assisted by Charles Wannemaker, and is in a promising condition for the future welfare of the congregation.

After the completion of the church the older members organized a mite society for the purpose of assisting to defray the current expenses and reducing the debt which was still resting on the church. This society is still in existence, and has been eminently useful to the congregation in aiding the sick, the poor, and the needy. On the 24th day of November, 1880, the young members, at the suggestion of the pastor, organized the Young People's Society, which has ever since been very active and useful in developing the social life of the young members, and besides have raised through their own efforts the round sum of twenty-four hundred dollars toward the erection of a pipe-organ, which is now ordered, and is to be placed in a recess made for that purpose to the right of the pulpit. The congregation is legally chartered, and has its constitution and by-laws, which harmonize with the constitution of the Reformed Church of the United States, and binds it and its pastor to the faith of the church as laid down in the Heidelberg Catechism.

**Christ Reformed Church** is situated in East Allentown, on Second Street near Hamilton. It was built in 1876, and has a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. Rev. Jarius Fritzinger was the founder of the then Christ Mission, and under his supervision it grew until 1880, when he was compelled to resign on account of his health. Rev. W. J. Kershner was then called to the pastorate, when the church was made self-sustaining and taken out of the Mission Board. It has now a membership of one hundred and seventy, with a Sunday-school of two hundred and thirty. Services are regularly conducted every Sunday morning in the German language, and the Sunday-school in the afternoon, and evening services in English. Catechetical instruction is given once a year, and the holy communion celebrated four times a year.

**First Presbyterian Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The first Presbyterian Church in the Lehigh Valley was organized in what was called the "Irish settlement" about the time it was founded, in 1728. This colony of Scotch-Irish pioneers was then in the bounds of Bucks County, but now in Allen township, Northampton Co. The first Presbyterian Church at Easton was an offshoot of the "Irish settlement church," and the Allentown church was brought into being and fostered by these two outposts of Presbyterianism. The early churches of Allentown used the German language exclusively in worship, and it was not until the organization of the Sunday-school (which will be more particularly spoken of at the close of this sketch), in 1820, that the English tongue was made the medium of religious expression. During the early progress of the Sunday-school the English-speaking part of the population was occasionally

<sup>1</sup> Condensed from a history of the church by its pastor, Rev. J. W. Wood, D.D., and published in pamphlet form in 1881.



supplied by neighboring clergymen, particularly by the ministers of the Presbyterian Church at the "Irish settlement." The first written record of efforts to obtain English preaching is in the minutes of a public meeting, held for that purpose on the 10th of April, 1820, of which Peter Rhoads was chairman and Charles Davis secretary. At that meeting an invitation was extended to Rev. Mr. Seidel, of Bethlehem, to preach in the English language in this borough, once in two months for the ensuing year, for eight dollars for every sermon; also to the Rev. Mr. Rodney, of Easton, to preach once in two months, for ten dollars for every sermon. These arrangements were only in part complied with by the parties, as it was difficult for the ministers to travel, and also for the people to raise the money that was promised. Mr. Seidel preached here three times and Mr. Rodney twice during the year. In the following three years, 1821 to 1824, Rev. Robert Russel, of the Presbyterian Church at "The Settlement," preached quite frequently on Sunday afternoon, and received whatever was taken up by a collection on each occasion. On the 17th of October, 1825, a meeting was again held to obtain English preaching in the court-house (where the Sunday-school was held), and the Rev. Samuel Bowman, of the Episcopal Church in Easton, was invited "to preach every other Sunday evening during the term of one year, if Mr. Bowman will be satisfied with the sum subscribed." That sum is now not known, nor is it known that Mr. Bowman preached more than twice under the above invitation. The Rev. J. A. Hicks, of Easton, preached here a few times in 1827. In 1828 matters began to assume a more permanent shape. "At a meeting of the patrons of English preaching, July 21, 1828, Messrs. Samuel Runk and Charles Davis were appointed a committee to provide a boarding-place for Rev. L. F. Leake during the time that he shall reside among us." He was the first English-speaking clergyman that resided in Allentown. Mr. Leake was a missionary under the "Domestic Missionary Society of New Jersey," and preached in Oxford and Harmony, N. J., from April 29, 1818, to Oct. 19, 1825, when his relation to Oxford was dissolved. By an arrangement with the missionary society, Mr. Leake was to preach every other Sabbath in Allentown for six months, and seventy-five dollars were pledged by the people for his support. A most important service by Mr. Leake was the encouragement he gave to the Sabbath-school. Mr. Leake left in December, 1828. He died between May, 1866, and May, 1867.

F. A. Strale was sent to this place to preach about May, 1829, by the "Domestic Missionary Society of New Jersey." He interested himself mainly in the secular affairs of the project to obtain funds to erect a new house of worship, for which he seems to have had some adaptation. There was no church organization using the English language while he was here. But he busied himself in raising money, and con-

sequently was much absent from the place. Meanwhile Mr. Heberton nursed the infant enterprise, preaching here every fourth Sabbath. Mr. Strale became justly unacceptable to the people, and after the dedication of the church, Mr. Heberton advised him to leave, and he did. Of the religious influence of his excellent wife every one speaks in terms of praise.

The first subscription for a Presbyterian house of worship is dated August, 1829, and has upon it three hundred and thirty dollars, subscribed by twenty individuals. The following is a copy of that subscription:

"Considering the number of families and individuals resident in the borough of Northampton and its vicinity, who are either not at all acquainted with the German language or not sufficiently so to be in the least degree benefited by preaching in that language, and considering also that the inducements to the settlement of English families among us are annually increasing, it is therefore highly desirable that a house of worship be erected within the borough of Northampton in which the gospel may be preached and the ordinances of the Christian religion administered in the English language on a permanent footing. Moved by these considerations, and believing that a majority of the English people residing here are attached to or prefer the Presbyterian Church and its mode of worship; believing also that, aided by the kind co-operation of friends abroad, among whom the Rev. Mr. Strale is now engaged in furtherance of this object, and at whose solicitation many have contributed, and will yet, we hope, contribute, we shall succeed, with the blessing of heaven, in attaining our object, which is the erection of a Presbyterian house of worship, in which the services shall be conducted in the English language: We, the subscribers, severally agree to pay the sums of money set opposite to our respective names, towards erecting an English Presbyterian house of worship in the borough of Northampton, and county of Lehigh, to be paid when demanded of us by such person or persons as shall be authorized to demand the same by the congregation to be organized for worship in said church:

"Charles Davis, \$30; Samuel Runk, \$20; Christian Pretz, \$20; G. Pretz, \$10; Abram Hout, Jr., \$10; George Yeakel, \$5; Edward Wurtz, \$5; George Wurtz, \$15; William Wurtz, \$10; Robert May Brooke, \$20; John Vogel, \$5; Thomas Craig, \$10; Maria H. Strale, \$10; W. C. Livingstone, \$50; Mary C. Livingstone, \$50; Charles Saeger, \$5; John D. Roney, \$10; John More, \$5; John Rice, \$15. Total, \$330.

"BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON, August, 1829."

At a later meeting Mr. Strale reported twelve hundred and forty dollars subscribed, six hundred and fifty-eight dollars of which were collected in the city of New York, and deposited there with the firm of Lowell & Holbrook. The first meeting of the subscribers to elect trustees was held May 21, 1830, when Charles Davis, Samuel Runk, F. A. Strale, Silas H. Hickox, and John D. Roney were elected. Mr. Runk was made the treasurer of the board. On May 31, 1830, Mrs. Ann P. Greenleaf presented and conveyed to the trustees lot No. 121, in the borough of Northampton, bounded on the north by the jail, and on the west by Margaret Street (now Fifth). On June 4th six hundred and fifty-eight dollars were received by draft from New York. On June 5, 1830, the ground was broken for the foundation, and on Thursday, June 24th, at two o'clock P.M., the corner-stone was laid. The clergy of all the churches in the borough and vicinity had been invited to attend, and the teachers and scholars of the several day-schools. A large audience assembled, and the clergymen present were Revs. Seidel, of Bethlehem; Heberton, of Bath; J.





Gray, of Easton; and F. A. Strale. Each of these took part in the exercises, Mr. Gray delivering the address. A copy of the paper deposited in the cornerstone is preserved, which gives in detail the whole proceeding of this most interesting occasion. William Holdridge, of Rensselaerville, N. Y., was the architect, and the house was finished in the latter part of December, 1830. It was dedicated to the Triune God on the first Sabbath, the 2d day of January, 1831, by appropriate services. Mr. Heberton preached the sermon from 1 Kings viii. 28th, 29th, and 30th verses.

About the time that the house was finished Mr. Strale's connection with the enterprise ceased. The Presbyterian Church had not yet been constituted, and the first organization that found a home within the walls of the new building was the Sunday-school.

A meeting was soon convened to inaugurate the building of the spiritual house. The following is a copy of the minutes of that assembly:

"At a meeting of the citizens who have contributed to the erection of the English Church, convened the sixteenth day of February, 1831, at the office of Mr. Rank, on motion, Mr. Charles Davis was chosen Chairman and Mr. John D. Roney appointed Secretary.

"Whereupon, on motion, it was

"Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Heberton be invited to take charge of the First English Presbyterian Church in this borough, for the term of seven years, leaving it at his option to remain that length of time, or not, as he shall think proper; and that Messrs. Rank and Davis be a Committee to call upon the citizens to ascertain how much they would be willing to contribute toward the support of Mr. Heberton; and to forward to Mr. Heberton a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and to confer with him generally in relation to his call."

Mr. Heberton immediately accepted this call upon a salary of two hundred dollars, and began his labor as the first settled Presbyterian minister in Allentown in April 1, 1831.

On Friday, Sept. 30, 1831, the Rev. Alexander Heberton and James Kennedy, an elder in the church at "The Settlement" in Allen township, convened in the session-room, with others, for the purpose of constituting a Presbyterian Church. Five persons were received on examination and profession of faith, and three by certificate, and these were constituted a church under the title, "The First Presbyterian Church in Northampton." The names of these first members are as follows: On examination, Mrs. Lydia Roney, Mrs. Ellen Davis, Miss Sarah Marks, Miss Rachel Engle, and Mr. Charles Davis; on certificate, Mrs. Elizabeth Heberton, Miss Catherine De Berthold, Miss Sarah De Berthold.

On Sunday, October 2d, the Lord's Supper was first observed in this church. The next day, October 3d, the church thus organized convened and elected Charles Davis as ruling elder, and at the same time he was duly ordained and installed by Mr. Heberton. The church was under the care of the Presbytery of Newton.

In the fall and winter of 1832 the first protracted meeting in this place was held, and was attended by many conversions. It was the first revival in this

region. Some churches were far from being favorable to those revivals at that time, which are now using similar means and receiving like accessions. Mr. Heberton received, during his ministry of two and a half years here, eighteen members, one of whom, the Rev. Andrew Tully, became a successful minister of the gospel. Mr. Heberton left here in August, 1833, and now (1881) resides in Philadelphia. He was the father of this church, and is remembered with great respect by all who knew him.

He was immediately succeeded, on Sept. 1, 1833, by the Rev. Joseph McCool, who was regularly called by a congregational meeting on the 30th of the same month. Mr. McCool remained here until August, 1835. The subscription for his support, dated Dec. 10, 1834, amounts to \$312.12, to be paid annually. During his ministry the first sexton, John Mason, was appointed.

After a short vacancy the pulpit was again supplied during the winter of 1835-36, for six months, by the Rev. Moses Floyd, and was then for about the same length of time without any regular occupant.

On the 9th of October, 1836, at the invitation of the congregation, the Rev. Jacob Helfenstein came, as its temporary supply, from the First Free Presbyterian Church of New York. His ministry here marked an epoch in the history of this church. Dr. Helfenstein's preaching was characterized by a clear and forcible exhibition of the leading truths of the Bible. During Dr. Helfenstein's time infidelity assumed considerable strength, and frequent meetings were held at "Free Hall," but nevertheless many persons were added to the Presbyterian and other churches. When Dr. Helfenstein returned to his former charge, Sept. 3, 1837, an effort was made to procure the services of the Rev. Dr. John C. Guldin, of the German Reformed body, which were to be divided between this church and the Reformed Church at Lower Saucon, but the arrangement was not effected. After Sept. 3, 1837, the church was supplied for about two months by Rev. J. M. Bear. In the winter of 1837-38, the Rev. Jacob T. Field supplied this pulpit. He had been before this a supply of the churches of Stroudsburg and Shawnee, in Monroe County. Two persons united with the church while he was here, and he left in the latter part of March, 1838. He was afterward installed as pastor in Stroudsburg and Shawnee, in Monroe County, June 26, 1838. He died May 17, 1866, and was buried at Shawnee.

It was during this year, 1838, that the relations of this church were changed from the Presbytery of Newton to the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia. The year 1838 was marked by other changes. A great wave of commercial disaster had just rolled over the country, embarrassing the wisest financiers, and this church had its share of the general trouble. Its house of worship was inconvenient and unattractive, with its audience-room in the second story, and only forty by fifty feet in size, while the whole was badly



built. For several reasons it was deemed advisable to build another. A better location was selected, and the body of the present building was therefore erected in 1838, and the old house passed into the use of the school authorities of the town. The corner-stone of this second building was laid with appropriate ceremony by Charles Davis, Esq., on Saturday, July 28, 1838, at ten o'clock A.M. A large audience was present, and an excellent address delivered by the Rev. William Sterling, then of Reading. The trustees then were C. Davis, Joseph Gross, Isare Erdman, John Rice, and J. Jameson.

The new house was dedicated to the worship of the triune God on Sunday, Dec. 30, 1838. The services were conducted by Revs. Robert Adair and John L. Grant, D.D., of Philadelphia. The sermon was preached by Dr. Grant, and service was continued for several days. A bell, weighing two hundred and sixty pounds, said to have been used in Spain, was hung in the tower, and was used there for eighteen years. It was sold in 1856 to the church in Cedarville, where until recently it called the people to worship.

It was near to twelve o'clock on Saturday night before the dedication that the ladies succeeded in arranging the carpets and other furniture of the new church. At that late hour Mr. Rice was anxious and undecided as to which side of the house the females should occupy, and he consulted Dr. Grant, who replied, "Let them sit on both sides with their husbands, brothers, and friends." Mr. Rice insisted that that would not answer; it would give rise to scandal, was contrary to custom, etc. Dr. Grant insisted that the old custom was heathenish, unchristian, and finally refused to have anything to do with the dedication if the females were seated together only on one side of the house. With fear and reluctance Mr. Rice yielded, and from that day the custom began to pass away, and now it is no more improper for the sexes to sit together in church than at their own tables at home.

In April, 1839, the Rev. Robert W. Landis became the stated supply of the church, and in June of that year the renting of the pews was adopted. Mr. Landis continued here three years, and preached with much ability and success. Forty-five persons were added to the church during the ministry of Mr. Landis here. This was the third revival in this church.

In December, 1839, Charles Davis, the only elder in this church for eight years, and its principal supporter, removed with his family to Reading. His loss here was deeply felt, and not less was the loss of the wisdom and efficiency of his excellent wife. For nearly four months after the removal of Mr. Davis, the church was without any ruling elders. On the 8th of April, 1840, Isare Erdman and James Jameson were elected by the church, and duly ordained and installed by the pastor. Mr. Landis left in the spring of 1842, and on April 1st of that year the Rev.

Richard Walker began his work as pastor, and in the first twenty months of his services sixty persons joined the church. He was regularly installed by the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia in May, 1841.

The financial affairs of the congregation in the winter of 1844-45 were very unpromising. For a short time in 1845, during the summer, the trustees had lost control of the house, and the congregation met in the Odd-Fellows' Hall for the first time on April 6, 1845, and on July 6th, the same year, returned to the church. There was a debt on the property of more than six thousand dollars, which Mr. Walker was largely instrumental in raising. A new board of trustees was elected June 30, 1845, consisting of John S. Gibbons, Henry King, and Richard Walker. Mr. Walker spent some six weeks in Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in going from church to church and house to house collecting funds.

It became necessary by the removal of Messrs. Erdman and Jameson to Reading to elect other ruling elders, and accordingly on Oct. 3, 1845, John Romig, M.D., William S. Young, and Charles Eckert were elected to be ruling elders, and on Sunday, November 16th, were duly ordained. These, with the pastor, constituted the session for twenty-seven years, up to 1872. The ruling elders of this church up to that date had all been the spiritual children of this church, and with filial love, sincerity, faithfulness, wisdom, and prayer they watched and guided her religious affairs.

The Sabbath-school was large and efficient, and a demand existed for better and extended accommodations. Hence, in 1855, the present chapel was built, and the recess in the east end of the church made for the pulpit, which before had been in the west end between the doors. The seats were taken from the church and put in the chapel, and new seats were put in the church. While these things were being done the congregation worshiped in the Methodist Church, but occupied the chapel as soon as it was completed. On Feb. 4, 1856, a charter of incorporation for this church was granted by the court. During the following summer, 1856, an extension was added to the front of the church, comprising the present vestibule, choir, and tower. The old Spanish bell was disposed of, as before stated, and one of Meneely's celebrated bells, of much greater weight, was placed in the tower. The walls of the audience-room were also elaborately frescoed. Mr. Walker's ministry here continued sixteen years and nine months, during which one hundred and forty-five members were added to the church, and only twenty-five of them by certificate. He resigned his pastorate Dec. 16, 1858. He still resides in Allentown, and preached several years at Alburis, in Lock Ridge Church. After a vacancy of two months and a half, the Rev. Benjamin Judkins began to preach here on March 6, 1859. On the 1st of the following May he was in-





stalled as pastor. The Rev. Dr. Brainerd, of Philadelphia, preached the sermon, and Rev. Cornelius Earle, of Catasauqua, gave the charge to the pastor. Twenty-six were added to the church by profession and ten by certificate during his ministry. His pastoral relation was dissolved Oct. 14, 1862, after a service of three and a half years.

In the following November, 1862, the Rev. Samuel McClellan Gould became the stated supply, and labored here about seventeen months, leaving in the spring of 1864. The Rev. William H. Thorne, then a licentiate, immediately succeeded, and was soon after ordained and installed. Mr. Thorne's introduction of partisan politics in the pulpit greatly distracted and rent the church. Several improvements were, however, made upon the property of the congregation. The walls and fresco-work, having been damaged by water, were repainted, and an excellent slate roof was laid over the whole church, through the liberality of Samuel Lewis, Esq. At Mr. Thorne's request the pastoral relation was dissolved by Presbytery at its meeting in April, 1865.

On the 23d of April, 1865, the present pastor, Rev. James W. Wood, preached his first sermon in this church. He had been pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., seventeen years, and left that church October 1, 1862. Mr. Wood was installed as pastor on the evening of Oct. 25, 1865, by order of the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia. The Rev. Robert Adair presided, preached the sermon, and put the constitutional questions. Rev. Richard Walker, formerly pastor of the church, gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Cornelius Earle, of Catasauqua, charged the people. Under Mr. Wood's ministry many persons have joined the church, and improvements of the house of worship have kept pace with the growth of the church spiritually.

At a meeting of the church July 17, 1872, an addition of four elders was made by election to the session. The session had consisted of but two elders since the resignation of Dr. John Romig, on the 15th of February, 1868. This election resulted in the choice of Dr. John Romig, James P. Barnes, Peter Smith, and Alfred J. Breinig. The last three brethren were ordained and the whole four installed on Aug. 18, 1872.

An undenominational Sunday-school was begun in this place either in 1819 or 1821. That it was in existence and operation in the last-named year there is indubitable evidence. Mrs. Isabella McKeen, of Easton, taught a day-school in Allentown in that year, and in June visited Easton. The Bachelors' Club, in Easton, made the following record of that visit: "June 21, 1821. *Pro Bono*. Mrs. Isabella McKeen arrived from Allentown. We are happy to hear of the advancement that Allentown is making towards civilization. She states that the Sunday-school is in the full tide of success." The records of the above club were published in the *Free Press* of

Easton, in the issue of Jan. 19, 1869, and in other numbers. The date of 1821 is also corroborated by some of the older people now living.

Whichever of the two was the exact time, all agree that Miss Elizabeth Baum, of Reading, was the principal mover, assisted by Mrs. McKeen, and in 1824, at least, was joined by Charles Davis, Esq., an attorney-at-law, and his excellent wife. It was wholly undenominational. It was kept in operation for several years only, from April to October, and was therefore reorganized each spring. In a minute left by Mr. Davis, he says of June 1, 1828, "School organized in the academy; L. F. Leake, minister; teachers, Mrs. Davis, Miss Boas, Mrs. Hyneman, and Miss Hyneman. Scholars, nineteen." The school was first started in the court-house, and from its meeting in the academy we infer that it had no abiding-place until it moved into the basement of the Presbyterian Church. It was a new enterprise, and the churches in town were not at first prepared to adopt it.

Immediately after the dedication of the First Presbyterian house of worship, Jan. 2, 1831, the Sunday-school occupied the building. This was nine months before the organization of the church. After that the school naturally took the Presbyterian name, and Mr. Davis, its superintendent, was elected a ruling elder in the church. In March, 1840, for the purpose of extending the influence of the school, a constitution was adopted in which the name of the school became "The Lehigh Sabbath-School Association," but in 1842 the constitution was altered, and the word "Lehigh" was expunged, and the name became "The Presbyterian Sabbath-School Association," and in 1858 the word "Association" was dropped. The officers and teachers of this school acted the part of pioneer missionaries, and established the first Sabbath-school ever held at the Allentown Furnace, in Hanover, in Salisbury, and on the Lehigh Mountain. As population and churches increased, these enterprises passed into the hands of other denominations. In December, 1866, the present pastor began to preach once a month at Balliettsville, seven miles to the northwest of Allentown, under the auspices of the Iron-ton Mining Company, of which Gen. Robert MacAllister, a member of this church, is the general superintendent and manager, and a Sunday-school was established there subsequently.

**History of the Churches of the Evangelical Association in the City of Allentown.**<sup>1</sup>—1. SALEM'S CHURCH (on Linden Street above Ninth).—The first ministers of this denomination who preached in Allentown were Rev. Joseph M. Saylor, who is still living and at present resides in Reading, Pa., and Rev. Jacob Riegel, in 1835. Mr. Joshua Fink was their first convert; however, the opposition and persecution of this "new sect" was so great that the services, which had been held in a private house,

<sup>1</sup> By Bishop Thomas Bowman.





were abandoned, and Fink was compelled to remove to Cedar Creek, four miles from the city, where a society had been gathered, in order to have an opportunity to earn his daily bread. In 1837, Bishop John Seybert and Rev. J. Altemose preached on the market-place, as they could find room nowhere else. Soon afterwards Rev. Charles Hesser, stationed in Philadelphia, visited the city and was allowed to preach in the Presbyterian Church. Soon afterwards Rev. Francis Hoffman, at present stationed in Tremont, Schuylkill Co., Pa., organized the first society. In the spring of 1838 this society commenced the erection of a church on the corner of Ninth and Linden Streets. This building is now occupied as a private dwelling. This church was dedicated by the Revs. Hesser and Hoffman on the 26th of November, 1838. The congregation was served by various pastors down to the year 1856 in connection with various country congregations; in that year, however, the Annual Conference detached all the country appointments, and stationed Rev. John Schell with the city congregation. At this time the society numbered one hundred and sixty-six members.

In 1857 the church in which the congregation now worships was erected. The corner-stone was laid in the spring of that year, and the church was dedicated in the fall by Revs. S. Neitz and J. Breidenstein. The following clergymen have been stationed in this church, in the order mentioned, since 1856: Rev. William Heim, S. G. Rhoads, Thomas Bowman, now one of the bishops of the Evangelical Association, John Koehl, John Schell for a second term, Moses Dissinger, C. H. Baker, Moses Dissinger for a second term, Joseph Stoeltzer, C. B. Flicher, R. M. Lichtenwallner, Daniel Yuengst, H. R. Yost, and B. F. Bohner, the present pastor. The present membership is three hundred and seventy-five, and the Sunday-school numbers three hundred and seventy-five scholars with a proportionate number of teachers and officers.

2. IMMANUEL CHURCH (on Turner Street below Second).—The first class in what is known as the First Ward of Allentown was organized in 1850 with eighteen members, William Egge and William Transue serving as leaders, however, attending public worship in the Salem Church. In 1853 a chapel, thirty-six by forty-five, was built, Nathan Yohe, William Barr, and Jacob Nagle serving as trustees and building committee. The society remained in connection with the congregation on Linden Street, being served by the same pastors who officiated here in the afternoon of every Lord's day. In 1864, however, it was detached from the old society and organized into a separate congregation. In 1870 the chapel was sold, and the present church building erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars. For several years the congregation struggled under the burden of a heavy debt which at times seemed too heavy to be successfully carried; however, during the term of service of Rev.

W. K. Wiand, this debt was entirely liquidated. Since its organization as a separate society the following ministers have served as pastor: Revs. Ephraim Ely, Solomon Ely, under whose supervision the present church was built, R. M. Lichtenwallner, C. H. Baker, D. Z. Kemble, W. K. Wiand, and J. C. Blum. The present membership is two hundred and thirty-two, and the Sunday-school numbers three hundred and sixty-four.

3. EBENEZER CHURCH (on Turner Street below Seventh).—The East Pennsylvania Conference, at its annual session in the spring of 1868, located an English mission in Allentown, its work in this city heretofore being exclusively German. Twenty-one members of the Salem Church united with the mission and were organized into a society by Rev. S. S. Chubb, who had been appointed as pastor. Steps were immediately taken to build a church, the following persons being appointed as a building committee: Perry Wannemacher, M. B. Schaadt, and Henry S. Weaver. The church was completed in October of the same year and dedicated by Rev. Thomas Bowman. The first trustees were M. B. Schaadt, P. Wannemacher, H. S. Weaver, George H. Good, and W. F. Christman. The Sunday-school was organized immediately after the church was dedicated on Oct. 18, 1868, and P. Wannemacher elected superintendent. The following clergymen have served as pastors: Revs. S. S. Chubb, J. G. Sands, J. N. Metzgar, J. O. Lehr, B. J. Smoyer, B. D. Albright, James Bowman, J. A. Fegar.

The present membership is three hundred and five, and the Sunday-school numbers four hundred and fifty.

NORTH ALLENTOWN MISSION (on Liberty Street above Eighth).—The East Pennsylvania Conference at its annual session, held in the city of Allentown in 1874, located this mission, and appointed Rev. John Shell as its first missionary, and also appointed Revs. J. Shell, Joseph M. Saylor, C. B. Flicher, J. O. Lehr, and Mr. Owen Swartz, a committee to secure a lot and build a church. The location above named was selected, and building commenced immediately. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop Reuben Yeakel, and the church formally dedicated on the 24th of January, 1875, by Rev. S. Neitz. The Sunday-school was organized some time later, Alfred Bernhart being its superintendent. Rev. John Shell was reappointed as pastor in 1875, but was called from labor to reward towards the close of the Conference year. The following ministers served as pastors in the order named since the death of Mr. Shell: Revs. Jesse Laros, B. H. Miller, and Joseph Specht.

Baptist Church.<sup>1</sup>—Tuesday evening, Sept. 21, 1858, John A. Schulte, from the First German Baptist Church, New York, Emmanuel G. Gerhard, of the

<sup>1</sup> From a sketch published in the minutes of the Reading Baptist Association, 1882.



Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and Elizabeth C. Evans, of the Second Baptist Church, Philadelphia, bearing letters of dismissal from their several churches, united in fellowship to constitute the Allentown Baptist Church. This first meeting of the infant church was held in Breinig's Hall, Rev. Dr. Cathcart presiding. E. G. Gerhard was chosen clerk, the Philadelphia Confession of Faith was adopted, and the meeting adjourned. The three persons embarking on this enterprise were natives of Germany, England, and America. October 3d, of the same year, Justus Evans, William J. Hoxworth, Catharine A. Hoxworth, and Mary Barnes were baptized in Jordan Creek, just above Hamilton Street bridge, by Dr. Cathcart. The energetic pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Philadelphia, preached a stirring sermon on baptism to a crowded audience in the court-house, after which, in large procession, the Baptist company leading the way, they marched to the river, singing as they went. Thousands were present, lining the banks of the stream, filling the meadow, crowding the old stone bridge, gathered from Allentown and all the region round about. A few weeks later Blackford Barnes was received on experience, and Anna D. Slemmer by letter.

Feb. 22, 1859, the new church was formally recognized by a council held in the Presbyterian Church, of which Duncan Dunbar, D.D., was moderator, and Rev. Thomas C. Trotter clerk. Dr. Cathcart preached the sermon from Luke xix. 3, "Occupy till I come."

March 8th, Rev. Joseph L. Sagebeer received a unanimous call to the pastorate. At the same meeting E. G. Gerhard and Blackford Barnes were chosen deacons, William J. Hoxworth clerk, and Justus Evans treasurer. This auspicious organization was the result of several co-operating forces, among the chief of which was the Christian zeal of Sister Harts-horne, who was a teacher in Professor Gregory's Academy, Mrs. Sarah G. Hawkins, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Evans. Prayer-meetings had been held from house to house among the few English and German Baptist families in the city, and very soon a prosperous Bible-school was organized in Baptist Hall, of which William J. Hoxworth became the first superintendent. The now Hon. James S. Biery was one of the early teachers in the school.

Mr. Sagebeer's pastorate continued from March 8, 1859, to Feb. 1, 1862. Mr. Sagebeer found a church of nine members—five men and four women—with-out a church edifice. They worshiped together in a hired house for a period of nearly three years. The breaking out of the civil war seriously interfered with the advance of the church at this time. However, important additions were made, and when the pastor felt called on to retire from the field, he left the church better than he found it, and stronger by five more members. The church was then pastorless for over a year.

During the early spring of 1863, Rev. George Bal-

com, an evangelist, was invited to labor with the church, and April 27th a call was extended to him to the pastorate for one year. It was accepted, with the understanding that he, Balcom, should be at liberty to make evangelistic tours as opportunity should offer. He found the church with fifteen members, and left it, July 19, 1864, with thirty-three. Just before his resignation, prompted by a gift of five hundred dollars from the liberal hand of Deacon William Hawkins, of the Second Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and another of one hundred dollars from Hon. S. A. Bridges, of Allentown, the church procured a charter, and purchased a lot at the corner of Sixth and Chew Streets, ninety-eight by one hundred and fifteen feet, at a cost of fifteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars. July 4, 1864, Messrs. Evans, Hoxworth, and Roth were appointed a building committee, and were authorized to expend three thousand dollars toward the erection of a meeting-house. September 6th the corner-stone was laid. October 3d the committee was authorized to expend seven thousand dollars on the house. Jan. 1, 1865, they were directed to complete the basement. All this work was done by a shepherdless flock. Money was raised at home and abroad,—Dr. Cathcart's church contributing with special liberality. During the interim William E. Rees, a licentiate of the church, supplied the church very acceptably, as also during Mr. Balcom's absence on evangelistic tours.

Rev. J. H. Appleton received a call to the pastorate Nov. 1, 1865, and continued in office till Nov. 2, 1868. During the interim preceding the church had gained nine and lost nine, so that Mr. Appleton found a church of thirty-three members, just as Mr. Balcom had left it. The new pastor went actively to work to wipe out the debt and to finish the house. He secured more than two thousand dollars through his own personal solicitation, and through members of his own family carpeted the audience-room and furnished the pulpit. Nov. 17, 1867, two years after his settlement, the new church was dedicated, having been finished, furnished, and paid for at a cost of eleven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. In 1866 fourteen were added to the church by baptism, and thirteen by letter and experience. At the close of the year, eight years after constitution, the church numbered fifty-nine members. The first baptistery was built Feb. 22, 1866, on the lot in the rear of the church. It did not prove a success, and soon gave way to a more substantial affair under the pulpit platform in the church. During Mr. Appleton's pastorate the church made manifest advance, and assumed a position of much greater importance. He left the church with forty-seven members, a net increase of fourteen.

Rev. Ebenezer Packwood was elected pastor Dec. 23, 1868, and entered upon his labors Feb. 14, 1869. He was an able, earnest, and successful preacher of the gospel. During his three years' pastorate twenty-





six were baptized into the fellowship of the church. Two colonies went out from the church April 2, 1869, a company of eight, dismissed by letter, to form the Bethlehem Baptist Church, and Feb. 7, 1871, a second company of seventeen to form the Catasauqua Baptist Church. The first of these shared Mr. Packwood's labors for some time in connection with the Allentown Church. A commodious parsonage was erected (1869), costing three thousand dollars. Jan. 31, 1872, Mr. Packwood removed to Conshohocken, to accept the call of the Baptist Church of that place. The church made a net gain of six during his pastorate, and numbered fifty-seven at the time of his removal. But for the twenty-five dismissed to form the two new neighboring churches, the net gain would have been thirty-one. At one time during his pastorate the church numbered seventy-six. Mr. Rees again supplied the church very acceptably during the interim.

Aug. 28, 1872, a call was extended to J. S. James, who had just completed his preparatory studies in theology. He accepted the call and entered the field October 13th. He was ordained October 29th. The New Hampshire Confession of Faith was adopted by the church March 17, 1875. In the fall of the same year the church entered the Reading Baptist Association. In the summer of 1876 a recess and new baptistry were added to the house of worship, which, with other improvements, cost about seven hundred dollars. The whole amount was paid, with some three hundred dollars of a floating debt. The house was reopened September 10th, Dr. Weston preaching the sermon. The following November Rev. H. G. DeWitt labored two weeks with the church in special meetings. The church was deeply revived, and fourteen were baptized. Almost every year since has been marked by a considerable increase through baptism. In the spring of 1879 an effort was made to extinguish a debt of some three thousand three hundred dollars, incurred by the erection of the parsonage and in other ways. The effort was continued up to September, 1880, when the whole amount was subscribed. In every year but one since its organization the church has had increase. Four young men have been sent out from it into the ministry, all of them born in foreign lands. Upwards of forty thousand dollars have been raised in this field or for it, fifteen thousand dollars of which were expended for the church lot, edifice, and parsonage, and four hundred dollars for missionary purposes. The present pastor, Rev. Frank S. Dobbins, took charge of the church March 1, 1883, very soon after Mr. James' departure. He had served a number of years as a missionary in Japan. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty-one. The Sunday-school has a membership of one hundred and twenty-five. The value of church property is thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. The deacons of the church have been Blackford Barnes, March 8, 1859, to June 13, 1866; E. G. Gerhard, March 8, 1859, to June 21, 1860;

William J. Hoxworth, Sept. 25, 1859, to Dec. 22, 1881; Justus Evans, June 30, 1863, to Dec. 22, 1881; William Roth, Dec. 22, 1875; A. W. Lee, Dec. 22, 1875; H. W. Willenbücher, Dec. 22, 1875; G. W. Harrar, Dec. 22, 1881; C. R. James, Dec. 22, 1881. The trustees (at various times) have been William Hawkins, William J. Hoxworth, Justus Evans, William Roth, George K. Reeder, A. W. Lee, J. J. Hoxworth, F. D. Fried, J. G. Sterner, William S. Haas, William E. Rees, William T. Apple, George H. Desh, C. L. Huber, M. F. Cawley, C. W. Hall, William J. Broadbent; Bible-school superintendents, William J. Hoxworth, H. W. Willenbücher, William E. Rees, William S. Haas, J. S. James, George H. Desh, William Roth; Treasurers, William J. Hoxworth, Justus Evans, William Roth, H. W. Willenbücher, A. W. Lee, George H. Desh, Charles Spangler; clerks, E. G. Gerhard, William J. Hoxworth, George H. Desh, William J. Broadbent.

**Church of the United Brethren in Christ.**—This church was organized by Rev. D. S. Hoffman in 1864; the first class, which was constituted August 26th, consisting of three members, viz.: T. J. Schmoyer, J. Knerr, and Mary Hoffman. A revival soon added forty members. Among these early converts were Samuel Marx and family, and Charles Zimmerman and wife. The meetings of the congregation were held until 1868 in Free Hall, but in that year a house of worship was built on Linden Street below Ninth. Rev. Mr. Hoffman remained as pastor until 1870, the church numbering one hundred and sixty-nine members in six classes when he left. Since that time the following ministers have served the congregation, viz.: Revs. Sand, Shropp, Daugherty, Unger, Mark, Shoop, and J. P. Smith, the present pastor. The present class-leaders are T. J. Schmoyer, F. J. Butterweck, James Bernhard, and J. B. Haas. The trustees are J. L. Breinig, T. J. Schmoyer, J. L. Moyer, C. A. Bachman, and W. C. Sholl. The number of members is one hundred and twenty-one, and the Sunday-school has about as many pupils.

**Free Methodist Church.**—This church was formed Aug. 10, 1867, by Rev. William Parry, the original members being Henry D. Spinner, Charles Hartman, Anna Johening, and Eliza Shantz. Since its organization the following ministers have preached for the church: Rev. William Gould, chairman of the district, Rev. William Parry, Rev. M. N. Downing, Rev. Thomas Whiflin, Rev. Oluf U. Ketels, Rev. F. Hendrickson, Rev. William Jones, Rev. J. E. Bristol, Rev. Thomas L. La Due, Rev. J. Wolf, Rev. D. J. Santmier. The present pastor is Rev. W. W. Dickson. The Allentown society has formed a part of what is called the Allentown and Lehigh Valley Circuit, of which the Rev. William Gould is the present traveling chairman. The society had its meetings for worship in a chapel at Eighth and Chew Streets. It numbers about twenty members. The church was originally organized in 1858 in New York State. Its



doctrine, articles, and general rules are similar to those of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**The New Church (Swedenborgian).**<sup>1</sup>—The church which is the subject of the following sketch, is founded on the acknowledgment of the Lord Jesus Christ as the one and only personal God of the universe. The doctrines of the church are claimed to have been given by the Lord, through heaven, in fulfillment of the Apocalyptic vision, in which the city New Jerusalem was seen to descend from God out of heaven. (Rev. xxi. 2.) The principal doctrines of the church are: that Jesus Christ is the only God; that saving faith is to believe on Him; that the truly Christian life consists in shunning evils as sins against God; that the Sacred Scriptures are divine in every word and syllable, and contain a spiritual sense; that there is a life after death, and consequently a spiritual world, embracing heaven and hell and the intermediate "world of spirits;" and that the Lord has made His promised second coming by revealing the doctrines of the New Church which are one with the spiritual sense of the Word, through His servant, Emanuel Swedenborg.

The first persons known as believers in the doctrines of the New Church in Allentown were Simon Sweitzer and family, who removed from Philadelphia to this city about the year 1830. In the course of years Frederick Bohlen, J. Brader, Hon. R. E. Wright, Professor I. N. Gregory, E. D. Leisenring, Eli J. Sager, Esq., and others swelled the number of believers.

In the winter of 1868-69 the Rev. A. O. Brickmann, of Baltimore, was invited by Mr. Bohlen to visit Allentown, and preached at times in Bohlen's Hall, on North Seventh Street, and in the court-house. This resulted in the organization of the Allentown Society of the New Church on Oct. 20, 1869, with Simon Sweitzer, president, John Wunderlich, secretary, and Eli J. Sager, Esq., treasurer.

In 1870 the services of Rev. L. H. Tafel, of Philadelphia, were engaged, and he conducted divine worship every fourth Sunday, and organized a Sunday-school, Bohlen's Hall being the place of meeting for both church and Sunday-school.

In 1873 the Rev. J. E. Bowers, a missionary of the New Church, visited the society from time to time.

At last the Rev. A. O. Brickmann accepted a call as pastor of the society, and under him a new constitution was adopted. The society joined the Pennsylvania Association. The services, which were attended by large audiences drawn by the powerful preaching of the pastor, were now held in the court-house, and later in the Academy, on the northwest corner of Eighth and Walnut Streets, and continued under Mr. Brickmann's ministrations, at the three places mentioned, until February, 1877.

After this Mr. I. N. Gregory, a layman, who had moved to Philadelphia, preached once a month, and

Rev. L. H. Tafel and the Rt. Rev. W. H. Benade, both of Philadelphia, also visited the society and preached.

Services were then suspended for a long time, until, on the 1st day of May, 1881, the Rt. Rev. W. H. Benade, presiding minister of the Pennsylvania Association of the New Church, introduced Mr. Eugene J. E. Schreck, a theological student at the schools of the Academy of the New Church. At first he came from Philadelphia every two weeks, but later made weekly visits, preaching in German and in English, and conducting the Sunday-school. During his administration the society purchased property on South Seventh Street, near Union, and altered the dwelling into a house of worship. This was dedicated on Dec. 10, 1882, by Rt. Rev. W. H. Benade, and by Rt. Rev. F. W. Tuerk, of Berlin, Canada, and has ever since been used by the society. On May 13th of the next year the society severed its connection with the Pennsylvania Association. Upon his ordination into the priesthood of the New Church, in July, 1883, Rev. Mr. Schreck accepted a call as minister of the society, and is now serving as such. There are from sixty to seventy avowed believers of the New Church faith in Allentown, and others in the county.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**<sup>2</sup>—In the year 1842, Rev. John A. Boyle was stationed at Mauch Chunk. During his term of service there he visited Allentown and found a Methodist family, composed of two sisters,—Elizabeth and Sarah Moflee,—who opened their house for him for religious services. Occasional meetings were held in this place and an adjoining house until the year 1843. In the year 1843, Rev. Solomon Higgins, presiding elder of North Philadelphia District, Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sent Rev. Newton Heston to take charge of the little band of Methodists.

Preaching was immediately established in what was then known as "Free Hall," built in the interests of infidelity. The organization of the church occurred July 9, 1843, and included six persons, Elizabeth Moflee, Sarah Moflee, William Kelly, Eliza Kelly, William Ruhe, and Sarah Ruhe. The society was sorely persecuted owing to the prejudice existing against the use of the English language, the German churches deeming the organization of an English church an invasion of their rights. The church prospered, however, and about forty persons were converted, and a Sunday-school was instituted and well attended. During the year a lot was purchased, and drawings made for the erection of a church building. The lot on Linden Street was bought from Mr. Christian Pretz for the sum of two hundred dollars. With the enterprise fairly under way the pastor reached the close of his first year in the ministry. In the spring of 1844, Rev. Newton Heston was returned to this field of labor. During this year the church building was completed at a cost of about fifteen hundred dol-

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. E. J. E. Schreck.

<sup>2</sup> Contributed by Rev. William P. Howell.





lars, all of which was paid with the exception of one hundred and fifty dollars. The building was sixty by forty feet, with seating room for two hundred and seventy persons. The following composed the first board of trustees: Sannel S. Richards, James Anthony, David Keiper, Samuel Petit, William Kaue, Jacob Gangwere, and Jacob Deily. The success of the enterprise was in a large measure due to the personal attention shown by the pastor, who was a party to all contracts, collected the money and paid the bills. In connection with his work in Allentown, the pastor visited Catasauqua and organized a Methodist society in that place. Rev. Newton Heston, the first pastor, was a good preacher, a faithful pastor, a judicious counselor, a zealous laborer, and was greatly beloved, and his work and memory are still lovingly cherished by the church; at the close of his ministry here in 1845 there existed a membership of fifty-seven. In 1845, when Rev. George Quigley was pastor, eight additions were made to the church. In 1846, Rev. George Quigley and Rev. T. C. Murphy were pastors. During this year two appointments were added to Allentown,—Deemers and Flatland,—and preaching services were held regularly at Catasauqua. Rev. W. W. McMichael was pastor in 1847; during this year one of the elect sisters of the church died. Elizabeth Modlee, whose name stands first on the list in the organization of the society, was converted to God in early life, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bryan's Meeting-House, on Bristol Circuit. About the year 1841 she removed with her sister to Allentown, and extended the hospitalities of her home in the interest of Methodism. After serving the Lord for over forty years she died, at the age of sixty-two years. In 1847, Rev. J. H. Turner and Rev. William H. Burrell were pastors. Bushkill, Bethlehem, and Bath were added this year, making a circuit of seven appointments. The total membership at Allentown was forty-six; probationers, ten.

In 1849, Rev. D. R. Thomas and Rev. W. C. Stockton were pastors. In 1850, Rev. S. G. Hare was pastor. At this session of the Conference, Bushkill, Bridgeton, Deemers, and Flatland were separated from Allentown and called Quakertown Mission, and Rev. G. W. McLaughlin appointed pastor. Bethlehem was connected with Allentown, and the circuit named Allentown and Bethlehem Mission. In 1851 and 1852, Rev. W. H. Brisbane was pastor. On May 9, 1852, a class at Bethlehem was organized, consisting of eight members, with Samuel Ritter as leader. In 1853, Rev. Samuel Irwin became pastor. During the year Quakertown Mission was reunited to Allentown and Bethlehem under the title of Allentown Circuit. The Fourth Quarterly Conference recommended the pastor as a suitable person to be received into the traveling connection.

Rev. S. Irwin and Rev. J. M. Hinson were pastors in 1854. Many were added to the church under their ministry. The senior pastor was recommended to the

Conference for deacon's orders, and Rev. J. M. Hinson recommended to be received on trial in the Conference. During the year a church was built at Bethlehem.

Rev. H. A. Hobbs and Rev. Isaac Thomas were the pastors in 1855; Rev. H. A. Hobbs, Rev. J. H. Boyd, in 1856; and Rev. H. H. Hickman in 1857. The circuit was again divided, Allentown and Catasauqua constituting Allentown Mission.

In 1858-59, when Rev. F. D. Eagan was pastor, a commodious house of worship was erected at Catasauqua. At this time the membership was,—Allentown, 75; Catasauqua, 24; total, 99. Rev. S. G. Hare became pastor in 1860, and served through that and the following year.

On May 30, 1860, a Sunday-school was organized at Allentown Furnace, J. B. Roeder, superintendent, with thirty-six scholars.

Rev. E. T. Kenney was pastor in 1862-63. The membership of the church was largely increased during his term. At the Conference of 1864, Catasauqua was separated from Allentown, and each became stations. In 1864-65, Rev. W. C. Best was pastor. Great success attended his labors. The church grew in numbers and influence. The church building was too small for the growing congregation. The Quarterly Conference appointed a committee of three to make the necessary estimate for the erection of a suitable house of worship, or the enlargement of the old structure.

In 1866, Rev. Gideon T. Barr was given pastoral charge of the church. The committee on increased church accommodations recommended the enlargement of the building which had been in use. A board of trustees was elected for the First Ward, Allentown, as a church enterprise was contemplated in that part of the city.

Rev. John F. Crouch was pastor in 1867-69. During his term a new era dawned in the history of the church. The church was rebuilt during 1868-69, and considering the limited means of the society and the high prices of the times, it was a wonder that the work undertaken was accomplished, leaving only an indebtedness of four thousand dollars. Rev. W. Swindells became pastor in 1870, and served two years. The society continued to increase, and all the interests of the church kept in a flourishing condition. In 1872, Rev. Reuben Owen was the pastor, and in 1873-75, Rev. E. F. Pitcher.

The great financial depression throughout the country at this time affected the church. Rev. S. A. Heilner became pastor in 1876. Although the hard times continued, the church debt was reduced five hundred dollars during his term. In 1878-79, Rev. W. L. McDowell was pastor. The financial depression continued, but perceptible improvement was evident. In 1880-82, Rev. W. Coffman was pastor. During his term, times having materially improved, the church debt, amounting to three thousand five





hundred dollars, was paid. The spiritual interests of the church also were advanced.

Rev. William P. Howell, the present pastor, assumed his duties in 1883. Notwithstanding the zeal and sacrifice displayed by the church in the preceding year in freeing the church from debt, the church is now making extensive repairs and improvements upon the church building, at a cost of at least sixteen hundred dollars, with three-fourths of the amount subscribed, and the improvements just begun. The improvements will include a room for infant-school purposes in the rear of the church, enlargement of the lecture-room, frescoing, painting, etc.

The following were the statistics of the church in October, 1883: Members, 182; probationers, 20; value of church property, \$11,000; officers and teachers of Sunday-school, 34; scholars, 190; benevolent collections, \$277.12; ministerial support (including pastor's salary, \$800, and rent, \$204) \$1004.

**Grace Episcopal Church.**—The Rev. Azariah Prior was sent to Allentown by the bishop in 1858, and held services till 1861, principally in the courthouse. Services were maintained till the following year by different clergymen. The Rev. E. N. Potter, then in deacon's orders, under appointment from the Board of Missions to the charge of Bethlehem and Allentown, entered upon his duties at Allentown in September, 1862. Services were held in the courthouse July 6th and 13th, and again Sunday afternoon, October 5th, and from that date regularly continued.

The corner-stone of the church was laid by the Rt. Rev. William B. Stevens, D.D., assistant bishop, April 18, 1865. The church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, acting for Bishop Stevens, July 3, 1866. Rev. Mr. Potter was the rector until April 1, 1867. The Rev. W. R. Gries succeeded to the rectorship, and remained in the parish until his decease, in the autumn of 1872. For a short period the church was served by the Rev. Mr. Melvaine. The Rev. D. W. C. Byllesby, rector from the autumn of 1873 to 1876, was succeeded by Rev. C. S. M. Stewart, 1876-77. The Rev. Hugh Roy Scott was rector from the spring of 1878 to the end of the same year. Mr. Scott died on Christmas. The Rev. O. B. Keith officiated as a supply from Dec. 1, 1878, to June 22, 1879.

From the 17th of October, 1879, the Rev. C. R. Bonnell was appointed by Bishop Howe missionary in charge of this church and the Church of the Mediator. On the 8d of January, 1881, at his own request, he was relieved of the care of these parishes.

The Rev. Ornes B. Keith succeeded Mr. Bonnell, March 20, 1881, officiating in Grace Church and the Church of the Mediator till July 1, 1883, when he resigned. There is at present no debt of any kind upon the church property.

**Church of the Mediator, Episcopal.**—Mission work in the Sixth Ward, Allentown, was begun in 1863. The missionary in charge of Bethlehem and

Allentown, the Rev. E. N. Potter, undertook this work. A Sunday-school was opened, and upon the ordination of Mr. C. E. D. Griffiths, he performed clerical duty until his removal to Kansas. In 1867 and 1868 the Rev. Joseph Murphy officiated. In the summer of 1868 the Rev. Jeremiah Karcher took charge of this point as missionary, appointed by the Board.

The corner-stone of the building was laid by the Rev. E. N. Potter, 1866, and the church was consecrated Feb. 21, 1869, by the Rt. Rev. B. Wistar Morris, Bishop of Oregon.

Rev. F. W. Bartlett succeeded Mr. Karcher in the autumn of 1869, and labored in the parish till the autumn of 1871, when the Rev. C. E. D. Griffith resumed the charge of the church, retaining it until his resignation in 1878, when the Rev. H. R. Scott officiated therein in connection with Grace Church.

The Rev. O. B. Keith, while supplying Grace Church from December, 1878, to June, 1879, also officiated at the Church of the Mediator, and the Rev. C. R. Bonnell was the missionary in charge of the Church of the Mediator at the same time that he held the rectorship of Grace Church.

**Roman Catholic Churches.**—A very few Catholics were settled in Lehigh County as early as 1769, but services, if held among them at all, were only at long and irregular intervals. It was probably not until after the beginning of the present century that these people were attended by priests with anything like regularity, and indeed we have no positive information of such visitations prior to 1837. In that and the succeeding year the Catholics in this region were ministered to by clergymen who came from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in Churchville, Berks Co. They usually said mass at the houses of some of the settlers in Whitehall township. Their visits were continued until 1852. In that year came Rev. Father Gustensuake, from Easton, who said mass in the First Ward, Allentown, every four weeks. In 1853 this place was visited regularly by Rev. John Fentzer, who said mass in the house of one of the parishioners. His successor was the Rev. Geiger, and then came the first resident priest, Rev. Fuboly, in 1854. Under his ministry a small brick church was partly built. After a very short time he was called to another field, and the Rev. Schroeder took charge of the parish, and finished the church which his predecessor had commenced. The dedication took place, and the first high mass was said on Oct. 25, 1857. Shortly afterwards Father Schroeder was called to Reading, and was succeeded here by Father Cunger, who soon gave place to Rev. J. Reiller. About this time many industries sprang up in Allentown, which led a large number of Catholics to settle here. The congregation thus being increased, the bishop appointed Rev. Michael McConroe to take charge of the English portion. After a few years he was appointed to build a church in Bethlehem, and Rev. Hugh Garvey came here as his successor. He was soon followed by



Rev. E. Pendergast, who laid the foundations of the present beautiful church of the Immaculate Conception in the year 1873. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Fitzmaurice. At this time the manufacturing industries of Allentown became seriously prostrated, and many members of this congregation, who depended upon them, so impoverished that they could not lend any material aid toward the finishing of the church. Building operations were suspended until 1881. On the 21st of October came the long-wished-for dedication. On this occasion a great concourse of people assembled and witnessed the ceremonies. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanahan, and Rev. M. A. Walsh, Rev. M. Mullen, and Rev. James Fitzmaurice participated in the services.

The dedication brought into attendance quite a number of the dignitaries and priests of the church, among them being Rev. Father Crane, O.S.A. Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Father Lane, St. Theresa, Philadelphia; Rev. Father Brehony, St. John's, Manayunk; Rev. Father McFadden and Rev. Father Harvey, of Catasauqua; Rev. Father McGovern, of South Bethlehem, and Rev. Father Maus, of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Allentown. The church is probably the largest and handsomest in the diocese, outside of Philadelphia. The present pastor is Rev. Patrick Donegan.

The Church of the Sacred Heart is a German congregation under the charge, at present, of Rev. John B. Maus. The facts of its history are not attainable.

**Young Men's Christian Association.**—This society is of quite recent origin, having been organized Nov. 15, 1881, at which time it was composed of fourteen members. A constitution was adopted November 22d, and on the same evening, a temporary finance committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of securing rooms and furnishing them. On Thanksgiving day, November 24th, the committee started out on their work, and not only secured a sufficient sum of money to carry out the original project, but to establish a library of seventy-five volumes in addition. At a meeting December 16th, it was decided to rent the second story of the building in which was L. H. Yeager's china store, No. 20 North Seventh Street, the present location of the association. Following is a list of the first officers, elected Dec. 6, 1881: President, F. K. Kern; First Vice-President, Adam Weigner; Second Vice-President, Charles Knause; Executive Secretary, M. P. Schantz; Recording Secretary, Frank Frederick; Financial Secretary, J. W. Rodgers; Treasurer, C. O. Schantz; Librarian, John Yingst. The rooms secured by the association were soon fitted up, and on Feb. 12, 1882, the first public meeting was held, on which occasion an address was delivered in German by the Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, of the German Reformed Church, and one in English by Bishop Thomas Bowman, of the Evangelical Association. These meetings have been kept

up since, except during the summer months. At certain times young men's prayer-meetings are also held, and there are regular Sunday afternoon meetings which are upon alternate Sundays open to the public, and exclusively for members of the association. The present officers are: President, F. K. Kern; First Vice-President, William J. Frederick; Second Vice-President, H. F. Rosenberg; Executive Secretary, M. P. Schantz; Recording Secretary, F. Frederick; Financial Secretary, Benjamin Herbster; Treasurer, Charles Spangler; Librarian, C. H. Rockel. There is also a board of managers, which has charge of the business matters of the association. One member is elected from each church, and the present board is constituted as follows: H. F. Rosenberg, Dunker Church; Rev. Miles, Primitive Methodist Church; B. Thomas, Methodist Episcopal Church; C. O. Schantz, Free Methodist Church; J. Winter Rodgers, Ebenezer Evangelical Church; John Yingst, Salem Evangelical Church; L. S. Jacoby, Linden Street Methodist Episcopal Church; Charles Spangler, Baptist Church; B. Glakemeyer, New Church; John Crilly, Catholic Church; A. J. Breinig, Presbyterian Church; John Romig, Episcopal Church; John Ritter, Zion's Reformed Church; Frederick Bechtel, St. John's Reformed Church; C. H. Rockel, Lutheran Church of Orefield; — Weller, Lutheran Church of Trexlertown; John Foust, St. John's Lutheran Church; Samuel Brobst, St. Michael's Lutheran Church; W. Richards, St. Paul's Lutheran Church. The officers of the association are also *ex officio* members of this board.

The association has about seventy-five active members and five associate members.

## CHAPTER XX.

### THE CITY OF ALLENTOWN—(Continued).

Societies—Musical—Temperance—Secret and Benevolent—The Local Military.

**The Lehigh Sängerbund.**<sup>1</sup>—The object of this association is to encourage and foster among the population of the city of Allentown, Pa., the spirit of self-improvement by cultivation and promotion of German vocal music, the establishment of a reading-room, library, etc., and to cultivate such sociableness as will elevate mind and heart.

The Lehigh Sängerbund was organized Jan. 25, 1858, with the following officers and members: President, Gottlob Volz; Secretary, John Leonhard; Treasurer, Herman Schuon; Musical Director, Professor C. Hermann; Chr. Weippert, Ferdinand Nick, Chr. Volz, Edward Muendler, Henry Kiehn, Bernhard

<sup>1</sup> By Louis Juergens.





Keiser, B. Schmid, H. O. Clauss, John Muenster, Leonhard Saeving, Charles Wentzel, John B. Meyer, A. F. Leisner, C. E. Clauss, Charles Gundelwein, Herman Kunze, August Hebsacker, Leopold Kern, Friedrich Benkhart, Ferd. Wieser, Lewis Klump, John B. Moser, G. A. Aschbach, John G. Schimpf, George P. Weil, Henry Kiecherer, William Oberle, H. Gabriel, Henry Koenig, Ambros Dietrich, William F. Danowsky, B. F. Trexler, Amos Ettinger, Joseph Nagel, P. Schulz.

On May 22, 1858, the banner of the society was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The banner was presented by Mr. C. B. Zander in a neat speech, and the German Singing Society ("Eintracht") of Easton, with their banner, were the guests of the Sengerbund. The Sengerbund banner is made of blue silk, and bears on one side a lyre, and on the other side the name of the society and date of organization in golden letters. It was furnished by Mr. Diefenbach, of Philadelphia, for the sum of eighty-two dollars. Regular meetings of the society were held weekly until the outbreak of the civil war. During the war the society met only occasionally. A reorganization of the Sengerbund took place on Jan. 6, 1866. The following officers were then elected: President, Dr. C. G. Hirner; Vice President, John B. Meyer; Musical Director, Edward Jonke; Secretaries, J. M. Gugel and Professor H. Theyken; Treasurer, Joseph Uhl; Librarian, W. C. Baumeister; Banner-bearers, John Bailer and William Koenig; Trustees, Jacob Mueller, Charles Wentzel, and Joseph Goehring. Quite a number of new members were enrolled on the list of membership, and regular business was carried on until the close of the year 1868. In July, 1868, the Sengerbund took active part at the Singing Festival held at Reading, Pa. In April, 1869, another reorganization of the Sengerbund took place, and since then no more interruptions occurred in the regular business of the society.

During the twenty-six years of the existence of the Lehigh Sengerbund the following-named gentlemen have presided as presidents of the society: Gottlob Volz, E. Muendler, Charles Wentzel, Dr. C. G. Hirner, Jacob Mueller, John B. Meyer, C. B. Zander, Louis Oberle, Louis Klump, John Roder, Friedrich Schmerker, Louis Juergens, Paul Winkler, and Charles C. Klump, some of whom have served a number of terms through re-election. In the same period the following gentlemen were connected with the society as musical directors; Professor C. Hermann, E. Jonke, Edward Clauss, August Kremp, Friedrich Wulff, John Holster, Friedrich Rickmann, and Woldemar Grossmann. The last-named gentleman served in that capacity gratuitously from April, 1874, to July, 1883, and under his talented direction the Sengerbund made very remarkable progress.

At the time when Mr. Grossmann became musical director of the Sengerbund the society had its hall on the third floor of No. 708 Hamilton Street, but as

this hall became too small for the wants of the society a more spacious locality was sought, and procured in Osman's building, No. 533 Hamilton Street. The large third floor of that building was converted into a fine-looking hall. In this hall the society holds its balls, singing rehearsals, concerts, and theatres, while a smaller room on the second floor is used as a club-room and to hold the business meetings, which are held monthly.

The hall, now called Senger Hall, was formally dedicated on Easter Monday, 1875, by a concert of the Sengerbund, counting at that time a skilled chorus of thirty-four male voices, very ably assisted by Mrs. H. F. Russ, of Philadelphia, Professor John J. Romig, Professor A. Ettinger, and other home talent. In June, 1875, the Sengerbund took part in the grand concert of the Centennial Fair, held on the Agricultural Fair-Grounds of this city. In June, 1879, the Sengerbund attended the singer-festival held in Scranton, Pa., and at the prize-singing was honored with one of the prizes,—a fine engraving, representing the masters of German music.

In August, 1880, the Sengerbund also attended the singer-festival held at Hazleton, Pa., where the singers were tendered a very hearty reception and handsomely entertained during their stay. Previous to the singer-festival in Hazleton, the Hazleton Männerchor visited Allentown, and was the guest of the Lehigh Sengerbund. Jan. 25, 1883, the Sengerbund celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The festivities consisted of a concert by the Sengerbund, assisted by Miss Elsie Alberts, of New York City, the reading of a short history of the society by the president, a banquet, at which upwards of one hundred and thirty guests took part, concluded by a merry ball. In July, 1883, Mr. W. Grossmann severed his connection with the Sengerbund as musical director, his extended business connections requiring all of his spare time; whereupon Mr. Henry Ross was elected as musical director. At the annual election of officers, held January, 1884, the following officers were elected: President, John Kluentner; Vice-President, R. Hartenstein; Secretary, Eugene Friedrich; Financial Secretary, Louis Juergens; Treasurer, Charles C. Klump; Librarian, Ed. Martin; Banner-bearer, Chr. Fischer; Trustees, Louis Juergens, Henry Rueter, Herman Phillips, J. Roder, and C. C. Klump. The present membership of the society consists of eighteen active members (or singers), fifty passive members, and six honorary members.

**Temperance.**—Reform in temperance began its struggles in Allentown in 1842. The first total abstinence society was organized on February 4th of that year, under the name of the Allentown Jeffersonian Temperance Society. On February 17th a constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected, viz.: President, George Keck; Vice-Presidents, Robert Patterson, Adam Y. Houk, and Charles H. Snyder; Secretary, Augustus L. Ruhe. Among



the first members were E. J. Balliet, Charles Mentz, J. C. Morgan, C. F. Beitel, J. Petit, Samuel L. Geidner, D. Washburn, John L. Hoffman, Dr. Charles L. Martin, Reuben Kauffman, Charles Eckert, C. S. Massey, A. Y. Hauk, J. W. Rodger, D. Romig, O. Weaver, W. H. Seip, Charles Haines, and Thomas C. Kramer. Crowded meetings were held at Free Hall almost every night for a long period, and upwards of twelve hundred persons signed the pledge to abstain from all intoxicating drink. The society, together with members of other organizations from neighboring towns, had a grand parade on the 4th of July, 1842, Isare Erdman acting as chief marshal. Rev. J. W. Wood, in his history of the First Presbyterian Church, casually alluded to the effect upon the community of the Jeffersonian and succeeding temperance societies as follows: "The blessings that grew out of the temperance movement here have been scattered far and wide throughout the Lehigh Valley from Easton to Mauch Chunk. Hundreds have been rescued from the woes of the drunkard; some have been started on the road to the gospel ministry, where they are successfully laboring. Many families have been restored from terrible poverty to comfortable living; some twenty dwellings can be pointed to in this city which would not have been erected but for the temperance reform."

Since the Jeffersonian temperance movement the cause has been at various times advanced by other societies, of which we make brief mention.<sup>1</sup> Next after the Jeffersonian, chronologically, came the Washington Beneficial Society and Lehigh Division, No. 7, Sons of Temperance, which were organized in 1844-46. They both remained in existence several years, and were quite active in measures of reform. Jordan Union, Daughters of Temperance, was chartered Jan. 31, 1847, and continued in operation until 1883, when it was disbanded.

Lehigh Section, No. 10, Cadets of Temperance, was chartered Feb. 22, 1847. Its membership is composed of boys between the ages of nine and fourteen. Its organization was effected with fourteen charter members. Its history is one of persevering labor crowned with remarkable success. Hundreds of the best and most prosperous citizens point back to their boyhood days, when the principles and inspirations of total abstinence were instilled into their minds, as members of the society. To-day the same principles are instilled into the minds of the boys who meet at the rooms weekly. The present membership is two hundred. The section meets every Wednesday evening.

Jordan Division, No. 380, Sons of Temperance, was chartered Feb. 23, 1849. Its membership is composed of men and women and boys and girls fourteen years of age and upwards. Its organization was effected with forty-five persons as charter members. This

division has met regularly every Monday evening for thirty-four years, and since its organization has enrolled nearly fourteen hundred persons pledged to total abstinence. It is widely known all over the State, and it has largely contributed to and encouraged the organization of other divisions in this county.

Liberty Union, Daughters of Temperance, was chartered March 15, 1865. Its membership is composed exclusively of ladies. The society meets every Saturday evening.

Allentown Lodge, No. 1164, I. O. G. T., was chartered Oct. 5, 1876. Both sexes are admitted to membership. The lodge meets every Thursday evening.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has an auxiliary branch in the city, which is very strong in membership and active in temperance advocacy, holding many public meetings, distributing great numbers of tracts, etc. This society works among all classes, and has accomplished much good.

**Masonic Bodies.**—Barger Lodge, No. 333, F. and A. M., was instituted May 27, 1859. Its charter members were Alfred J. G. Dubbs, Esaias Rehrig, Boas Hausman,\* John Y. Bechtel,\* Nelson Weiser,\* Charles Kline,\* Russell A. Thayer, George Erdman,\* and Solomon Griesmer. Brothers Dubbs, Rehrig, Hausman, Bechtel, Thayer, and Erdman became Past Masters by merit. The meetings are held on Friday on or before full moon. Its present place of meeting is on the fourth floor of A. F. Peter's building, southeast corner Seventh and Hamilton Streets. The membership numbers upwards of one hundred. The present officers are George M. Bertolet, W. M.; Joseph B. Lewis, S. W.; George H. Hartman, J. W.; Russell A. Thayer, Treas.; and Benjamin F. Abbott, Sec.

Greenleaf Lodge, No. 561, was organized Nov. 10, 1882. The first anniversary of the lodge was appropriately observed Nov. 10, 1883. The charter members were Aug. F. Schick, Phaon H. Stettler, Hiram H. Fisher, Edward Harvey, William H. Ryan, James R. Roney, George J. Snyder, Lewis F. Knecht, Jesse Marks, William Allen Lichtenwallner, John D. Stiler, J. Frank Wenner, Samuel J. Chubbuck, Lewis F. Grammes, and Henry P. Kleckner. The membership at present (1883) numbers about thirty. The lodge meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month. Its present officers are Edward Harvey, W. M.; William H. Ryan, S. W.; James R. Roney, J. W.; Phaon H. Stettler, Treas.; and Aug. F. Schick, Sec.

Allen Chapter, No. 203, R. A. M., was constituted March 29, 1866. The charter members were Alfred J. G. Dubbs, Edwin G. Martin, John H. Fogel, John B. Moser,\* Henry J. Saeger, William B. Fogel, William C. Lichtenwallner,\* Herman Rupp,\* Benjamin Lochman, Henry S. Clemens, Solomon Griesmer, Charles Kline,\* Edward B. Young,\* George B. Schall,\* John D. Lawall,\* Samuel B. Anewalt, Henry F. Mar-

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledgment is made to Vellie G. Tice for data.

<sup>2</sup> Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are deceased.





tin, Nelson Weiser,\* Christian F. Schultz, and Julius Holstein. Its membership numbers upwards of one hundred. It is increasing in number, being the only chapter in the county obtaining its members from the six lodges in this district. The officers are William F. Schlechter, M. E. H. P.; Augustus F. Schiek, K.; Erwin J. Balliet, S.; Russell A. Thayer, Treas.; and Benjamin F. Abbott, Sec. The meetings are held on Monday on or before full moon.

Allen Commandery, No. 20, K. T., was instituted June 23, A.D. 1860, A. O. 742. It meets on the second Thursday of each month. The officers are William H. Ryan, Em. Com.; William F. Schlechter, Gen'mo.; Erwin J. Balliet, Capt. Genl.; Russell A. Thayer, Treas.; and Aug. F. Schiek, Rec.

**Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.**—The charter of Allen Lodge, No. 71, bears date Feb. 21, 1842. The records show that H. S. Moorehead,<sup>1</sup> Tilghman Scip,\* David Stem, Peter Leisenring,\* and Daniel J. Carey,\* were the petitioners. At the time of institution the first above named was chosen N. G., the second, V. G.; the third, Sec.; and the last, Treas. Its present place of meeting is on the fourth floor of Kramer & Co.'s building, northwest corner of Sixth and Hamilton Streets. The membership consists of about two hundred and fifty, and since the date of institution upwards of eight hundred persons have signed the constitution. Financially it stands well, having securities to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars. The officers at present are Harvey E. Diehl, N. G.; Quinter W. Shafer, V. G.; Samuel S. Thompson, Treas.; Benjamin F. Abbott, Sec.; and Charles N. Wagner, Asst. Sec. The lodge meets on Tuesday evening of every week.

The date of the charter of Lehigh Lodge, No. 83, is Feb. 20, 1843. One year the junior of its sister, Allen No. 71. The following were the petitioners as well as the first officers: William F. Smith,\* N. G.; William Abbott,\* V. G.; Simon Miller,\* Sec.; Joel Keck,\* Asst. Sec., and Alexander J. Clifton,\* Treas. The membership is about the same as Allen Lodge, and includes among its number a P. G. M., in the person of Robert E. Wright, Jr. The present officers are Harry F. Miller, N. G.; Frank M. Trexler, V. G.; F. D. Busse, Sec.; Henry W. Fluck, Asst. Sec.; and Conrad Puff, Treas. The lodge meetings are held on Monday evening of each week.

Vienna Lodge, No. 847, is a German lodge, doing its work entirely in that language. It was instituted, according to its charter, June 18, 1873. The charter members as well as its first officers were Charles Heimberger, N. G.; H. W. Mohr, V. G.; Daniel S. Kline, Sec.; Edwin D. Reichenbach,\* Asst. Sec., and John G. Roth, Treas. It meets on Wednesday evening of each week, in the same room as Allen and Lehigh. The present officers are Jonathan Miller, N. G.; ———, V. G.; Daniel S. Kline, Sec.; Wil-

loughby Wetzel, Asst. Sec., and Henry W. Mohr, Treas. This lodge had many difficulties to contend with in the first years of its existence, but it has weathered the storm, and is now prospering numerically and financially.

Unity Encampment, No. 12, is the patriarchal branch of the order in this place. The minute-book shows that the encampment held its first meeting Jan. 6, 1845, and was instituted at that time by Grd. Pat. R. L. West, although its charter is dated July 23, 1844. The charter members were William Wertz,\* C. P.; Robert E. Wright, Sr., H. P.; Joseph Keiper,\* S. W.; Charles Keck, J. W.; David Stem, Scribe; Amos Ellinger,\* Treas.; Charles F. Mertz,\* I. S.; Amandes A. Wagner, O. S., and Peter Leisenring. The encampment meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The membership is about one hundred and fifty. Its present officers are Thomas F. Gross, C. P.; D. G. Gerhardt, H. P.; Silas Mohr, S. W.; A. Lincoln Busse, J. W.; F. D. Busse, Scribe, and N. Laudenslager, Treas.

**Knights of Pythias.**—Greenleaf Lodge, No. 257, of this order, was instituted on the 23d day of May, A.D. 1870, by Grand Chancellor John Stotzer, of Pennsylvania, with charter members. Working in the German language until March 25, A.D. 1872, when a number of the members withdrew for the purpose of organizing a German lodge, which they readily accomplished; from that time Greenleaf has worked entirely in the English language. It has paid for relief of brothers three thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars, and for funeral benefits. It also has a widows' and orphans' fund which increases rapidly, and is to be used to care for the widows and orphans of deceased members whenever they are in need. The lodge is composed of one hundred and ten members, of whom twenty-two are Past Chancellors, all in good standing, and an officer of the Grand Lodge, in the person of Henry W. Mohr.

The officers of the lodge for the present term are P. C., Samuel Barto; C. C., James D. Heckman; V. C., William H. Downing; P., Kirt W. DeBelle; M. of E., Daniel S. Kline; M. at A., Thomas Kern; M. of E., John F. Weiler; K. of R. and S., Jacob D. Burger. Trustees, Jacob Wagner, Aaron O. Amey, James D. Newhard. Representative to the Grand Lodge, M. at A., H. W. Mohr (Mr. Mohr was District D. G. C. for Lehigh County from 1871 to 1882). The fund of the lodge is \$3274.91.

Donau Lodge, No. 347, was instituted April 2, 1872, in the city of Allentown, Pa., with the following officers: P. C., John F. Bohlinger; C. C., Frederick Neikam; V. C., Francis Daenfer; M. of E., William Gruel; M. of E., Martin Schmidt; K. of R. and S., Frederick Traub; M. at A., John Fries; I. G., John Truikenbrod; O. G., Leonard Kilian. This lodge is working entirely in the German language, and is the only German lodge of the Order of Knights of Pythias in Lehigh County. By an act of the Court of Com-

<sup>1</sup> Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are deceased.





mon Pleas for this county, the lodge was incorporated in November, 1881. During the time of its existence it has expended for sick benefits \$3074.09, and for burials eight hundred dollars, making a total amount of relief of \$3874.09. The lodge has initiated into the order one hundred and eighty-three persons, and eighteen members were admitted by card. At present the lodge consists of seventy-five members, and has a total fund of \$1513.85.

The officers for the present term are as follows: P. C., Christian Bohlen; C. C., William F. Fehler; V. C., Julius Buesch; P., Edwin J. Sell; M. of E., August Weidner; M. of F., Frederick Traub; K. of R. and S., Lewis E. Juergens; M. at A., Gustav Franke; I. G., William F. Woodring; O. G., Samuel Ruhf; Directors, Francis Daeufer, William H. Knauss, Francis Scholz.

Lehigh Division, No. 9, Uniform Rank K. of P., was organized in Paff Hall on July 8, 1881, by Smith D. Cozens, Grand Chancellor of Pennsylvania. The following officers were elected: Sir Kt. Com., Henry W. Mohr; Sir Kt. Lient. Com., Lewis Dennis; Sir Kt. Herald, Jacob M. Romig; Sir Kt. Rec., Daniel S. Kline; Sir Kt. Treas., A. D. Drescher; Sir Kt. G., James D. Newhard; Sir Kt. Sent., Eugene S. Miller. The present officers are: Com., H. W. Mohr; Lt. Com., Lewis Dennis; Herald, Jacob M. Romig; Rec., John C. Nagle; Treas., Thomas J. Keon; Guard, James D. Newhard; Sent., James D. Heckman.

**Grand Army of the Republic.**—Yeager Post, No. 13, was originally organized Dec. 10, 1866, and, as its number indicates, was one of the first in the State. William J. Weiss, Charles Bachman, Theodore Baker, Oscar T. Hoffman, Jacob A. Arnold, Walter H. Vandyke, William H. Blank, Walter H. Seip, Dallas C. Zander, George Hepler, William Rhen, Henry C. Wagner, David R. Deifenderfer, Peter H. Berndt, Franklin Fatzinger, Charles H. Knauss, William Schwartz, John W. Reber, Francis Sourwine.

The post was disbanded, and reorganized under a charter bearing date Oct. 24, 1874, with the following members: Henry C. Wagner, James B. Hamersly, Edward Wih, Matthias Ault, George De Cell, Philip R. Palm, William Schwartz, Joseph Wilt, Franklin Fatzinger, Henry Heckler, Allen Helfrich, David Deifenderfer, William Baker, Thomas Zeigler, Frederick Weisbach, Augustus Ritter, Israel Troxell, Harrison Geiger, Jonathan Reiber, Amos Weiss. The present officers of the post are: C., Griffith A. Scholl; S. V. C., Andrew Snyder; J. V. C., George W. Bagwell; Chap., Reuben Hein; Q. M., John Schroth; O. M. S., Thomas Laubach; O. of D., Harrison Kern; O. of G., Fred. Wilt; Adjt., J. J. Buckmiller; Surg., James Berger; Sergt.-Major, Charles Heinze.

E. B. Young Post, No. 87, was organized Oct. 19, 1877. The charter members were E. B. Young, U. S. Litzenger, D. Murath, J. B. Hamersly, Leonard

Killian, Jairus Bernhead, Ignatz Gresser, E. L. Hamersly, Charles A. Harris, H. C. Wagner, H. C. Huber, H. T. Bleckley, F. G. W. Fatzinger, Allen Wolf, H. A. Schwartz, Lofe Knerr, Lewis Warner, R. Hamersly, O. T. Hoffman, B. F. Frederick, Jeremiah Murray, and G. F. Ensheiner. The present officers are: C., A. M. Weisse; S. V. C., Charles Miller; J. V. C., Reuben Brader; Q. M., H. A. Schwartz; Surg., Solomon Gildner; Chap., Ignatz Gresser; O. of D., G. H. Good; O. of G., Charles Issamoyer.

James A. Garfield Camp, No. 6, Sons of Veterans.—The camp was instituted on March 17, 1881, by Mr. Charles Morrison, Adjutant of the Pennsylvania Division, with the following officers and members: C., George J. Klein; First Lient., W. H. Sleider; Sec. Lient., S. J. Menninger; Chap., Charles W. Goranilo; Serg. of the Guard, George Gressor; Color-Sergeant, George Mohr; Corporal of the Guard, Charles W. Harris; Orderly-Sergeant, Harry F. Miller; Quartermaster-Sergeant, W. H. Wolf; Camp Sentinel, Charles Tice; Picket Sentinel, Ulysses Horn; Trustees, John Allen, William H. Sleider, and H. B. Frederick.

The members are William H. Smith, Eugene S. Keck, Peter Becker, Allen E. Wolf, Elmer P. Werley, Eugene H. C. Keck, Harry Dreisbach, Herbert Tool, George W. Fisher, Walter Smith.

No name for the camp was adopted until the assassination of President James A. Garfield, when it was decided that a more appropriate name than that of the illustrious President could not be chosen. His name was adopted on Oct. 24, 1881.

The following are the present officers of the camp: Captain, William H. Abbott; First Lieutenant, John E. Schuon; Second Lieutenant, George Mohr; Chaplain, Benjamin Herbster; Sergeant of the Guard, Ed. Reichard; Color-Sergeant, ———; Corporal of the Guard, William Killian; Orderly-Sergeant, Harry E. Newhard; Quartermaster-Sergeant, F. Zimmerman; Camp Sentinel, ———; Picket Sentinel, O. Laubach.

**Camp 63, Junior Order Sons of America.**—The first camp in Lehigh County, located at Allentown, was instituted at the Columbia Engine-House on Hamilton Street, between Seventh and Hall Streets, on the night of June 12, 1860, the installation officers being William A. Maize, C. Dunkelberger, and S. Parmer, delegated by Camp 1 of Philadelphia, then at the head of the order, with the following charter members: W. J. Wieder, George Moser, E. C. Huber, F. T. Good, Charles Gros, E. G. Scholl, J. A. Blumer, A. M. Springer, M. Dunlap, W. N. Smith, Charles H. Knauss, James Bieber, T. V. P. Reiss, and H. W. Cole. The following officers were duly elected and installed: Past President, E. C. Huber; President, W. J. Grim; Vice-President, T. S. P. Reiss; Master of Forums and Ceremonies, A. M. Springer; Conductor, Milton Dunlap; Recording Secretary, J. A. Blumer; Financial Secretary, F. T. Good; Assistant Recording Secretary, H. W. Cole; Treasurer, James Bieber; Inner Guard,



W. N. Smith; Outer Guard, George F. Moser. The weekly dues were then six cents. The first delegates to the fifth session of the State Camp, at Pottsville, were W. J. Grim, Luther Mennig, and A. M. Springer, on July 1st.

Camp moved to third floor of building at present 637 Hamilton Street in August, 1860. A large number of the members having about this date enlisted in the service of the United States, in April, 1861, the following resolution was passed, that all such members be exempt from dues and fines, as also commending their noble acts. The meetings now instead of being weekly were only held monthly until June 2, 1862, when the last recorded minutes appear, the camp having suspended on account of the enlistment of the greatest number of its members.

On the night of June 3, 1868, a meeting of young men, all being former members of Camp 63, Junior Order Sons of America, was held in the hall of the Grand Army of the Republic, the object being to reorganize old Camp 63. Charles Knauss was called to the chair, W. J. Reichard secretary, and F. G. W. Fatzinger assistant secretary, when a committee was appointed to procure from W. J. Weiss, a former member, the books and other property of the old camp. Through the instructions of County President Hallowell, of Philadelphia, the old members were permitted to reorganize. On June 12, 1868, old Camp 63 was reorganized by the election of the following officers: Past Pres., Charles H. Knauss; Pres., F. G. W. Fatzinger; Vice-Pres., A. P. Steckel; Rec. Sec., W. J. Reichard; Asst. Rec. Sec., W. K. Ruhe; Treas., A. P. Zellner; Fin. Sec., A. P. Rhoads; I. G., T. S. P. Reiss; O. G., George Weiss; C., Charles Jennings.

On July 31, 1873, a special meeting of the P. O. S. of A., at Allentown, was called by the District President, H. B. Yingling, for the purpose of instituting Camp 196, the third camp in the city, with the following charter members: A. D. Burger, Asa Keck, John Hardigan, Allen Burger, John Sands, George Wieand, Milton Strauss, G. W. Johnson, John Ginkinger, William Nouenmacher, W. G. Hoffmann, Granville Schlauch, Thomas Lewis, John Wieder, Daniel Eschenbach, Lewis Eschenbach, John Eckert, Milton S. Grim.

The following officers were elected and installed: Past Pres., W. G. Hoffman; Pres., A. D. Burger; Vice-Pres., John Sands; M. of F. and C., G. W. Johnson; C., Thomas Lewis; Rec. Sec., John T. Eckert; Fin. Sec., A. G. Keck; Treas., William Nouenmacher; I. G., Granville Schlauch; O. G., Daniel Eschenbach. On March 22, 1877, Camps 196 and 63 deeming it to be for the best interests of the order, then laboring under the financial depression which affected all interests, to consolidate the two camps under the name and title of Camp 63, H. B. Yingling, of said Camp 63, was in March, 1877, authorized to effect such a consolidation, if possible, and succeeded in so doing on March 29, 1877, when Camp 196 held its last meeting, and trans-

ferred its membership and property over to the new régime.

*National Camp.*—Up to March 5, 1872, the subordinate camps in the United States worked under their respective State camps, with a general or supreme head for the government of the entire order. Such a necessary head being apparently necessary, on March 5, 1872, the following-named delegates, representing the several States named, assembled in the hall of Camp 63, P. O. S. of A., at Allentown, and organized what is now known as the National Camp of the P. O. S. of A. The names of delegates were as follows: New York, James B. Kilbourne, Spencer T. Case, Francis Weeks, George D. Weeks, R. W. S. Hommedien, Joseph Monk, Joseph B. Pollock, James P. Walker, S. N. Lecomte, Henry Quieripel, Jr., Joseph Dixon, John B. Bacon, Joseph Scott, J. M. Van Olinda, George F. Coachman, Dovidé Romaine.

Pennsylvania, James K. Helms, F. E. Stees, H. J. Stager, George West Blake, D. Orr Alexander, I. G. Bost, R. H. Rice, M. Alexander, J. Hony James, J. H. Hofer, W. B. Miller, George H. Kreisher, W. B. Hill, H. C. Stout, T. H. Garrigueus, H. M. Fisher, M. Graver, and F. G. W. Fatzinger, of Camp 63.

New Jersey, E. Z. C. Judson.

Maryland, Joseph W. Miller.

Delaware, S. H. Quay.

The following officers were elected: Pres., H. J. Stager, Pennsylvania; Vice-Pres., E. Z. C. Judson, New Jersey; Sec., H. W. Wilkinson, New York; Asst. Sec., Lewis H. Quay, Delaware; M. of F. and C., James B. Kilbourn, New York; Marshal, Joseph H. Miller, Maryland; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. C. Stout, Pennsylvania.

*Local Military Companies.*—The first military company in Allentown, of which any record has been preserved, was the Lehigh Artillerists. This company was organized in 1827, electing William Fry captain, and he with other officers was duly commissioned by Governor Wolf. Three years later, in consequence of a misunderstanding, Capt. Fry resigned, and John F. Ruhe, Jr., was elected in his place. The company existed unchanged for four years after that, and then, their commissions having expired, many of the old members withdrew. Their places, however, were taken by new men, and Samuel Gumpert was elected captain of the reorganized company. H. S. Morehead succeeded Gumpert as captain, and the company was kept in active existence for many years.

In 1836 the Harrison men in the Artillerists withdrew, and organized the Harrison Guards, with Jacob D. Boas as captain, and Reuben Strauss as first lieutenant. From this time on there was much rivalry between the companies, and in 1840 considerable warmth of political feeling, the Guards being uncompromising Whigs and the Artillerists Democrats.

In later years the Jordan Artillerists, of which W. H. Gausler was captain, and the Allen Infantry, of which Thomas Yeager was captain, together with





the Allen Rifles, T. H. Good, captain, were the militia companies of the town.

The Allen Rifles originated in 1849. On the 6th day of August, in that year, a number of the citizens of Allentown met for the purpose of organizing a military company, and adopted the name "Lehigh Fencibles." This organization remained in a prosperous condition for nearly one year under Capt. Hiram Yeager. Subsequently, on the 10th day of July, 1850, the "Lehigh Fencibles" having ceased to exist, another company was formed under the name of "Allen Rifles, most of the men who were formerly of the "Fencibles" joining, and aiding in the organization, electing Tilghman H. Good (now colonel commanding Fourth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania) as captain. John P. Dillinger became captain in 1859, but soon after gave place to the former captain, T. H. Good. April 13, 1861, two days previous to the call of President Lincoln for troops, the citizens of Lehigh and Northampton Counties called a public meeting at Easton, "to consider the posture of affairs and to take measures for the support of the National Government." At this meeting the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was formed. The captain of the "Allen Rifles" (Col. T. H. Good) was chosen lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, in conjunction with Capt. Samuel Yohe, of Easton, as colonel, and Thomas W. Lynn as major. The "Allen Rifles," having by this transaction lost their captain, quickly proceeded to form themselves into a new company, retaining, however, the name "Allen Rifles," and on the 18th of April, 1861, left for Harrisburg, and were there mustered into the service on April 20, 1861, as Company I, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, being in all eighty-one men and officers. Having served their three months' time they returned to Harrisburg, where the men were honorably discharged and mustered out of service with the regiment on July 23, 1861. After a few weeks out of service the Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was formed, with Capt. T. H. Good at its head as colonel, and a large part of the members of the "Allen Rifles" joined the regiment, while the others soon re-enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers and other regiments. All but a few of the men received commissions during the war, ranking them from lieutenant to colonel. After the war was over those still living were honorably discharged and returned to their homes, and on June 30, 1870, the company was reorganized under the old name, T. H. Good as captain; Andrew C. Nagel, first lieutenant; and Charles Mertz, second lieutenant. Subsequently, Capt. Good having again been promoted to the rank of colonel, First Lieut. Andrew C. Nagel was elected captain, and commissioned Oct. 12, 1874, with Charles Mertz as first lieutenant, and James R. Roney as second lieutenant. In 1876, Lieut. Roney was promoted to the rank of major and aide-de-camp on Second Division Staff (Gen. Bolton commanding), and Oscar T. Hoffman was elected

to fill the vacancy. When the labor riots broke out in 1877 the "Allen Rifles" were stationed at Allentown Fair Grounds, and together with the other companies of the Fourth were marched through that famous cut on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at Reading, Pa., quelling the rioters successfully. They were also stationed in readiness at Harrisburg in case of necessity, and together with Company B of the Fourth came back to Allentown in time to prevent riot then brewing at that place. On May 5, 1879, Capt. Andrew C. Nagel resigned, and on June 19, 1879, Maj. James R. Roney was elected captain. On the 28th day of July, 1880, Lieut. John L. Stiles resigned, and on Sept. 11, 1880, Lieut. Hoffman died. On Nov. 26, 1880, an election was held, when Sergt.-Maj. A. J. Reichard was elected first lieutenant, and First Sergt. William D. Mickley second lieutenant. This company is now in a prosperous condition, and has the following officers: James R. Roney, captain; A. J. Reichard, first lieutenant; William D. Mickley, second lieutenant; H. A. Weller, first sergeant.

An attempt was made in 1852 to organize a company to be uniformed according to the style of the Revolutionary soldiers and to be called the Continental Guards, but no organization was effected. The present Allen Continentals, or Company B, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guards, in which this idea regarding uniform has been carried out, was organized June 21, 1869, as the Allen Zouaves, C. D. Lehr captain, and with about forty-three men, including commissioned officers. The first appearance in public beyond the local turnouts was at the annual encampment in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, during the Centennial, when they appeared in Continental uniforms, and were the only company in this distinguishing dress. During the year previous, 1875, they had discarded the name of Zouaves and selected that of Continentals, at the same time ordering the new uniforms that attracted so general attention during the Centennial encampment. During the riots of 1877 the Continentals, as Company B, did good service in protecting property, and were highly complimented by those in authority. They were among the troops that passed through the memorable "deep cut" in Reading, and sustained considerable injury at the hands of the rioters, twenty-one of the company being wounded by the missiles. This company is one of the most remarkable in the State, and upon several occasions has stood alone in proficiency, being for several years the only military organization inspected by State authorities that reached the average of one hundred, which indicates perfection in all departments. This has been maintained year after year, leading the crack companies of Philadelphia that have had an organization for a much longer period than they. Capt. Lehr, the present efficient commanding officer, has always held this commission since the starting of the company, with the exception of three months, when he was elected major of the Fourth Regiment. He



is the ranking captain in this regiment, and his commission is No. 6 in date in the State. The present commissioned officers are: Captain, S. D. Lehr; First Lieutenant, George B. Roth; Second Lieutenant, Clinton Engleman.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### THE CITY OF ALLENTOWN—(Continued).

#### Miscellaneous Matters.

**Gas-Works.**—Gas was first introduced in the town by Dr. William F. Danowsky, who erected small works on his own lot for household use in 1850.<sup>1</sup> Not long after this he was induced to supply a few merchants and others in his immediate neighborhood, and for this purpose laid zinc mains along the north side of the street in the block in which he resided, Hamilton Street, between Seventh and Eighth. His experiments proved completely successful, and a great desire was kindled among the people to have this method of lighting generally adopted. The capacity of the works was of course small, yet a portion of those desiring gas in various parts of town could readily have been accommodated if it had not been for Dr. Danowsky's inability to meet the heavy expense of laying street mains. The novel idea was suggested in this emergency that persons desiring the use of the gas should provide themselves with gum or leather receptacles to be kept in their cellars or other convenient places to connect with the house or service pipes, and these receptacles were then filled as often as they became exhausted from a huge rubber bag, which, after being filled at the works, was carted about to the residences of consumers. Such was the beginning of the use of gas as an illuminator in Allentown.

In the course of a year or so Dr. Danowsky, yielding to the requests of many citizens, erected works on a much larger scale than the original ones, on the old school lot next to the jail. Zinc mains were laid along Hamilton Street to Ninth, and on several other prominent streets. The business grew steadily and prosperously. In 1853, Mr. Nathan Laudenslager became associated with the originator of the works, and soon assumed superintendence of them. Dr. Danowsky having numerous applications to erect gas-works in other towns, concluded to sell out his interest here, and to accept the engagements offered him elsewhere, which proved to be quite remunerative. He found ready purchasers in Messrs. Blumer, Line & Co., who, with Mr. Laudenslager, became the sole owners in 1859. Prior to this time, however, Danowsky and Laudenslager erected the works on

Jordan Creek, at Fourth and Hamilton Streets, which were rendered necessary by the increased consumption of gas in stores and dwelling-houses.

Mr. Laudenslager remained in partnership with Messrs. Blumer, Line & Co. until 1871, when he sold to them his half-interest. There were at that time about eight miles of iron pipe in use, the zinc ones having been discarded in 1854. The consumption reached nearly a million cubic feet per annum, which was paid for at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents per thousand feet. About this time a charter was granted for a new company, but no organization was made under it, and the only effect was to cause a reduction in the price of gas. In 1872-73 the present gas-works, near the depot, were built, and the company thus obtained greatly-increased facilities for the production of gas. The company had a large number of patrons, and did quite a successful business, but at length became very seriously involved in other enterprises they were carrying on and failed. The works were sold by the sheriff in 1878, and William W. Kurtz, of the firm of W. W. Kurtz & Co., bankers and brokers of Philadelphia, became the purchaser. The business was conducted by him until 1882, when the works passed into the possession of a company, incorporated January 3d of that year, under the title of the Allentown Gas Company, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The incorporators were William W. Kurtz, William B. Kurtz, M. L. Kauffman, Robert Iredell, Jr., C. W. Cooper, A. J. Martin, E. S. Martin, William H. Sowden, and H. K. Kurtz. The works are now carried on by this company under the following officers, viz.: William W. Kurtz, president; H. K. Kurtz, secretary and treasurer; William W. Kurtz, William B. Kurtz, C. W. Cooper, Esq., M. L. Kauffman, Esq., and A. J. Martin, directors.

**Allentown Passenger Railroad.**—The street railroad had its origin in an act of the Legislature passed March 21, 1865, incorporating the company for the purpose of constructing a street railroad from some point on Hamilton Street near its western end to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Depot, with extensions to Catasauqua and to the Allentown Iron-Works. The former was never constructed, and the main line, with the latter-mentioned extension, not until after another act had been passed supplementary to the first, and enlarging the powers of the company. This act was approved March 4, 1868, and work was commenced soon after. The original corporators were John Y. Bechtel, Henry C. Longnecker, John Smylie, John D. Stiles, Samuel Lewis, William S. Marx, William H. Blumer, Jesse M. Line, Christian Pretz, Algernon Roberts, Samuel McHose, David Thomas, Samuel A. Bridges, John H. Oliver, James W. Fuller, Peter Weikel, William H. Hoffman, Joseph F. Newhard, Tilghman W. Krauer, and Alfred J. Martin. Of these incorporators and stockholders Samuel Lewis was elected president, and has been continued in that

<sup>1</sup> It may interest some to know that the first city in the United States lighted with gas was Baltimore, in 1821. Boston followed in 1822, and in 1823 the New York Gas-Light Company was started, although not in operation until 1827.





office to the present. The work was carried on under his direction, and cars commenced running in 1869. The capital stock of the company was fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (with power to increase), and the construction and equipment of the road cost nearly one-third of that sum, or more exactly, about forty-five thousand dollars. The company has eight cars and two omnibuses, and twenty-six horses. About one thousand passengers are carried daily,—a number scarcely sufficient to make the road profitable. The present officers of the company besides the president are J. E. Balliet, secretary and treasurer, and Russell A. Thayer, secretary.

**Loan and Building Associations.**—A large number of these valuable organizations have arisen, flourished, and passed away within the past few years. In differing degrees they have all accomplished good. All have had the title "loan and building association" except one, the Penn Land and Loan Association. The others which have been in existence in Allentown were the Lehigh, Union, Farmers' and Mechanics', American, Jordan, Equitable, National, Home, Hope, Workingmen's, and Security. Of these all but five have wound up their affairs, their respective missions being accomplished. The Equitable, Home, and Workingmen's are about to pass out of existence at this writing, and the Security and the Hope are the only ones still in operation.

The Hope Saving and Building Association was organized in April, 1881, with the following officers, who are still in position: President, William Berke-meyer; Vice-President, Charles O. Schantz; Treasurer, C. M. Keck; Secretary, Elias Mertz. Directors, Lewis Wolf, Jr., Joseph A. Ruhe, Levi Butz, J. E. Mitchell, Moses Flexer, Samuel J. Brobst, C. A. Bachman, F. T. Jobst, J. W. Meisner. The board of directors has undergone a change, and is now constituted as follows: J. Edgar Mitchell, Solomon S. Frederick, Moses Flexer, S. J. Brobst, Levi Butz, C. A. Bachman, Lewis Wolf, Jr., Joseph Harting, F. T. Jobst.

The Security Building Association was organized Dec. 8, 1882, and its charter secured in the following January. The officers elected were President, L. P. Hecker; Vice-President, William Roth; Treasurer, Joseph Balliet; Secretary, C. R. James, Esq. Directors, H. M. Leh, Augustus Weber, A. W. Lee, H. T. Kleckner, and G. W. Harrar. This association was organized with a view to actual wholesale building, and upon a very safe plan, involving several features new in Allentown, though a similar association had been in existence in Reading for some time previous to the organization here.

**The Keystone Mutual Benefit Association.**—This home life insurance company was chartered by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania in February, 1878, and was authorized to transact its business of insurance on the mutual plan, and as soon as the organization of the association could be effected the

society began active operations. And, notwithstanding the fact that the history of the Keystone covers a period of years the most disastrous known in the history of life insurance, owing to the large number of speculative companies that were brought into existence by unscrupulous parties, it is gratifying to note that this ably-managed institution begins the seventh year of its existence with its reputation untarnished. The association has two plans of insurance,—the ordinary life and the endowment plan. In the ordinary life plan, the applicant, to secure a policy of one thousand dollars, is required to pay a premium fee of eight dollars; five dollars annually for the next succeeding three years, and thereafter two dollars annually during life, together with mortality assessments graded according to age, and ranging from fifty-eight cents for the age of twenty-four years and under, to three dollars and forty cents for the age of sixty-five years. The association does not permit of large policies, the highest in this plan being three thousand dollars. The endowment plan requires each member to pay an admission fee, and annually endowment premiums, together with mortuary assessments, graded according to age. The highest policy issued in this plan is two thousand dollars in this part of the State. The officers of the association are Dr. W. H. Hartzell, president; John E. Lentz, vice-president; Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, secretary; Elias Bittner, treasurer; John L. Moyer, general superintendent; and they with the following gentlemen form the board of directors: A. M. Schantz, B. D. Keck, T. J. Schmoyer, Elias Mertz, Esq., and A. D. Drescher. The other officers of the association are Dr. W. H. Hartzell, medical adviser; Hon. Edward Harvey, solicitor; F. S. Wilt, special agent. The present secretary of the Keystone, who is rapidly extending the business of the association, was president of the company for four years, and is probably as thoroughly conversant with the details of life insurance as any other insurance man in the country.

**Archæological Collection.**—Quite a remarkable and valuable collection of relics of the mound-builder and Indian races is owned by Mr. A. F. Berlin, who has for many years devoted his leisure time to the study of archæology, with the result of attaining not merely local celebrity, but a wide fame among those of our country who have studied the ancient people of the continent by aid of their scattered domestic and art remains in stone and flint and pottery-ware. Mr. Berlin's cabinet contains about two thousand six hundred specimens, including Indian arrow-heads, knives, fleshers, needles, pipes, beads, gorgets, stone axes, rollers, pounders, grinders, and scores of other articles of use or ornament which belonged either to the Indians or mound-builders. Many of these were gathered in the Lehigh Valley, and others came from the western part of this State, from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and other Southern States, from California,





Oregon, and other regions of the far West, from South America and Europe. The collection, having been made by a man thoroughly versed in the subject of archaeology, is one of rare value, and probably has no superior among private cabinets in Eastern Pennsylvania.

**Cemeteries.**—The Allentown Cemetery Association, which controls the burying-ground adjoining the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Linden Street, had its origin in 1846. The original record states that, "Whereas (Rev.) Charles S. German, being the owner of three contiguous pieces of ground situate on the north side of Andrew Street, in the borough of Allentown, bounded on the south by said Andrew Street, on the east, north, and west by public twenty-foot alleys, containing in front on said Andrew Street one hundred and sixty feet, and in depth two hundred and thirty feet, proposes to sell the said ground for a cemetery, divided into lots agreeably to one of two certain plans or drafts thereof made and to be submitted to, and adopted by, a majority of the subscribers or purchasers, at ten dollars per lot. We, the subscribers, therefore agree to pay to the said Charles S. German, his heirs, executors, or assigns, the sum of ten dollars for each lot." Then followed the names of subscribers, as follows: Peter Newhard, E. R. Newhard, John I. Smith, Aaron Wint, Abraham Newhard, Michael Uhler, Thomas B. Wilson, Samuel Lightcap, Eli S. Beiry, C. Pretz, John Gross, Charles H. Martin, Ephraim Grim, I. W. Hornbeck, Henry Weinsheimer, Charles F. Martin, Charles Keck, Silas H. Newhard, George Lueas, David Stem, Joseph K. Saeger, Peter Koons, — Gibbons, John Appel, Solomon Keck, Moses Keck, Thomas Gangwere, George Beisel, Elizabeth Stein, Nathan Dresher, Joel Krauss, Elizabeth Keck, Joseph Knauss, Jesse Keck, Solomon Knauss, Tilghman H. Martin, George Keck, Daniel Gangwere, Thomas Wickert, W. & B. Craig, Nathan Eberhard, Benjamin German, Tilghman Good, William W. Selfridge, William Fry, Samuel A. Bridges, W. J. Hoxworth.

For some reason the price of lots was changed from ten dollars for one lot to sixteen dollars for two lots. Shortly after the subscription was made, upon March 9, 1846, the persons interested assembled at the house of John Gross, and appointed a committee to draft a constitution, which was subsequently adopted. Peter Newhard was chosen president, Ephraim Grim treasurer, and John Gross trustee. The first managers were Joel Krauss, Christian Pretz, and John Gross.

The present officers are: President, Jonathan Reichard; Secretary and Trustee, J. F. Newhard; Treasurer, Nathan Laudenslager; Managers, Tilghman Stetler, Thomas Moore, Ephraim Grim, Nathan Laudenslager, and O. R. Hoffman.

Union Cemetery, on Tenth Street, was the next burial-place set apart and laid out after the one on Linden Street, by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Union Cemetery Association held its first meet-

ing April 28, 1854, and was chartered the same year. The first officers elected were: President, J. D. Lawall; Secretary, J. F. Newhard; Treasurer, William S. Young; Trustee, Nathan Dresher; Managers, Lewis Schmidt, Benjamin J. Hagenbuch, and Mifflin Hannum. Eleven acres of land, extending from Tenth Street nearly to the alley beyond Eleventh, and from Chew to a line half-way between Turner and Liberty, was purchased from Jacob Miller and Jacob Hagenbuch at two hundred dollars per acre. The lots were laid out one rod square, and at first were drawn by ticket and sold at six dollars each, though a short time afterwards they commanded ten dollars, and have now reached a value of eighty to one hundred dollars. There are over twelve hundred lots in the cemetery, all of which have been sold. The first person buried in this cemetery was John Diefenderfer. In 1855, Charles Saeger became president of the association in place of Mr. Lawall, who was, however, again chosen to that office in 1856. The presidents from that time to the present have been as follows: 1859, Daniel Ritter; 1865, Joseph Young; 1868, William W. Weaver; 1869, William H. Blumer; 1871, Nathan Metzgar; 1878, Thomas Steckel, who is now in the office. The present secretary is J. C. Anawalt, and the treasurer C. H. Ruhe.

The lots in the Union Cemetery having all been sold, and the greater part of its available space utilized for the burial of the dead, a number of the citizens of Allentown purchased from the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, at eleven hundred and fifty dollars per acre, nine acres of land adjoining the Union Cemetery, and extending from it to Twelfth Street, and north and south from Chew Street to Liberty, which they laid off in burial-lots, and named the West End Cemetery. This was in November, 1882. The association is separate and distinct from that which controls the Union Cemetery. West End contains six hundred lots, each sixteen by sixteen feet, of which considerably more than a third have been sold.

The beautiful cemetery about three-quarters of a mile distant from the city on the opposite side of the Little Lehigh is called Fairview, and is under the control of the Fairview Cemetery Association of Allentown. The petition for incorporation, signed by George Fry, F. M. Kramer, J. J. Stein, William Kiehline, Charles Eckert, Charles Kline, and R. S. Shimer, was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, Sept. 16, 1870, and the charter granted November 11th of the same year. The first officers elected were: President, Charles Kline; Secretary, Jacob J. Stein; Treasurer, Charles Eckert; Superintendent, Charles K. Heist; Board of Managers, Franklin M. Kramer, Charles Eckert, Charles Kline, Reuben S. Shimer, George Fry, Jacob J. Stein, and William Kiehline. The land which was to constitute the cemetery, thirty acres in all, was purchased from Charles Eckert, William Kiehline, and William Fry's estate at five



hundred dollars per acre, and the work of laying it out suitably for the purpose designed was proceeded with in 1871. The plan followed was a very tasteful one, and the cemetery soon presented a beautiful appearance. An appropriate entrance lodge of stone was built on the Emaus road, and a receiving vault in the farther part of the grounds. Large sums of money were expended in beautifying this resting-place of the dead by the plentiful introduction of trees and shrubs, and much care has been bestowed in keeping them in thrifty condition, as well as maintaining neatness in the walks and drives, and upon the grass plats. About five hundred burials have already been made in Fairview. Of the original officers of the association but one (Mr. Eckert) retains place. The present list is as follows: President, Ephraim Grim; Vice-President, Esaias Rehrig; Secretary, W. J. Stein; Treasurer, Charles Eckert; Superintendent, Joseph Clauser; Board of Managers, Ephraim Grim, Esaias Rehrig, Charles Eckert, Morgan F. Medlar, Andrew Mohry, Oscar E. Holman, and Milton Kichlue.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JESSE GRIM.

Gideon Grim, the great-grandfather of Jesse, emigrated from Germany. His son, Henry, who accompanied his father, became a farmer in Macungie, Lehigh Co. (then a portion of Northampton County). His children were five sons and two daughters, of whom Jacob, the eldest, was born on the homestead, and married Catharine Hueldestein. Their children were five sons and two daughters, among whom was Jesse, the subject of this biography, born Nov. 5, 1794, in Macungie, where not only his boyhood but the greater portion of his later life was passed. After a period of youth spent at the public school of the neighborhood and in New Jersey, he engaged with his father in labor on the farm, which subsequently became his by inheritance, and which he continued to cultivate until his removal to Allentown, in 1847. Here he found a field for his energies in the erection of buildings, and in the cultivation of land in the suburbs, which was later embraced within the city limits. He is still a resident of Allentown, and in a vigorous old age (being in his ninetieth year) finds active employment for his willing hands. Mr. Grim was married, in 1818, to Miss Mary Knabb, daughter of Peter Knabb. Their children are Ephraim, Jacob, William, Walter I., and Deborah (Mrs. William Edelman). The death of Mrs. Grim occurred in June, 1864. Mr. Grim, as a relaxation from the daily routine of labor, in early life devoted some attention to the political issues of the day. He was, as a representative of the Anti-Masonic party, elected to the State Legislature in 1833-34, and was also appointed commissioner to

purchase lands for the county poor-house. He was afterwards made director of the poor, which office he filled with fidelity and ability. On the formation of the Republican party he became one of its active supporters. Mr. Grim, among his building enterprises, erected the Eagle Hotel in Allentown, which was consumed by fire in 1848, and rebuilt by him. He is in his religious convictions a Lutheran, and member of St. Michael's German Lutheran Church of Allentown.

### THOMAS BUTZ.

Abram Butz, the father of Thomas, removed in 1793 from Long Swamp township, Berks Co., to the township of Whitehall, in Lehigh Co., where he purchased the land now embraced in a portion of the property of the Thomas Iron-Works, at Hookendauqua. Here he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death, which occurred in December, 1826. He was united in marriage to Esther Egner, and had children.—Thomas and Anna (Mrs. Peter Mickley). The former, who is the subject of this biographical sketch, was born Nov. 3, 1798, in Long Swamp township, Berks Co., and at the early age of five years became a resident of Whitehall township. Here, during youth, he became familiar with the routine of a farmer's life, and continued thus employed until 1853, when active labor was abandoned, and two years later Allentown became his home. After a residence of seven years in the latter city, Mr. Butz returned to the scenes of his early life, and for the succeeding seven years his residence was in Whitehall township. Allentown again became his home in 1869, where he continued to reside until his death, on the 24th of March, 1880, in his eighty-second year. His wife still survives, and resides in Allentown. Mr. Butz possessed strong force of character, great aptitude for business, and a matured judgment, which rendered his counsel invaluable. These qualities contributed greatly to his successful career. He was in politics a Republican, having formerly been identified with the Whig party, though not in an official capacity. He was formerly a member of the German Reformed Church of Egypt, and later, of the Whitehall Reformed Church. He contributed liberally to the erection of the latter, and served as treasurer of its building fund. Mr. Butz married Maria Elizabeth Beil, of Northampton County, and had children,—John Peter (deceased), Thomas F., Eliza Ann (Mrs. Daniel Troxell), and Elenora L. S.

### JOSHUA STAHLER.

Nicholas Stahler, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Upper Milford, Lehigh Co. (formerly Northampton County), and married to Barbara Baer, whose children were Lorenz, Daniel, Jacob, Elizabeth, and Magdalena.







*Leffe Guen*





THOMAS BUTZ.





*Joshua Stähler*







*David Mida*



Lohrens was born April 19, 1779, in Upper Milford, where his life was spent in the pursuit of his trade of carpenter and as a prosperous farmer. He was also for thirty-five years a justice of the peace and surveyor. He was united in marriage to Magdalena Reinhard, born Aug. 12, 1789, and had children,—Joshua, Reuben, Joel, Dan, Asor, Mary (Mrs. Charles Klein), Anna (Mrs. William Reichenbach), Sarah (Mrs. Solomon Schantz), and Zillah (Mrs. Arah Ortt). Mr. Stahler died Aug. 15, 1854, in his seventy-sixth year, and his wife in her eighty-eighth year. The birth of their son, Joshua, occurred on the 2d of October, 1814, in Dillingersville, Upper Milford township, on the spot which had for many years been the home of his ancestors. The log school-house of the neighborhood afforded him the earliest opportunities for education, though a habit of reflection and close observation aided largely in fitting him for a successful career as a business man and a public official. He engaged in teaching for a period of eight years, and subsequently learned the trade of blacksmith, which was followed in the immediate vicinity of his birth-place. He was on the 17th of December, 1837, married to Sarah, daughter of David Stahler, of the same township, to whom were born five children, all now deceased. Mr. Stahler pursued his trade for ten years with success, after which it was relinquished for the less laborious calling of a merchant and landlord, to which was also added the occupation of a farmer and the profession of a surveyor. He was, as a Democrat, in 1844, elected justice of the peace, and re-elected on the expiration of his term. In 1851, on being elected register of Lehigh County, Allentown became his residence. He was in 1854 elected associate judge of the county court, and filled the office for two successive terms. He was then elected alderman of Allentown, and re-elected to the same office. Mr. Stahler has been identified with the public interests of the city of his residence, and a promoter of all measures tending to its moral and material progress. In religion he was educated in the tenets of the German Reformed Church.

#### DAVID WEIDA.

Peter Weida, the grandfather of David, was an early resident of Berks County, his father having emigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. He removed to Lehigh (then Northampton) County in 1803, and married Charlotta Stump, of Lancaster City and County, to whom were born children,—John and George. The death of Peter Weida occurred Feb. 21, 1837, and that of his wife Jan. 18, 1835. Their son, John, was born in Berks County, and removed with his parents to Lehigh County, where he followed the pursuits of a farmer and merchant. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Kuhns, whose children were Benjamin, Maria (Mrs. Stephen Hartman), David, Anna (Mrs. Benjamin

Koehler), Peter, Elizabeth (Mrs. W. F. Hoffman), Solomon, and Sarah (Mrs. William H. Wetherhold). Mr. Weida died March 11, 1864, and his wife Nov. 9, 1854. Their son, David, was born May 4, 1814, in Lowhill township. He enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education supplemented by a brief period in New Jersey and at the Allentown Academy, and early became an assistant to his father in his daily avocations. He began commercial operations in connection with his brother in 1838 as a merchant at Weidasville, Lowhill township. This was continued for a limited time, the cultivation of a farm and the business of a butcher also engaging his attention. Having acquired a competency which enabled him to retire, he, in 1858, made Allentown his residence. Mr. Weida was, in 1838, married to Miss Caroline Krause, daughter of Philip Krause, of Saegersville. Their two children are Owen J. and Sarah E. (Mrs. Lewis D. Krause). Mrs. Weida died on the 11th of May, 1854, and he was again married Sept. 1, 1857, to Mrs. Jonas Haas, daughter of Andrew Sheffersteine, whose death occurred March 11, 1877. Mr. Weida has been identified with the Allentown Bank as director, and during his active career was frequently called into service as the administrator of estates and to other important offices of trust. He was in politics, formerly, a Whig, and later became a Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

#### SOLOMON BOYER.

Frederick Beyer, or Boyer, emigrated to America about the year 1733. He came from the Palatinate; was a member of the Reformed Church, and no doubt left his native country to seek a home where he might serve God in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. He settled on the banks of the Lehigh River a short distance from what is now Rockdale. Here he located several hundred acres of land, mostly covered with timber and underbrush, and requiring hard labor to bring it to a state of cultivation. While working in his meadow he was waylaid and shot by an Indian. He was married and had a son, Henry, who, after he had grown to manhood, became the possessor of the homestead. He was married to Margaret Hanky, to whom were born four sons and three daughters. Among his sons was John, born on the 26th day of December, 1781, and baptized on the 2d day of February, 1782, by the Rev. Vanderschoot, his sponsors being John Schlieher and his wife, Magdalene.

He was married in 1802 to Elizabeth Reber, and purchased a farm about three miles north of his native home, on which he resided for several years. Having sold this, he purchased land nearer his parents, where he spent the greater part of his life, being a farmer and dealer in cattle. After the Lehigh Canal was finished he was also engaged in running boats from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia.





After the death of his wife, he resided with his son, Solomon, at Rockdale, with whom he removed to Allentown in the spring of 1871, and died on the 20th of February, 1874. His remains were buried in the cemetery belonging to the Union Church, in North Whitehall. Many of his children died young. Those who survived were: Elizabeth (married to Daniel Woodring, who died February, 1842), Polly (married to Abraham Woodring), Solomon, Daniel (who lived near the old homestead, and married Salome Klotz), George (who moved when young to Western Pennsylvania, where his descendants are now living), Elizabeth (married to Abraham Schneider), Maria (married to Andreas Walp), and Salome (married to Christian Horn).

Solomon was born Oct. 29, 1816, in Heidelberg township. During his boyhood he attended school at the Union Church, which required a daily walk of four miles. He early sought employment as a boatman on the Lehigh and Delaware Canals, and continued thus engaged for six successive seasons, after which his attention was diverted to the pursuits of a farmer. In 1842 he purchased the hotel and store at Unionville, and managed both for two years, when he resumed again the labor of the farm. The same year Mr. Boyer erected a hotel and store at Rockdale Station, North Whitehall township, where he became landlord, merchant, and postmaster. In 1857 he purchased the East Penn Furnace, which was sold after an ownership of six years. After an active business life, extending over a period of many years, he sold the property at Rockdale Station and retired to his comfortable home in Allentown. Mr. Boyer was married, Oct. 29, 1843, to Miss Lucy Ann, daughter of John Miller, of North Whitehall township, whose birth occurred March 11, 1825. Their children are Flora E. (Mrs. John Koch, Jr.), Lucinda (Mrs. John H. Beck), Anna Maria (Mrs. E. R. Newhard), John P. (married to Miss Lydia Hunsicker), Lewis F. (who in 1874 spent three months in Europe), William H. (married to Miss Mary Herman), Amandus O. (married to Miss Ella Kerns), James Oliver (deceased), Agnes M., Ida R., Lillie C., and Sallie J.

Amandus O., while superintending the working of what is known as the Henninger iron-ore bed, in North Whitehall township, was instantly killed by a cave-in. He was at the time managing a pumping donkey at the bottom of the pit.

Mr. Boyer, in addition to his furnace interest, was for many years engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. He continued these operations on his removal to Allentown, and also became owner of various iron-ore beds, which he still continues to work.

In October, 1869, Mr. Boyer, his son, John, and his son-in-law, John H. Beck, started with several hundred hands for Texas, where he graded five miles of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, after which he removed to Arkansas, and graded eight miles of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad.

He is a director of the Allentown National Bank, and of the Carbon Manufacturing Company. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat, but not ambitious for the honors of office. He is actively identified with the German Reformed Church as an elder and treasurer of the organization. He was also prominent during the period of its erection as a member of the building committee. Mrs. Boyer and all the sons and daughters are members of the same or other churches.

#### WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.

It is an agreeable task to commemorate an active and useful life. If it be a worldly favor to the hand that presents the sword of honor to the victor, or the decoration to successful merit, it is a quiet but not less grateful privilege to be, to the deserving, the channel of their remembrance and praise.

William H. Taylor, the subject of this biography, the son of William H. and Mary Ann White Taylor, was born on the 23d of January, 1827, at Birmingham, England, where his father was a prominent jeweler and silversmith. America offering advantages superior to the old world, in 1835 the latter, accompanied by his family, removed to this country.

William H. Taylor received a rudimentary education, and at an early age evincing a talent for mechanics, was apprenticed at the age of eighteen to Charles Dantforth, at Paterson, N. J., with whom he remained until the completion of his apprenticeship. Desiring a more extended knowledge of mechanics, he spent several years visiting the most prominent works, gaining new ideas, strengthening his mechanical abilities, and attaining proficiency in all departments of mechanical labor.

In 1851 he was married to Catharine G. Deeths, daughter of Nicholas and Ann Deeths, of Paterson, N. J., to whom were born three children,—Emma G., married to Arthur D. Troxell; Cassie G., married to Albert G. Wheeler; and William H., all of whom survived him.

In 1852, Mr. Taylor visited California, but returned in a short time to assume a responsible position. In 1865 the failing health of his wife compelled a trip to Europe, and while abroad additional mechanical knowledge was acquired. On his return, in 1866, he assumed an interest in the Watson Manufacturing Company, Paterson, N. J. This continued until the following year, when he embarked in a new enterprise, in which was laid the foundation for his subsequent extensive trade in machinery and machinists' supplies. His previously acquired knowledge of machinery and his natural mechanical genius now came into full exercise. Accompanying these was decided capacity for business, great energy of character, and remarkable discernment in the prosecution of his enterprises.

A large portion of his trade emanating from Pennsylvania made it advisable to seek a location more





*Solomon Boyce*











*Stephen Barber*





*M. Langelius Lager*





convenient to his patrons. This fact influenced his removal to Allentown, Pa., in 1868, where his trade assumed large proportions, his establishment becoming the largest machinery and machinists' supply depot in Eastern Pennsylvania. Desiring rest in 1876, in company with his wife, he again visited Europe, contemplating a continental tour, but returned the same year, his business in this country demanding his attention.

In 1879 he associated with him as partner his son, William H., who, on his father's death, succeeded to the business, which has greatly increased in its proportions, the trade extending to all parts of the United States.

During the period of Mr. Taylor's active business life in Allentown, he brought his establishment into such prominence, by fair and legitimate channels of trade, that the firm-name and the interests it represented became synonymous terms among the industrial establishments of Eastern Pennsylvania.

William H. Taylor was a man of the strictest integrity in all his business relations. Whatever he thought worth doing he believed worth doing well. The work that his hands found to do he did with his might. A man of strong convictions and tenacious of his opinions, he was ever fair and just in his daily intercourse with the world.

On the 4th of June, 1880, after a brief illness, his diligent and honorable life calmly terminated. He had only attained his fifty-third year, his mind had lost none of its peculiar endowments, nor had his body yielded to the decrepitude of age. To his last moments his intellect was vigorous, his mind clear, and his will strong.

In the commercial circle, had he lived, he would have added to his already attained honor, but the hand of the Unseen, who disposes all things, closed his career, and by His touch consecrated the memory of this useful, honored citizen, and enterprising, successful business man.

#### STEPHEN BARBER.

Mr. Barber is of English descent, and was born in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton Co., on the 1st of March, 1813. Having when but a lad been left fatherless, he found a home with a Mrs. Brown, a friend of his parents, with whom his youth was spent on a farm in the same township. On reaching a suitable age he repaired to Bethlehem and learned the trade of a carriage-builder, having previously acquired a common English education. Three years later he removed to New York State to perfect himself in his trade, and eventually settled in Fogelsville, where carriage-building was continued for a brief time.

Mr. Barber was married on the 9th of January, 1838, to Miss Abigail Kuhns, daughter of John and Mary Kuhns, of Lynn township, Lehigh Co., to whom was born one son, Allen F., on the 15th of February,

1839. He married Henrietta, daughter of Rev. William Minig, whose children are Harvey S., born March 6, 1862; John William, deceased; Alice A., whose birth occurred Jan. 6, 1865; and Allen E., born March 15, 1867. Allen F., was associated with his father in business until his death, which occurred April 24, 1874.

In 1838, Mr. Barber made Allentown his residence, where his trade was followed for five years, after which he engaged in the sale of coach trimmings and hardware, dealing largely in various iron materials. His business prospered, the demand for his wares being so great as to make importation a matter not only of advantage but necessity. He thus became the first importer of iron in the city. He took into partnership Messrs. Joseph and Mark Young, the former of whom now conducts the business. Mr. Barber was in politics a Republican, but neither a strong partisan nor an active politician, choosing eligible men for office irrespective of party. He was a public-spirited citizen, and actively interested in matters pertaining to the advancement of the city of Allentown and her educational and municipal interests. In religion he was a member of Zion's Reformed Church, as was also his wife. Mr. Barber visited Europe both for pleasure and business, having intimate relations with the Sheffield cutlers, who bestowed upon him many polite attentions. He repaired to the South in search of health in 1858, and survived his return but two years. His death occurred March 7, 1860.

#### NATHAN LAUDENSLAGER.

George H. Laudenslager, the grandfather of Nathan, emigrated from Germany about the year 1776, and settled in Macungie township, then Northampton County, where he followed the weaver's craft. He married Catherine Agel, and had four sons and two daughters. His son, Henry, was born Oct. 28, 1790, in the present Lehigh County, his life having been chiefly spent in Macungie township and Allentown, to which city he removed in 1831. Here his death occurred in 1871. He married Lydia Hamman, of the same township, to whom were born children,—Nathan, Catherine, Susan, Sally, Henry, Charles, and Elizabeth. Nathan was born July 5, 1814, in Macungie township, where his youth until his fifteenth year was spent. He then removed to Bethlehem and became an apprentice to the trade of a tinsmith, which was continued in Allentown until 1838, when he sold his business and purchased a half-interest in the Allentown Gas-Light Company, meanwhile manufacturing and supplying the city with gas. Under his management the works were enlarged, and the property greatly improved. In 1871 the interest purchased by him was sold for ten times its original cost, and Mr. Laudenslager retired from active business, though still identified with the Catasauqua National Bank as a director. He was married in July, 1834,



to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Abram Horn, of Allentown, to whom were born children,—George H., William A., Charles L., Mary, Eliza (Mrs. George Scislove), and Sally (Mrs. Charles H. Edwards). Mr. Laudenslager is in politics a Democrat, but has aspired to no office other than that of water commissioner, which he held for four successive years. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, as was also his wife, whose death occurred June 3, 1883. He is an active Odd-Fellow, member of Allen Lodge, No. 71, of I. O. O. F., and of Union Encampment, No. 12, of which he has been for thirty-three years treasurer.

#### EDWARD B. YOUNG.

Edward B. Young, the grandson of Christian and Catherine Young, and the son of Joseph Young and his wife, Hannah Blumer, was born in Allentown on the 6th of September, 1836. He was educated at the Allentown Seminary, then under the administration of Rev. Dr. Kessler, and as a school-boy he was distinguished for his close application to his studies and the high sense of honor which characterized him through life. When between fifteen and sixteen years of age he removed to Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., and served an apprenticeship of nearly three years at watchmaking, which trade he never followed, having been called home to enter the hardware house of Barber, Young & Co. He remained with this firm as general clerk and salesman until 1860, when he was admitted as a partner, and continued so until his death. As a business man he was prompt, energetic, and enterprising. In February, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary A. Kuhns, daughter of the long-since deceased Peter Kuhns. One daughter and two sons are the children of this marriage.

Col. Young's career as a citizen is one reflecting honor and credit upon himself and his native city. All matters affecting the welfare of the city, State, and country had his active support, and all the public trusts reposed in him were sacredly guarded. As a citizen he was progressive, public-spirited, and liberal. He served the Second Ward of Allentown in Select Council, and in various other capacities. For many years he was the treasurer of the Columbia Fire Company, and felt a great interest and pride in the excellent fire department. In 1862, when the rebels first invaded Pennsylvania, he entered the service with the State militia, and in June, 1863, on the second invasion, enlisted as second lieutenant in Co. H, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia. This regiment was subsequently mustered into the United States service, and joined the Army of the Potomac at Waynesboro. In the engagement at Wrightsville, Lieut. Young showed great coolness and bravery.

Whatever services Col. Young may have rendered his fellow-citizens and country, it is as mayor of Al-

lertown that he is held in the highest esteem. In the spring of 1876, after a stubborn contest, he was elected by a majority of sixty-nine. His administration of the office demonstrated the wisdom of his election. As the "Centennial mayor" he gave the city a municipal government which was eminently judicious and successful. During the memorable labor riots of 1877, Mayor Young displayed those desirable qualities which great emergencies call forth. By his inflexible will, cool determination, and wise forethought he saved the city from scenes of violence and bloodshed which marked the suppression of the riots in other cities of the State. He saw the gravity of the situation, and saved Allentown from the turbulent scenes which might have followed the administration of a less determined man.

Col. Young was a man of more than local reputation. He was one of the prominent men of the State. He was a member of the staff of Governors Hartranft and Hoyt. He represented Lehigh County in the Republican State Central Committee, and for a number of years was chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and frequently represented the county as delegate at State conventions. As a politician he was active and enthusiastic, contributing liberally of his means to the successful termination of campaigns. He was one of the best workers in the Republican party, free and outspoken in his convictions, and commanded the respect of his political opponents.

Col. Young's standing in the Masonic order was very exalted. He had conferred upon him the thirty-second degree by the Philadelphia Consistory. He was a member of Barger Lodge, Allen Chapter, Allen Council, and Allen Commandery, and a past officer of each. He was recognized as one of the brightest Masons in the State, and exercised great influence in the fraternity.

He was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and one of the originators of Post 87, of this city, now E. B. Young Post, of which he was the first commander. At the time of his death he was quartermaster of the post. He was also an ex-member of the Council of Administration of the State Department, Grand Army of the Republic, and represented his post at many encampments.

In the capacity of prison inspector he exercised the same excellent qualities that characterized all his business and administrative relations, and demonstrated the fitness of his appointment.

He was a supporter and trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and ever ready to liberally aid the cause of Christianity and morality.

The death of Col. Young occurred Dec. 30, 1879, in his forty-fourth year.





*E. B. Young*







*Martin Kemmerer*





M. D. EBERHARD.



## MARTIN KEMMERER.

Mr. Kemmerer is both on the paternal and maternal side of German descent, the families having been very early settlers in the State and county. His grandfather, Henry Kemmerer, resided in Salisbury township, where he cultivated a farm. His children were Jacob, George, John, Adam, Henry, Martin, and three daughters. Martin, the youngest of these sons, married Deborah Walter, and had children,—Maria (Mrs. Adam Laudenschlager), Philip, Henry, David, Solomon, Martin, and Daniel. Mr. Kemmerer removed in 1821 to Upper Milford township, where his death occurred in 1854. His son, Martin, was born in Salisbury township, Dec. 28, 1818, and at an early age removed to Upper Milford. Here he enjoyed but meagre advantages of education, and until his twentieth year found active employment on the farm of his father. He then sought a broader field of activity in the West, and, making Ohio his residence, engaged for a while in traffic. On returning he was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of J. W. Bruner, of Upper Milford township, whose children are William (deceased), Mary Ann (Mrs. Jacob M. Backenstoe, of Salisbury township), Sarah A. (Mrs. Philip B. Kemmerer, of Illinois), Leah (Mrs. Thomas Leidy, of Berks County), and Martin (deceased). In 1842 Mr. Kemmerer purchased the homestead farm and engaged for twenty-four years in its cultivation and improvement and in the business of mining and lumbering, after which, in 1867, he removed to Allentown, his present residence. Here he is occupied in the purchase and sale of real estate on a considerable scale. He is interested in many of the important business ventures of the city, as vice-president and director of the Second National Bank of Allentown, director of the Lehigh Furnace, etc. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and in 1845 was in a township largely Democratic elected justice of the peace, and served during an extended period of twenty years. Other offices of minor importance have at various times been held by him. Mr. Kemmerer is in his religious faith a Lutheran, and member of St. Michael's Lutheran Church of Allentown.

## MICHAEL D. EBERHARD.

The Eberhard family are of German descent. The grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch was Michael, whose son, Henry, married Miss Anna Maria Dubbs, who was the mother of three children, Michael D., Jacob, and Catherine (Mrs. Charles F. Dickenshied). Michael D. was born on the 20th of September, 1796, in Upper Milford township, Lehigh Co. (then Northampton County), and removed with his father in 1810 to Allentown. His earliest advantages of education were received at a school in the vicinity of his home, after which he pursued his studies in Philadelphia. He then engaged in teaching, and being also proficient in music, became a musical in-

structor and an organist. This profession he followed for many years, and later embarked in the lumber business, which was continued for several years.

Mr. Eberhard was married, in 1821, to Miss Elizabeth Knepply, daughter of Matthew Knepply, of Upper Saucon, Lehigh Co. Their only child is a daughter, Maria E., now residing with her father. The death of Mrs. Eberhard occurred on the 1st of October, 1879. Mr. Eberhard has been, since the organization of the party, an active Republican, and though not an aspirant for position, has held several minor offices in the city of Allentown. He was formerly a director of the Northampton Bank, and otherwise interested in public and business measures. Mr. Eberhard is in religion a member of Zion's German Reformed Church, in which he has officiated as elder and was for many years treasurer.

## REV. EDWIN WILSON HUTTER, D.D.

Edwin Wilson Hutter, who was named for his maternal grandfather, James Wilson, was the son of Charles L. and Mary Wilson Hutter. He was of German ancestry, and born in Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1813. His grandfather, Christian Jacob Hutter, settled in Lancaster before the Revolution, but later in life removed to Easton, where he established the *Sentinel* newspaper, and where Charles L., the father of Edwin W. Hutter, was born. In 1811, Charles L. Hutter removed to Allentown, and continued the publication of the *Republikaner*, which had been started by his father. Upon the death of Charles L. Hutter, Edwin W. Hutter returned from school at Nazareth, and at the age of sixteen took the editorship of his father's papers,—the *Independent Republikaner* and the *Lehigh Herald*, and at the same time assumed a parental relation towards a large family of younger brothers and sisters.

While yet in his minority Mr. Hutter was appointed, in 1832, by Governor Wolf, prothonotary of Lehigh County, and afterwards, by Amos Kendall, postmaster of Allentown. He continued in the latter position until 1839, when, under the administration of Governor Porter, he accepted a position in the Surveyor-General's office at Harrisburg. He was next called to the editorship of the *Keystone*. While at Harrisburg he established a German paper,—the *Pennsylvania Staat Zeitung*, and was elected State printer two successive terms. He next became editor of the *Democratic Union*, the organ of that party, and at the beginning of Governor Porter's second term was appointed deputy secretary under Hon. Anson V. Parsons, Secretary of the Commonwealth. At the commencement of President Polk's administration Mr. Hutter removed to Washington, where he was for three years private secretary to Hon. James Buchanan, then Secretary of State, at the close of which he returned to Pennsylvania, and became the editor





and proprietor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal*. During his connection with the *Intelligencer* he delivered a eulogy upon Mr. Polk, which was praised for its grace and the ability displayed, and was republished in several newspapers. Before Mr. Hutter decided to enter the ministry, as an inducement to keep him in political life, President Polk offered him the position of minister to Rome, which he declined.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth E. Shindel, daughter of Col. Jacob and Elizabeth Shindel, and granddaughter of Baron Peter Shindel, of Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Pa., though natives of Germany. Their children were two sons,—Christian Jacob, who lived to be two years and twenty-four days old, and James Buchanan, whose godfather was James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, who died when three years and a half old. On the death of these children Mr. Hutter felt impelled to devote the remainder of his life to the preaching of the gospel.

In the summer of 1849 he was urged by the Lutheran Board of Publication, at Baltimore, to take charge of the Lutheran Book Concern, and to assist in conducting the *Lutheran Observer*, to which he assented, reading theology, in the intervals, under Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, D.D., its senior editor. He was licensed to preach by the Synod of Pennsylvania (the mother Synod of the Lutheran Church), at Pottsville, June, 1850, and preached one of his first sermons at Allentown. During the summer he visited Philadelphia, and preached two sermons in the old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, where he was heard by some of the members of St. Matthew's Church, at whose instance he was invited to preach in the pulpit of the latter, which had shortly before become vacated by the resignation of Dr. Stork. The discourse was so satisfactory to the congregation that on the following day they convened a meeting, and extended to Mr. Hutter a unanimous call, which he accepted, and entered upon his pastoral duties early in September, 1850, where he continued to labor until his death.

As a marked evidence of his sincerity it may be mentioned that in accepting his first and only call the question of salary was a matter of no moment to him.

Immediately before he accepted the ministry of St. Matthew's a colony of some forty families had gone out from it, with Rev. Dr. Stork, to Spring Garden and Thirteenth Streets, but these vacancies were speedily filled, and during Mr. Hutter's ministration over eight hundred members were added to the church. All the indebtedness was extinguished, and several Lutheran churches in the city have grown out of the missions originating under his ministrations.

The numerical growth and financial condition of St. Matthew's have been such that at various times in its history it has been instrumental, through its members, in originating and establishing other prosperous church enterprises. St. Mark's, on Spring Garden Street, near Thirteenth; St. Luke's, on Fourth Street,

near Thompson; St. Peter's, on Reed Street, near Ninth; Grace Church, Spring Garden and Thirty-fifth Streets; and Messiah, Sixteenth and Jefferson Streets, were severally started and fostered by this congregation. Together with the parent church these congregations are all in a growing condition.

In addition to his other labors, Mr. Hutter was one of the editors of the *Lutheran Observer* from 1857 to 1870, and upon the death of Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, on Dec. 24, 1865, pronounced the eulogy on his life and character, at Selinsgrove, Pa.

Mr. Hutter was much opposed to the dissolution of the Union, and equally energetic in his opposition to the war, preaching strong and powerful sermons in defense of the Union, which were extensively printed in the leading papers of the city of Philadelphia and throughout the State. But when the conflict seemed inevitable, he assumed a decided position as an adherent of the government and the flag which was so dear to his heart. During the most memorable days of the struggle he did much to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, laboring upon the battle-field of Gettysburg, where, with characteristic kindness, he ministered alike to Union and disunion soldiers.

At the first battle of Bull Run President Lincoln telegraphed for Mr. Hutter, who with his wife first passed through the Union lines. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of the President, who often summoned him for consultation. Mr. and Mrs. Hutter frequently visited the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, through the Shenandoah Valley, and at City Point, distributing money, food, and clothing, and doing much by their presence to soothe and cheer the sufferers. Mr. Hutter was one of the managers of the Refreshment Saloon, which fed many thousand soldiers on their way to the battle-field. He was one of the originators of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools throughout the State, and in frequent consultation with Governor Curtin. He was one of the founders of the Industrial Home for Blind Women. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Northern Home for Friendless Children and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, and dedicated the first Soldiers' Orphan School in America. By order of the board of trustees of this institution his bust in marble was placed in the large committee-room of the building. There is also erected in the large chapel of the Home a memorial window, depicting the ascension with the inscription, "He being dead yet speaketh." He left Lehigh County in 1839, and labored successfully for the last twenty-three years of his life in Philadelphia, but ever maintained the warmest attachment for the county of his birth and the friends of his youth.

In 1868, Mr. Hutter received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. In 1871 his health began to fail in consequence of his severe and too often self-imposed labors in his parish. Nothing was too hazardous or trying in aid of his church. In the pulpit, in the Sunday-





*E. W. Hutter*





*Edward L. Shinn*





school, and especially among the poor and infirm, the sick and the dying, as friend and counselor, he was ever ready, never thinking of himself or his personal comfort. He was a prodigious worker, and spoke English and German with uncommon facility. In society he was agreeable and refined, especially among people of learning. He had a rich fund of humor, and his short newspaper paragraphs abounded in wit. A deep thinker and a close reader, he gave tone and dignity to everything he discussed, and all the newspapers he conducted were marked by his strong and vigorous style.

The death of Dr. Hutter occurred Sept. 21, 1873, in his sixty-first year. His remains are buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

#### EDWARD S. SHIMER.

The pioneer of the Shimer family was Daniel, who emigrated from Germany at an early date. Among his sons was Adam, whose son Jacob was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He settled at Shimersville, in Upper Milford township, Lehigh Co. Among his sons was John, born on the homestead where he resided. He was by occupation a farmer, and also officiated as the justice of his township. He married Sally Van Buskirk, and had children,—Jacob B., John B., Charles B., August B., and two daughters. Charles B. cultivated the homestead farm, where his life was spent. He married Anna Schantz, of Whitehall township, to whom were born children,—eight sons and two daughters.

The birth of Edward S., the third child, occurred at Shimersville, July 13, 1832. He was instructed in the rudiments of English at the school near his home, and later became a pupil of the seminary at Stewardsville, N. J. His business career soon after began as a clerk at Emaus and Shimersville, a brief period having been spent at each place. At the age of seventeen he removed to Allentown, since that time his residence, where he spent three years in the store of H. Guth & Co. He next became a clerk for Messrs. Grim & Reuinger, with whom, after a service of five years, he was admitted as a partner. At the expiration of the second year the firm became—by the retirement of Mr. Grim—Messrs. Reuinger & Shimer, and later E. S. Shimer & Co.

After a business association embracing a period of twenty-eight years, and involving numerous changes, he established in 1879 a house for the sale of carpets, oilcloths, etc., of which he is the present head. Mr. Shimer is a man of much energy and determination, which, with clearness of judgment and a well-balanced mind disciplined by habits of acute observation, have been the important levers to his success as a business man. He is largely identified with public interests, as trustee of Muhlenberg College (since its establishment), director of the Millerstown Bank of Macun-gie, the Millerstown Iron Company (located at the

same place), the Allen Fire Insurance Company, and member of the Board of Trade of Allentown. In politics he is a Republican, and as the candidate of that party was elected to the office of mayor of Allentown in 1884. Mr. Shimer was married, Oct. 31, 1853, to Miss Ann Catherine, daughter of Charles and Julia Kramer, of Allentown. Their children are Alice M. (wife of Dr. J. D. Christman) and Edgar C. Mr. and Mrs. Shimer and their children are members of St. John's Lutheran Church of Allentown.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### BOROUGH OF CATASAUQUA.

THIS vigorous little Vulcan of the valley has an interesting history, albeit it is one which extends through scarcely more than twoscore years. It owes its origin and growth to the successful solution of the long-vexed problem of how to make iron by the use of anthracite coal as fuel. The Lehigh Crane Iron Company began operations here in 1839, with David Thomas as their superintendent. They sought to make iron with the fuel which nature had placed in vast abundance in the Lehigh region, succeeded in a degree equal to their most sanguine hopes, and the industry established by the company built up a town on this favored spot which had for a hundred years been farming land, its owners never anticipating the busy scenes to be enacted upon it.

Catasauqua takes its name from the creek which empties into the Lehigh River below it, though this appellation must have been originally applied by the Indians to some tract of land upon its banks, for it means literally "dry ground" or "burnt ground." It is not improbable that it was a term used to designate a spot which the aboriginal inhabitants swept with fire in successive years, for the purpose of destroying the undergrowth that they might better follow the chase. Such was their custom in many localities. However this may have been, we find the name first used by the whites to designate the small stream which is also marked on some old maps "Mill Creek," from the fact that the first mill in the neighborhood was built upon its head-waters by Thomas Wilson in 1735. The name was originally spelled "Catasocque," but it is probable that its proper pronunciation is better represented by the present orthography.

For a number of years after the settlement of the town it was called Craneville, in honor of the Welsh ironmaster with whom David Thomas, the father of the works, established here, had been associated in making his experiments with anthracite coal as a furnace fuel. It is a fact not commonly known that in 1815, when the idea of making a change was agitated,



the name "Sideropolis" was suggested as the name of the village, and actually used for a brief season. This Greek name meant Iron City. Application is said to have been made to the Postmaster-General to have the post-office name also changed from Craneville to "Sideropolis," but if such petition was ever made it was not granted, and shortly afterwards the soft and musical Indian appellation was happily adopted.

**Origin of Land Title.**<sup>1</sup>—The town is situated on a portion of a tract of land containing two thousand seven hundred and twenty-three acres, and part of a tract of ten thousand acres. It was described as follows: "Beginning at a black oak standing on the east bank of the West Branch of the Delaware [the Lehigh is always called the West Branch of the Delaware in old land warrants] (about two hundred perches in a northerly direction from the northern point of the large island in the Lehigh River (at Allentown), thence by land of Caspar Wistar east two hundred and two perches to a small hickory; thence by vacant land north 6° 47' west twelve hundred and eighty-eight perches to a post in a line of John Page's other land; thence by the same and land of William Allen west four hundred and forty-two perches to a *Cedar* standing on ye bank of said West Branch (about forty perches in a southerly direction from the mouth of Hockquandaugoa Creek, at the village of Stenton); thence down the West Branch, the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning, containing two thousand seven hundred and twenty-three acres, being part of ten thousand acres devised by William Penn unto his daughter Lætitia, who afterwards intermarried with William Aubrey of the city of London."

The ten thousand acre tract was afterwards transferred by William and Lætitia Aubrey unto John Knight of the Liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, England, by indenture bearing date 4th and 5th November, 1724, and conveyed by them to John Page of Austin Fryars, London, by indenture bearing date 4th and 5th November, 1730. The title of the ten thousand acre tract was perfected on the 8th and 9th of February, 1731, by indenture tripartite made between William and Lætitia Aubrey, of the first part, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, of the second part, and John Page, of the third part.

The two thousand seven hundred and twenty-three acre tract was surveyed by Nicholas Scull, Oct. 10, 1736, in pursuance of a warrant dated at London, Oct. 10, 1731, in order to complete the residue and quantity of land conveyed to John Page.

The patent from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania erected the tract into a manor by the name of Chawton, and granted to Page and his heirs the power to "erect and constitute within the said manor a Court Baron," and leave "to have and to hold view of Frank Pledges for the consideration of the Peace,"

etc., in consideration of which Page or his heirs was to yield and pay to the proprietaries, their "heirs and successors, *one Red Rose* on the 24th of June in every year forever hereafter to such person or persons as shall be from time to time appointed to receive the same."

John Page, by his will bearing date July 18, 1741, devised all his land and estate in Pennsylvania to Evan Patterson, of old Broad Street, London, who, by letter of attorney dated July 7, 1750, appointed William Allen, of the city of Philadelphia, and William Webb, of the county of Chester, his true and lawful attorneys, to bargain, sell, or convey any lands in his manor.

Among the names of the early settlers and purchasers of this tract are those of Thomas Armstrong, Robert Gibson, Robert Clendennin, Joseph Wright, John Elliott, Andrew Mann, George Taylor, and Nathaniel Taylor.

The Armstrong tract contained about three hundred and thirty acres, the greater part of which is now owned by Jacob Deily. This was purchased in 1760 by George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Robert Gibson's tract contained one hundred and ninety-three and a half acres, and included the farm afterwards owned by the Fausts.

That portion of the tract which constitutes the Deily farm, adjoining the borough, passed into the possession of one Eddy, of Philadelphia, about 1767. He sold to George Beisel, who transferred it to George Geisinger about 1814, who in turn sold it to his son-in-law, Jacob Deily.

That portion of the tract on which the greater part of the town is built appears to have passed into the possession of Andrew Hower, and Marks John Biddle secured one hundred and ninety acres at sheriff's sale in 1795. From him Frederick Biery made his first purchase in 1805. Biddle also sold some portions of his lands to Zeigler, who sold to Biery and Kurtz. Hower retained a small amount of land until 1823, when he sold to John Peters.

**Early Residents.**—Prior to the establishment of the iron-works the locality which was known as Biery's Port was settled in about the same degree as the surrounding country, the few residents being farmers, with one or two exceptions. There were but four families living upon the ground which the town now covers, the Bierys, Fausts, Peters, and Breisehs, and of these one family (the Fausts) were beyond the present borough limits. The Deilys lived in the old stone house south of the creek, built in 1767, and Mr. Kurtz west of town, on the farm where he still resides.

The Bierys—Frederick and Henry—had come to the locality early in the present century, and bought the stone mill now owned by William Younger, who rebuilt it in 1869. Henry Biery soon removed to New York, and Frederick remaining, exerted his

<sup>1</sup> From an article by the late Jacob Fatzinger.



energy in making many improvements in the neighborhood. He carried on what was known as Biery's Ferry, and in 1824 built a chain bridge, which was swept away by the high water of 1841. It was rebuilt the same year, and in the progress of the work Daniel Tombler received injuries from which he died. This bridge, which was also a chain structure, was destroyed by the flood of 1862, and the present structure was then erected. He built a stone tavern (still standing and occupied as a private house) in 1826, and a stone building of the same material (also remaining) in 1835; also the stone house now occupied by James Thomas. Thus a little cluster of buildings was in existence at the east end of Biery's Bridge before the site of Catasauqua had been chosen for manufacturing purposes. Frederick Biery was a man of ability, industry, and good character. His sons were Daniel, Jonas, Solomon, David, and William; and his daughters were the wives of N. Snyder, Samuel Kochler, and Jacob Beihle. Solomon, whose widow (Mary Fredericks) still resides in Catasauqua, seems to have inherited his father's energy, and was during his whole life an active character. He carried on the tavern for many years, and was postmaster. Jonas, who was engaged in the lumber trade, is now represented in the town by a son.

John Peters lived at what is now the corner of Bridge and Front Streets, and this spot is still marked by his old stone barn. He moved to this location in 1823 from Heidelberg (where he was born in 1799), and bought his small farm of Andrew Hower, at first occupying a house which had been built by John Zoundt, and afterwards erected a stone dwelling. He followed weaving for nine years, and was one of the first lock-tenders for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. In 1851 he moved away, and now resides in Allentown with his daughter, Mrs. Owen Schwartz.

The Faust family, of which we have made mention, had been long settled where Walter Faust now lives, just north of the borough boundary. The first representative of the family here was John Philip Faust, great-grandfather of the present occupant of the property. Jonas, his son, on the death of John Philip, about 1831, received his lands, and, dying two years later, the farm was accepted at its appraised value of fifty dollars per acre by his son Paul, who lived upon it until his death, in November, 1883. A portion of his land was divided and sold in town lots.

The following sketch of Paul Faust was contributed by Wm. H. Glace, Esq., of Catasauqua, the family solicitor:

"The subject of this sketch was born Sept. 30, 1809, and died at the homestead in Allen township, Northampton Co., immediately outside of the limits of the borough of Catasauqua, on Nov. 12, 1883, aged seventy-four years, one month, and twelve days.

"As he had spent his whole life on the farm where he died, and as all that portion of land comprised between Bridge Street, west of the Howertown road, up

to Swartz's dam, in Allen township, at one time belonged to him or to his ancestors, with the exception of about eleven acres, which belonged to Henry Breisch and was sold to the late David Thomas about 1847, it was thought a brief sketch of the titles as well as of his life would not fail to prove interesting to at least some of the older residents of this vicinity.

"At the time of his birth and early manhood the surrounding country was but thinly settled, his nearest neighbors on the south being John Peters and Frederick Biery, the first named living at a point near the canal, some twenty feet north of the plank walk leading to the canal bridge, the old barn belonging to his place still standing opposite Boyer's drug-store, while those on the north were Michael Fenstermacher and John Swartz; on the east the Kurtzes, and on the opposite side of the river the Miller, Miekley, Butz, and Biery families. His great-grandfather, Henry Faust, purchased the farm—originally one hundred and ninety-three and a half acres—of Robert Gibson, a Scotch-Irish settler, who owned two thousand seven hundred and twenty-three acres in Allen township, embracing all that land from a point near Bridge Street to Stenton, west of the Howertown road.

"Prior to the Revolution the lands hereabouts on the east side of the west branch of the Delaware, as then called, was all owned by Scotch-Irish settlers; south of Bridge Street to Taylor's land (now Deily's) was owned by Jos. Wright; that east of Howertown road, in Hanover township, by Robert Clendennin, while that north of Gibson's large tract being owned by Andrew Mann.

"The immense immigration from the Palatinate at the invitation of Penn and his agents in the early part of the eighteenth century, as well as the large number of Hessians who settled lower down the river after the battle of Trenton, began to crowd out the Irish settlers even at that early day, until now there remains but few of the broad acres of Northampton County in the possession of their descendants.

"Their large farms were cut up in smaller tracts, and under the stubborn will, patient plodding, and untiring industry, characteristic of the race, transferred the wilderness and forest into the rich agricultural lands of to-day.

"Among these early settlers was Henry Faust, who was born in Albany township, Berks Co., and was the son of one of two brothers, Bastian or John Faust, who had landed at Philadelphia at an early period of Penn's emigration from the Palatinate, and settled in Berks County. He died April 14th, 1795, leaving to survive him a widow and eight children. The eldest son, John Philip, the grandfather of Paul Faust, accepted the land at the appraisement, which was calculated in pounds, shillings, and pence.

"He built the old stone mansion, still in good condition, and purchased five acres which was afterwards sold to Mr. Kratzer, who sold to John Peter, who, in addition to managing his small farm, carried on the





business of weaving. In addition, John Philip Faust purchased five acres of land from Yarrick Rockel, being the land now bounded by Third, Pine, and Walnut Streets to Howertown road, while about eleven acres were sold to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to build the dam and canal to supersede the floating of arks of coal down the river.

"Upon his death, July 12, 1832, leaving to survive him a widow and four children, the eldest of whom, Jonas Faust, accepted the land at the appraisement at fifty-five dollars per acre, being the upper tract, while Elizabeth Knauss, his sister, accepted the lower tract of sixty acres, and soon after sold to John Peter, who thus increased his acres to seventy-five, and all of which, less some lots sold, passed into the possession of the late David Thomas about 1850. Jonas Faust died the following year, after acceptance of the farm, leaving to survive him a widow and seven children, the eldest, Paul Faust, the subject of our article, accepted, on Jan. 24, 1834, the land at the appraisement of fifty dollars per acre. He was at this time twenty-four years of age, and took upon himself a burden few, at that time of scarcity of money and poor markets, would undertake, and a less sturdier man would have despaired of retaining the land. For, in addition to the recognizances entered into to secure his brothers and sisters their share, there were those of his father's who had died soon after his acceptance of the land, and also three dowers, viz.: His great-grandmother, Catharine, widow of Henry Faust, who long lived on the place in a small house, long afterwards occupied by Jesse Brown, at the lower spring, now the site of F. W. Wint & Co.'s planing-mill, but who afterwards remarried to a farmer named Huth, and died at an advanced age in Moore township, near the Blue Mountain; the dower of his grandmother, Barbara, who died Oct. 4, 1842, at the residence of her daughter, at the stone mansion still standing near the entrance of the bridge across the Lehigh from Stenton to Coplay; the dower of his mother, who subsequently remarried Henry Breisch, and is remembered by the earlier residents, who occupied the farm of eleven acres and old stone house, lately destroyed, at corner of Third and Bridge Streets, which was owned and built at an early day by a farmer named Gross.

"The late David Thomas came here in 1839, and the town of Catasauqua was commenced, but it was a half-mile across the fields from his farm to the works, with the Peter's farm between. There was no road where Front Street now is; the road led from the dam along the canal west of the house, crossed present Front Street where Chapel Street intersects, and was laid out at an early day in a direction due east, passing where the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church stands, and along north side of the Breisch farm-house to the Howertown road where it intersects with the road to Bethlehem, which passes the farm-house of Henry Kurtz.

"Prior to 1860, Paul Faust had sold a lot to the Catholic Church, and a few others south of Chapel Street, on Front and Second Streets, which helped him to pay off some of his liabilities; lots, however, were cheap, and it was not until 1865 that he was fairly out of debt. The last dower was paid off in 1870 upon the death of his mother, the widow of Henry Breisch, who died at Allentown, where she had removed with her husband at the time of sale of their land to the late David Thomas, about 1847, the previous year, at an advanced age.

"By the rapid extension of the town northward, at the close of the war, the deceased sold about forty-five acres, besides the new canal tract, to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for town lots, the greater portion lying in Northampton County, and at the time of his death had accumulated considerable wealth, his land, prior to the panic of 1873, being valued by good judges at seventy-five thousand dollars.

"He was the oldest of seven children, the others being Joseph Faust, South Whitehall; Reuben Faust, Catasauqua; David Faust, president Union National Bank of Philadelphia; William Faust, of Allentown, lately deceased; Elizabeth Laub, Kreidersville; and Maria Koch, of Allentown.

"Mr. Faust was married, Jan. 6, 1835, to Amelia Brenig, who was born Sept. 7, 1816, in Long Swamp township, Berks Co., Pa., and was one of twelve children, having eight sisters and three brothers. She was the daughter of George Brenig and Polly Wetzell. His widow resides on the homestead, and the five children, viz., Amy Berger, at Peru, Ill.; Walter, on the farm; Jane Koehler, in Easton; and M. Alice and Clara B., with their mother.

"His form was a familiar one to all the residents here, and he possessed strong physical and mental characteristics, which, if fortune had smiled more kindly upon him in his earlier years, would have made him a successful man in any sphere of life he might have chosen. Of more than average size, a positive man of strong likes and dislikes, his confidence was slow to obtain, but when once gained it could not easily be shaken. His nature was too kind and easy, however, for that of a successful financier, and he was often imposed upon in monetary matters by designing, unscrupulous men, as he was loath to impute dishonesty to any one. He had strong domestic tastes, was retiring in his habits, and his life was a singularly pure one,—a man of few words, good judgment, and none can say that he was ever heard to speak disparagingly of or to his fellow-men. Of methodical habits, careful in all his transactions, leaving a record with his vouchers, and papers carefully kept and filed away, slow to make a promise, yet when once made, he thought it his conscientious duty to perform it, though at great pecuniary sacrifice.

"All of the original land-owners here when the iron-works were first started have now passed away,





Paul Faust



except John Peters, who resides at Allentown, and Henry Kurtz, who, at a good old age, resides upon his farm in Hanover township."

Henry Breisch, who was a stone-mason, lived where Dr. Daniel Yoder now does, and owned ten acres of land surrounding his humble home. At the time the town was laid out a road extended up the hill from the Faust farm-house, past Breisch's home, and onward to the Howertown road. The land on the gentle slope, where are now the best residences of Catasauqua, was in part tilled and in part rough pasture land, in many places overgrown with brush and trees.

Among the first settlers after the establishment of the iron-works were the Williams family, the Fullers, James Lackey, Samuel Glace, Joshua Hunt, Joseph Laubach, Peter Laux, Charles G. Schneller, and Nathan Fegley.

David Williams, father of Thomas (who was killed on the railroad in 1872), of David (now superintendent of the Union Foundry), of John (cashier of the Crane Iron-Works), and of Oliver (president of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company), came here in 1840 from Wales, and took a contract for moulding with the Crane Company. His death occurred in 1845.

James W. Fuller, father of the well-known citizens Orange M., James W., Abbott F., and Clinton H., came from Freemansburg in 1842, and died in Catasauqua thirty years later. He was a contractor and merchant. Four brothers of James W. Fuller (Charles D., George W., Abbott, and Orlando) became residents of the town, and their father, Chauncey D. Fuller, also settled here. He was a popular justice, and long in office. He died in 1867. Of his sons, only one is living,—Orlando, who is located in Bethlehem.

Samuel Glace, of Luzerne County, who had been engaged with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company as early as 1828, entered the employ of the Crane Iron Company in 1842, and settled here in that year. He is still living, a hale and well-preserved man. William H. Glace, Esq., is his son, and Mrs. Dr. Yoder his daughter.

Joshua Hunt, a native of Chester County, came here in 1843, as the book-keeper of the Crane Iron Company.

James Lackey, a native of Reading, came to Catasauqua about the time the operations were commenced which developed the town, and was the first merchant drawn hither by those operations. The Bierys and a man named Neilly had, however, previously kept store here. Mr. Lackey had his stock of goods in a small frame house at first, and afterwards in the stone house where George Deily now lives. He remained in Catasauqua until 1858, when, having been elected prothonotary, he removed to Allentown, where he now resides. One of his daughters (Mary Margaret) married Esaias Rehrig, now president of the Allentown National Bank, who carried on boat-building and the mercantile business in Catasauqua from 1852 to 1858.

Nathan Fegley came to the promising new town soon after Mr. Lackey, and opened a store where Corwin & Bro. now do business. Afterwards he kept a temperance hotel, and in addition to his mercantile business opened the first lumber- and coal-yard in Catasauqua. He left in 1854, and his store passed into the possession of Weaver, Mickley & Co., a firm which was composed of V. Weaver, Edwin Mickley, Samuel Thomas, and John Thomas.

In 1847, Joseph Laubach came here from Allentown, Northampton Co., and opened a store near Biery's Bridge. In 1850 he bought his present property, and two years later opened the Eagle House, which was the first hotel after that carried on by the Bierys. In this connection we will add that the Catasauqua House, of which Alfred S. Fry is proprietor, was built by Jesse Knauss about the same time that Mr. Laubach became a Boniface, and that the present American House, of which C. F. Bogh is landlord, was built by Solomon Biery in 1856, while the Pennsylvania House, now kept by Mr. Guth, was erected about 1857.

The oldest merchant of the town is now Charles G. Schueller, he having started in business in a small way on Second Street and Mulberry Alley in 1848, and followed mercantile life without intermission since. In 1854 he moved to his present location on Front Street, where he has sold stoves and hardware for thirty years. He is a native of Bethlehem, and came to Catasauqua from Bucks County.

Other early merchants were Getz & Gilbert, who established themselves in 1854; Peter Laubach, who opened a store shortly afterwards; and Joseph and J. W. Schwartz, who began, in 1856, the business which is still continued by the sons of the former,—T. J. and Preston F. Schwartz.

Morgan Emanuel, a native of Wales, was another early resident, who did much towards the development of the town. He died April 11, 1884, aged nearly eighty years.

The population increased quite rapidly from the founding of the town, and in 1853 the following persons all owned property here:

George Andrew, tailor.	Christian Bough.
John Albright.	Amos Buchmier, tailor.
Nathan Andreas.	John Clark.
William Biery, carpenter.	Samuel Calver.
Solomon Biery.	William Cramsey.
Joseph Brown, tailor.	Jacob Christ.
John Boyer.	Charles Deiler.
Hugh Bratton, laborer.	Noah Davis.
Jonas Biery.	Daniel Davis.
Daniel Biery.	Reuben Ditzgard.
Jacob Beil.	George Deily.
Aaron Bart, carpenter.	Jacob Deily, wheelwright.
John Brobst.	Frederick Eberhard, contractor.
William Bayard.	Morgan Emanuel.
Charles Becker, minister.	Samuel Evans.
Washington Bough, boat-builder.	John Evans.
Lewis Bough.	Philip Feustemacher.
Luchela Biers.	Paul Faust.
Stephen Biers.	James W. Fuller, contractor.
David Bédemon, weaver.	Nathan Frederick, innkeeper.







Thomas Frederick, merchant.	William McLelland.
Jacob F. Fogel.	William Miller, merchant.
Reuben Fenstermacher.	William Minnick.
Henry Fenstermacher.	John Machitte.
Nathan Fegley.	William McLelland (3d).
George Foehler.	William Neighley, carpenter.
Owen Frederick, cabinet-maker.	James Nevers.
William Fegley, carpenter.	David Neighley.
Augustus Gilbert.	Frederick W. Nagle.
Henry Gaetz.	Samuel L. Nevaull.
James Ginder, boat-builder.	Samuel Old.
William Gress, merchant and inn-keeper.	Reuben Patterson, shoemaker.
Peter Hinely.	Jacob Ruhlman, mason.
Levi Haas.	William Romig.
Henry Heck, saddler.	Charles W. Ran, saddler.
John Heck.	John Roth.
Joshua Hunt.	Samuel Romick.
William Jones.	Patrick Roney.
John James.	Jacob Leem, shoemaker.
David D. Jones.	Simon Stearns, machinist.
Aaron Koch.	Jonathan Snyder, tinsmith.
Owen Kuntz, blacksmith.	Charles G. Schneider, mason.
Jesse Knauss, hiveryman.	Charles Sigley.
Widow Kreider.	William Stillwagon.
John Koons, blacksmith.	Nicholas Snyder.
Anthony Knapp, mason.	Samuel Still.
William Kratzer.	Owen Schwartz.
Reuben Kratzer.	Solomon Swall.
Henry Kurtz.	James Snyder.
Samuel Koehler.	Peter Sheckler.
James Kerr.	George Snyder.
A. Kromer.	Joseph Troxell, shoemaker.
Joseph Lichtenwallner.	David A. Tumbler.
James Lackey, merchant.	David Thomas.
Widow Leibort.	David Thomas, Jr.
Joseph Lambach, innkeeper.	John Thomas.
S. H. Lacinar, tinsmith.	Samuel Thomas.
John Lambach.	Maria Troxell.
Lacinar & Co., merchants.	Widow Wyman.
Jonas Lilly.	David Williams.
Robert McIntyre, contractor.	E. P. Weiss, merchant.
Widow McAllister.	Enos Weaver.
John McIntyre.	John Wilson.
Peter Morey.	Henry Yount.
Jacob Miller.	Enoch Yount.

Among the tenants at this time were Moses E. Albright and William Steckel, merchants; Henry Bush and Charles Nolf, innkeepers; Benjamin Bush, miller; William Diee, carpenter; Cornelius Earle, minister; and Martin Franklin, physician.

The growth of the place and its closely concentrated interests had led many, as early as 1850, to think that local government would best subserve the interests of the town.

**Incorporated as a Borough.**—Application was made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County for the incorporation of Catasauqua, April 3, 1851, and on Feb. 1, 1853, after being submitted to the grand jury, the petition was granted and the village was made the incorporated Borough of Catasauqua. The boundaries were as follows: "Beginning at a point in the river Lehigh, at low-water mark; thence through land of Paul Faust, on the line dividing the county of Lehigh from the county of Northampton to the public road leading from the bridge to Howertown; thence down the said road in the middle thereof to a stone corner between lands of George Breinig and Henry Kurtz; thence on the line be-

tween the said lands of the said Breinig and Kurtz to Catasauqua Creek; thence down said creek the several courses and distances thereof to its junction with the river Lehigh; thence up the said river Lehigh, the several distances and courses thereof at low-water mark to the place of beginning."

The court further directed that the election of borough officers should be held on the third Friday of March, at the public-house of Charles Nolf, under the superintendence of James Lackey as judge, and of Nathan Frederick and James W. Fuller as inspectors.

The first officers were Burgess, David Thomas; Secretary, Owen Riee; Treasurer, Joshua Hunt; John Constable, Charles Sigley; Solicitor, James S. Reese.

In consequence of necessary grading, and at places heavy excavations, in streets and the building of a lock-up the debt of the borough at the end of the first fiscal year amounted to three thousand two hundred dollars, and in consequence of paying land damages for the opening of streets, interest, and further grading, the debt on the 1st of April, 1855, amounted to four thousand dollars. On the 1st of April, 1863, it was five thousand dollars, and from that time forward for a number of years the receipts were not sufficient to pay the interest and current expenses, and there was an annual deficit. The expense of building the town hall and purchasing fire apparatus, etc., amounted to twenty-two thousand dollars; and there being an average annual deficit of seven hundred dollars, the debt was found in April, 1874, to be thirty-six thousand six hundred and nine dollars. The tax-levy had never amounted to more than three thousand eight hundred dollars prior to 1874, but in that year the triennial assessment showed a valuation of more than double the previous assessments, and thus met a long-felt want, increasing the tax-levy so as to pay current expenses.<sup>1</sup>

An act of Assembly to amend the charter of the borough was passed March 25, 1861, and other acts were passed from time to time changing the place of holding elections.

A petition praying for the division of the borough into two wards, signed by forty-nine citizens, was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions in April, 1876. This measure was opposed by a number of citizens, but was accomplished, a decree of court being issued Jan. 19, 1877, dividing the town into the First and Second Wards.

The town hall was built in 1868, by Fuller & Graff, whose proposal therefor was eleven thousand five hundred dollars. The ultimate cost was fourteen thousand dollars, a number of changes from the original plan being made. The building is a handsome two-story brick structure. The lower floor contains a Council chamber and a large room occupied

<sup>1</sup> Report of Burgess William H. Glace for 1877.



by the Phoenix Fire Company, and the second floor is finished as a public hall, which has a fine stage, used for dramatic and musical entertainments, lectures, etc.

The burgesses from 1853 to 1883 have been:

1853. David Thomas.	1872-73. John Williams.
1854. John Boyer.	1874. Melchior H. Horn.
1855. Uriah Brunner.	1875. George Bower.
1856-57. David Thomas.	1876. William H. Glace.
1858-59. William Goetz.	1877. F. W. Wint.
1860. A. C. Lewis.	1878-79. Henry Davis.
1861-69. John Williams.	1880-83. Philip Storm.
1870-71. James C. Beitel.	

The justices of the peace of the borough of Catsauqua from the time of its incorporation to the present have been as follows:

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
John Hudders.....April 13, 1853	W. H. Glace.....Oct. 28, 1874
C. D. Fuller....." 10, 1855	A. F. Koons.....March 13, 1875
George Frederick... " 13, 1858	R. C. Hamersley... " 13, 1875
C. D. Fuller....." 10, 1860	Edwin Gilbert....." 19, 1877
John H. Wolf....." 15, 1862	James Courtney... " 25, 1878
H. D. Yeager.....May 11, 1864	William J. Craig... " 27, 1879
Joseph Hunter.....April 11, 1865	A. F. Koons.....April 1, 1880
R. C. Hamersley... " 11, 1865	R. C. Hamersley...March 30, 1880
R. C. Hamersley... " 8, 1870	A. F. Koons....." 30, 1880
W. H. Glace....." 18, 1870	A. N. Ulrich.....April 6, 1883

Through the liberal and enterprising character of its inhabitants the town was provided at an early period of its history with gas- and water-works.

**The Flood of 1862.**—Catsauqua was the scene of great excitement during the flood of June 4th and 5th, 1862. The water here rose above its usual level from twenty-four to twenty-seven feet, and was about four and a half feet higher than the flood of 1841. All of the bridges, with several small buildings, many thousand feet of lumber, wagons, fences, etc., were carried away. A writer<sup>1</sup> on the flood says, "The engineer of the Crane Iron Company stayed in the engine-room, and was instrumental in rescuing one or two persons from drowning. Many of the boats which were here loaded with ore from New Jersey were lost, and with them, the boatmen engaged upon them lost their all. A German family from Newark, N. J., consisting of man, wife, and two children, were on their boat at Parryville when the flood loosened it. They got to shore here, and when we saw them their boat laid a complete wreck a little below the town. They had escaped from death, but the only earthly possessions saved by them were the clothes upon their backs. Another family, from Stanhope, N. J., who were running an ore-boat, containing all of their goods, lost it. They were all knocked off the boat, and their infant child, about fourteen months old, drowned; their other child was saved. The woman was rescued by some of the hands employed by the Crane Iron Company, and the man found a refuge in the engine-house. When morning dawned, so that objects could be seen, two men were discovered upon a cinder-bank in the midst of the stream; at another point a man and boy in one tree. A father occupied another, while his

daughter occupied one close by, and a small girl was holding on to a resting-place at the archway at Biery's Bridge. Attempts were made, by making a raft and attaching a rope to it, to reach them, but owing to the strength of the current that and other means failed. John Thomas, the superintendent of the Crane Iron Company, collecting a lot of their carpenters together, had a flat-bottom boat built for the occasion, in the short space of one hour and a half, by which means they were all brought safely to shore about eight o'clock.

"In speaking with a resident of this place, he remarked that 'the scene was an awful one; while he, with others, stood on the river-bank, through the roar of the angry elements they could distinctly hear the agonizing cry of men, women, and children, as they were hurried past by the resistless torrent, on boats, logs, etc.' It was heartrending to listen, and feel they were powerless to help. Had the means been at hand the floating masses of boats and lumber on the rushing waters would not have permitted the efforts without encountering almost certain destruction. One dwelling-house below the town was carried off, and farther down, at Wheeler's lock, a house, a barn, and several cows and horses were swept away from one person, and another lost house, barn, and all their contents, with the exception of one horse."

**The Crane Iron-Works.**—The interest of the public in the Crane Iron-Works is not limited by their importance as an industrial establishment, nor by the measure of their influence in building up a thriving town, but extends to the broader field in which they are considered as the outgrowth of the first commercially successful attempt to manufacture iron by the use of anthracite coal in America. The story of this incalculably valuable manufacturing triumph and of the Crane Iron-Works properly begins in the far-off country of Wales, to which the world is indebted for a vast deal of its progress in the line of the sterner industrial arts. David Thomas, who may be regarded as the father of the anthracite iron manufacture of America, was born in South Wales, Nov. 3, 1794, and entered the iron business in 1812. After working in various places he went, in 1817, to the Ynisedwin Works, Brecknockshire, located on the southern edge of an anthracite coal-basin,—the only one in the island of Great Britain. The Ynisedwin Works were the only blast-furnaces erected on that bed of coal, the others being located where the coal was either bituminous or semi-bituminous. The works he was employed in were therefore more interested in the use of anthracite as fuel than those in other parts of the country, inasmuch as they had to bring their coke to be used in smelting iron from ten to fourteen miles by canal. As early as 1820, Mr. Thomas, with George Crane, one-third owner of the Ynisedwin Works, began to experiment with anthracite, burning it in small proportions with coke, but not with practical success. In 1825 he had a small furnace built twenty-

<sup>1</sup> The author of the little pamphlet called "Incidents of the Freshet on the Lehigh River, Sixth month 4th and 5th, 1862," for which we are indebted to Mr. D. T. Williams, of Catsauqua.



five feet high, with nine feet bosh, which was put in blast with coke and increased amounts of anthracite, but the experiments were not promising, and had to be abandoned. In 1830 the same furnace was made forty-five feet high, with eleven feet bosh. Attempts were again made to discover the secret of success, and with better results than formerly, but still it was so unprofitable that the work was again abandoned. During the time that Thomas and Crane were experimenting in Wales, similar attempts were being made in the United States with equal success. In the year 1825, Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, both of Philadelphia, being largely interested in the mining of anthracite coal in the then recently-opened Lehigh basin, and having successfully used this coal in the manufacture of iron wire at their mill near the Falls of Schuylkill, erected a small furnace at Mauch Chunk, for the purpose of experimenting as to the practicability of smelting iron with this coal. Among other methods tried was that of passing the blast through a room heated as hot as possible with common iron stoves. They soon abandoned this furnace and erected a new one, in which they used charcoal exclusively, thus acknowledging their effort to have been a failure, though it contained the unrecognized suggestion of the true and afterwards successful method. In Wales, David Thomas was still toiling on persistently and patiently to discover the mystery. A key to unlock it was furnished in 1834 by Neilson, manager of the Glasgow Gas-Works, who discovered the use of the hot-blast. Its value was not immediately fully appreciated. The pamphlet on the hot-blast, issued by Mr. Neilson, was read by David Thomas, who had been on the alert and had perused all of the treatises on iron manufacture and the combustion of anthracite which he could find. One evening, while sitting with Mr. Crane in his library talking the matter over, he took the bellows and began to blow the anthracite fire in the grate. "You had better not, David," said Mr. Crane; "you will blow it out;" and Thomas replied, "If we only had Neilson's hot-blast here the anthracite would burn like pine." Mr. Crane said, "David, that is an idea." In fact, it was the origin of the application of the hot-blast in making iron with anthracite. In September, 1836, Thomas went to work, with Crane's consent, and built ovens for heating the blast. On Feb. 5, 1837, the new process was applied. The result was a success in a far greater degree than the two men had dared to hope after their many disappointments, and from that time on there was no difficulty in making iron with anthracite as fuel. The news of the success was spread over the kingdom. The *London Mining Journal* gave it great prominence, and its account appeared in the press of the United States.

In the great anthracite region of Pennsylvania, able and enterprising men were in readiness to utilize this valuable discovery. In 1838 the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company had offered to any persons who

would establish a furnace, lay out thirty thousand dollars, and run successfully on anthracite coal exclusively for three months, the valuable water privileges extending from the Hookendauqua to the Allentown dam. Under the inducement of this offer the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, consisting of members of the Coal and Navigation Company, was organized the same year, and in the fall of the year Mr. Erskine Hazard, one of the leading spirits of the company, went to Wales to engage some competent person to come to this country in their interest, and to superintend the erection of furnaces. He went to Mr. Crane, who recommended David Thomas. Together they went to see him. At first he was reluctant to leave his native land, but at last influenced by a liberal offer, and the consideration that his sons would have better opportunities in America than they could hope for in Wales or Great Britain, he consented, and upon the night of the last day in the year, concluded an agreement of which we here give the text, together with that of a supplement made in Philadelphia:

"MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the thirty-first day of December 1838 between Erskine Hazard for the Lehigh Crane Iron Company of the one part and David Thomas of Castle Blua of the other part.

"1. The said Thomas agrees to remove with his family to the works to be established by the said company on or near the river Lehigh and there to undertake the erection of a blast furnace for the smelting of iron with anthracite coal and the working of the said furnace as Furnace manager, also to give his assistance in finding mines of iron ore, fire clay, and other materials suitable for carrying on iron works, and generally to give his best knowledge and services to the said company in the prosecution of the iron business in such manner as will best promote their interests for the term of five years from the time of his arrival in America, provided the experiment of smelting iron with anthracite coal should be successful there.

"2. The said Hazard for the said company agrees to pay the expenses of the said Thomas and his family from his present residence to the works above mentioned on the Lehigh and there to furnish him with a house and coal for fuel—also to pay him a salary at the rate of Two hundred pounds sterling a year from the time of his stipend ceasing in his present employment until the first furnace on the Lehigh is got into blast with anthracite coal and making good iron and after that at the rate of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling a year until a second furnace is put into operation successfully when fifty pounds sterling shall be added to his annual salary and so fifty pounds sterling per annum additional for each additional furnace which may be put into operation under his management.

"3. It is mutually agreed between the parties that should the said Thomas fail of putting a furnace into successful operation with anthracite coal that in that case the present agreement shall be void and the said company shall then pay the said Thomas a sum equivalent to the expense of removing himself and family from the Lehigh to their present residence.

"4. In settling the salary four shillings and six pence sterling are to be estimated as equal to one dollar.

"In witness whereof the said parties have interchangeably set their hands and seals the date above written.

"ERSKINE HAZARD [SEAL]

"for Lehigh Crane Iron Company

"Witness "DAVID THOMAS [SEAL]

"ALEXANDER HAZARD.

"It is further mutually agreed between the Lehigh Crane Iron Company and David Thomas the parties to the above written agreement that the amt of the sd Thomas salary per annum shall be ascertained by taking the United States Mint price or value of the English Sovereign as the value of the pound sterling—instead of estimating it by the value of the dollar as mentioned in the 4th article and that the other remaining articles in the above written memorandum of agreement executed by Erskine Hazard for the Lehigh Crane Iron Company and









*David Thomas*



David Thomas be hereby ratified and confirmed as they now stand written.

"In witness whereof the President and Secretary of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company by order of the Board of Managers and the sd David Thomas have hereunto set their hands and seals at Philadelphia the second day of July 1839.

"DAVID THOMAS [SEAL]"

"In presence of  
"TIMOTHY ABBOTT."

The organization of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, prior to Mr. Hazard's going abroad, had been only an informal one, and on the 10th of January, 1839, it was perfected. The first meeting of the board of directors was held at that time. The board consisted of Robert Earp, Josiah White, Erskine Hazard, Thomas Earp, George Earp, John McAllister, Jr., and Nathan Trotter. They organized by electing Robert Earp president and treasurer, and John McAllister, Jr., secretary. In April they entered into articles of association, which are here appended as affording some idea of the foundation on which this staunch old company has arisen and flourished:

"ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, made and entered into under and pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania entitled an act to encourage the manufacture of Iron, with Coke, or Mineral Coal, and for other purposes passed June the sixteenth, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

"Witness, that the subscribers, citizens of Pennsylvania, whose names are hereto affixed have associated themselves, under and pursuant to the act aforesaid for the purpose of making and manufacturing Iron, from the raw material with Coke or mineral Coal, and do certify and declare the articles and conditions of their association to be as follows:

"ARTICLE 1.—The name, style or title of the Company, shall be 'Lehigh Crane Iron Company.'

"ARTICLE 2.—The lands to be purchased by the Company, shall be in Northampton, or Lehigh County, or both.

"ARTICLE 3.—The capital stock of the company shall consist of One hundred thousand dollars divided into two thousand shares of fifty dollars each, the whole of which has been subscribed for by the subscribers hereto in the numbers, of shares, set opposite to their respective names.

"ARTICLE 4.—The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars being the one-fourth per cent. of the whole capital stock, subscribed for, has been actually paid in.

"ARTICLE 5.—The remaining installments on the stock, already subscribed for shall be called in in such sums, and at such times and with such forfeiture for non-payment thereof as the Board of Directors, may prescribe.

"ARTICLE 6.—The Board of Directors shall consist of such a number of persons as the stockholders, may from time to time prescribe.

"ARTICLE 7.—This company shall be in all things subject to and governed by the provisions of the act of Assembly, under which it is created and shall have the same, and no other, or greater powers, privileges, and franchises than are conferred upon it by virtue of the said act.

"Philadelphia, April 23, 1839.

Signed

"JOSIAH WHITE.  
"ERSKINE HAZARD.  
"THOMAS EARP.  
"GEORGE EARP.  
"JOHN McALLISTER, JR.  
"ROBERT EARP.  
"THEODORE MITCHELL.  
"NATHAN TROTTER."

Returning to the Welsh iron-worker, we find that he sailed for this country from Liverpool in May, 1839, on the clipper "Roscius," which made the then unprecedented run of twenty-three days, reaching New York June 5th. Mr. Thomas brought with him his whole family,—his wife and five children. Before

leaving England he had had the blowing machinery and castings for the hot-blast made, and all were shipped except the two cylinders, which were too large for the hatches of the ship. So when the other machinery arrived the projectors of the works were as badly off as if none had been sent. There was not at that time a foundry in the United States large enough to cast such cylinders as were needed. There were small ones at Allentown and Bethlehem. The company applied to the Allaire Works of New York and the Alger of Boston, but neither of them could bore a five-foot cylinder without enlarging their works, which they were unwilling to do.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Thomas then went to Philadelphia to the Southwark Foundry of S. V. Merrick and J. H. Towne, who enlarged their boring machinery and made the five-foot cylinders required. Fire-brick were imported from Wales, there then being none manufactured in this country, and in August, 1839, ground was broken at Craneville (now Catasauqua) for the first furnace. After many difficulties and discouragements, the furnace was finally blown in at five o'clock July 3, 1840. The ore was two-thirds hematite to one-third New Jersey magnetic. It was blown with two-and-a-half-inch nozzles, and the blast heat was six hundred degrees. The first run of iron was made the 4th of July, and proved a great success.<sup>2</sup> From this time on the manufacture of iron by anthracite was successfully conducted at the Crane Works, and continuously except for the slight cessations common to all manufacturing establishments. Furnace No. 1, in which the success of the new discovery was first fully demonstrated in this country, was forty-two feet in height, with twelve feet bosh. It was operated by a breast-wheel twelve feet in diameter and twenty-four feet long, geared by segments on its circumference to a spur-wheel on a double crank, driving two blowing cylinders, five feet in diameter, with a six-foot stroke, worked by beams on a gallows-frame. The motive power was the water of the canal,—the difference between the upper and lower levels of lock No. 36. The furnace remained in blast until its fires were quenched by the rising

<sup>1</sup> As an indication of the progress made in iron-working in this country in sixteen years, we will mention that Ericsson in 1855 had a cylinder seventeen feet in diameter cast and bored for his hot-air ship.

<sup>2</sup> Here we say a word in regard to the claims made for and by other works as the first manufacturers of iron by anthracite. It is true that previous to the completion of the first stack of the Crane Company's works Mr. Thomas was applied to for help and advice by William Lyman, who was then building the Pioneer furnace at Pottsville, and he made several visits there, directing the putting in of the hearth, boshes, etc. That furnace was blown in in the fall of 1839 in the presence of Mr. Thomas, and soon after several others were put in blast in the Schuylkill and North Branch region, but the Pioneer and the others all failed to make anthracite pig-iron successfully and profitably, and for that reason remained but a short time in blast. Their success was rather in the nature of a laboratory experiment than a profitable manufacturing enterprise, and it remained for the Crane, under the management of Mr. Thomas, followed soon after by the Glendon Furnaces, under William Firmslone, and then the Allentown Furnace, under Mr. S. Lewis, to successfully introduce the profitable use of anthracite coal in the smelting of iron in this country.



waters of the great flood of January, 1841, a period of six months, during which one thousand and eighty-eight tons of pig iron were produced. The largest output for one week was fifty-two tons. Concerning the flood which we have mentioned, one of the company's old books contains the following in David Thomas' handwriting:

"On Thursday, January 7th (1841), at nine o'clock in the evening the river rose so that the back water prevented the wheel from turning, at half after ten covering the tow-path of the level above lock 36. At twelve it was two feet over the banks, and was one foot over the bottom of the hearth of the furnace. At 1.20 the water was at its height, and thirty-four inches in the furnace. It was at this height until 3.30 o'clock, when the river began to fall. The water wheel was muddled all over, and the water was nine inches over its top. The dam and canal bank was broken, so that when the water fell in the river it was too low to turn the wheel, though every effort was made to fill up the banks,—but they could not succeed, and were obliged to throw the furnace out on Monday the 11th of January.

"DAVID THOMAS.  
"THOMAS S. YOUNG." 1

Furnace No. 1 was blown in again after the freshet, May 18, 1841, and then remained in blast until Aug. 6, 1842, producing three thousand three hundred and sixteen tons of pig-iron.

A very large chorus of the "I told you so," always unpleasant even as a solo, would have been heard by Mr. Thomas and the members of the Crane Company had they met with failure in their undertaking. Mr. Thomas had been very generally looked upon as a visionary. The remark made by a leading charcoal ironmaster, "I will eat all the iron you'll make with anthracite," gave expression to the general sentiment of the trade at that time. It is needless to say that he did not keep his promise, although Mr. Thomas sent him word that he had a hearty dinner ready for him, cooked in the company's first furnace.

The success of the Crane Company's work in Furnace No. 1 led them to immediately enlarge their facilities for manufacturing pig-iron, which they did by erecting Furnace No. 2, forty-five feet high and with fourteen feet bosh. This was blown in Nov. 4, 1842, and remained in blast until March 17, 1844, making five thousand and thirteen tons of iron. In 1842 an additional water-wheel was added of the same size as the first, to which it was geared, and in 1844 an additional blowing power was added by the introduction of two turbine wheels eight feet in diameter, which drove two horizontal cylinders of five feet diameter and six feet stroke; the wheels and all machinery connected with them being built by Merrick & Towne, of Philadelphia.

The first load of ore brought to the works was delivered April 30, 1840, by Henry Hoch, who is still living and now the owner of the mine from which it was dug. This was hematite from Jacob Rice's mine, in Hanover township, Lehigh County. One was also brought during the first year from Nathan Whiteley's mine, near Breinigsville, in Upper Macungie township, and from John Kratzer's in South Whitehall.

In 1842 the celebrated Goetz bed, which is still worked, was opened in Hanover township of Northampton County, and the first ore taken from it was brought here. The first magnetic ore brought to the Crane furnace (in 1840) was from the Mount Hope mine in Morris County, N. J.

The demands made upon the company exceeding their facilities, Furnace No. 3 was erected in 1846. It was larger than either of the others, its height being fifty feet and its bosh eighteen. It was blown by two cylinders of five and a half feet diameter and six-foot stroke, which were driven by two beam engines with steam cylinders of twenty-six inches diameter and six-foot stroke. In the spring of 1849 was begun the erection of Furnaces Nos. 4 and 5, each fifty feet high and of eighteen feet bosh. The blowing cylinders for each of these were of nine-foot stroke and seven feet diameter, and they were operated by two beam engines, the steam-cylinders of which had a nine-foot stroke, while their diameters, originally thirty-six inches, were afterwards enlarged to forty-eight. In 1867-68, Furnace No. 6, of seventeen feet bosh and sixty feet height, was built, and in 1880-81 the first furnace constructed, together with Nos. 2 and 3, were razed to the ground, and two modern furnaces, with iron shells and fire-brick stoves, were erected in their stead from plans made by the present superintendent, Mr. Joseph Hunt. They are now successfully working, and exhibit the advance made in forty years. The new No. 1, which replaces the original put in blast in 1840, has made in one year twenty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-one tons of iron, its best day's work being one hundred and two tons, or nearly twice as much as was made in the best week by the old No. 1 during its first blast. During its best week the new furnace has produced five hundred and forty gross tons, all foundry iron.

Until 1855 the company shipped the products of its furnaces by the Lehigh Navigation Company's canal, and after that year principally by the railroad then completed. Now branch tracks of the railroad run to various points about the works, and the company owns ten locomotives, which are used in the movement of its ores and iron. About three hundred men are employed at the works, and a still larger number at the ore-beds and limestone quarries, and the pay-roll is very large. The buildings, machinery, and all the adjuncts of the works have been kept in the best of repair, and from time to time improved and extended so that they present an appearance unsurpassed by any other iron works in the country. It has been the aim of the Crane Company to produce the best quality of iron and to displace the famous product of Scotland, and this design having been constantly adhered to the works have seldom been idle, and often pressed with orders while other furnaces were out of blast. The liberality and enterprise of the company has given Catasauqua the benefit of a fine system of water-works, and an excellent fire steamer, and the steady

<sup>1</sup> Young was the first clerk employed at the works.





employment of its large number of men was for years almost the sole support of the town and is now the largest factor in its prosperity. The iron-workers here are in better circumstances than in most manufacturing towns, and a large proportion of them have exceedingly comfortable and even tasteful homes.

At the company's offices in Philadelphia many changes have taken place since the original organization of which we have spoken in the beginning of this article. Theodore Mitchell was elected president, *vice* Robert Earp, in 1845, and was succeeded by George A. Wood in 1868. He resigned in 1878, and the office was then filled by Samuel Dickson, Esq., the present president. The office of secretary, originally filled by John McAllister, was taken by John A. McAllister in 1844, and by Benjamin J. Leedom in 1848. He was also elected to serve as treasurer some years later. George T. Barnes was elected secretary in 1869, and treasurer in 1876, and now serves in both capacities. Frederick R. Backus filled the office of treasurer for a number of years subsequent to 1845. The board of directors is now constituted as follows: Samuel Dickson, Charles L. Borie, Henry Winsor, Samuel R. Shipley, Fisher Hazard, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Lemuel Coffin, John T. Morris, Charles E. Haven, Charles S. Wurts, and Alexander Biddle.

At the Crane Works in Catasauqua David Thomas was superintendent most of the time from 1839 to 1855, though his son, Samuel, had charge during a few years of that period. In 1855, when David Thomas retired, he was succeeded by his son John. Joshua Hunt, who entered the employment of the company in 1843, was assistant superintendent under John Thomas, and was chosen to fill the office when the latter retired, in 1867. He resigned at the close of the year 1881, and in recognition of the value of his long term of duty was presented by the company with a beautiful solid silver tea service,—a fine specimen of *repoussé* work. His son, Thomas Hunt, was assistant superintendent from 1867 to 1872, when, upon June 22d, he was so severely injured by a premature explosion of nitro-glycerine used in clearing out one of the furnaces that he died two weeks later. Joseph Hunt, a brother of Joshua Hunt, became assistant superintendent, and, upon the retirement of the latter, Dec. 31, 1881, took charge of the works, and a little later was made superintendent. David Thomas, after retiring from the office of superintendent, remained with the company as cashier until 1865, when that position was filled by John Williams, who had entered the company's employ Nov. 14, 1845. He still retains the position, having been on duty altogether over thirty-eight years, and as cashier more than eighteen years.

David Thomas was the son of David and Jane Thomas, of Tyllwyd Farm, in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, in the county of Glamorgan, South Wales. He was one of a family of four children, one son and three daughters, and was born on the 3d of

November, 1794. David Thomas, the father, was a small farmer, but a highly respectable man in his parish, and, although a Dissenter, he held the office of church warden for some years, and was overseer of the poor of his parish for sixteen years. He was a consistent and exemplary member of the "Independents" Religious Community at Maccyrhaf Chapel, Neath, for forty years, and his wife, who survived him twenty years, was for sixty years a member of the same organization. Both are buried in the burying-ground attached to the above-named place of worship. Young David's religious and moral training was, therefore, of the strictest kind, both as regards example and teaching, and these appear to have clung to him through life. Being the only son, his parents afforded him the best education their means would allow. He applied himself with industry and perseverance, outstripping all his school-fellows, and was looked upon as having been better educated than the generality of farmers' sons. He was of very studious habits, delighted in books, and in the acquirement of knowledge and information. The education he received enabled him only to acquire the merest elements of learning, and the intelligence and knowledge displayed by him in after-life, which enabled him to rise to so prominent a position, were due entirely to self-culture. His thirst for knowledge and improvement had awakened an ambitious feeling, which farming operations failed to satisfy. He, therefore, sought employment at seventeen years of age at the Neath Abbey Iron-Works. For five years he worked in the fitting-shops and at the blast furnaces, asserting his superiority and intelligence over his young compeers, by whom he was familiarly known as "Dai Tyllwyd." He displayed a wonderful aptitude for the business, and gained a vast store of experience and knowledge, even in that short space of time. In fact, so well did he occupy his time and talents that in 1817 he went to the Yniseedwyn Iron-Works, in the Swansea Valley, and was made general superintendent of the blast furnaces and of the iron- and coal-mines. Mr. Thomas remained at the Yniseedwyn Works in that position for nearly twenty-two years, working his furnaces in the most successful manner, and continually experimenting with anthracite coal as a smelting fuel. Mr. Thomas continued his experiments, and ultimately succeeded in making anthracite iron by introducing a hot-blast into the furnace. He was in 1839 offered an engagement for five years in the United States, and soon after his arrival the Crane Iron Company of Catasauqua was organized, a furnace was constructed, and successfully managed under the supervising eye of Mr. Thomas. To him is undoubtedly and justly due the credit of having built the first anthracite blast furnace in America, or any other country, which successfully fulfilled the purpose for which it was constructed.

In 1854 the Thomas Iron Company was formed, and the beautiful works at Hokendauqua commenced. In



1855 he relinquished the superintendence of the Crane Iron-Works, and devoted a portion of his time to the development of the works at Hokendauqua, which bear his honored name. In addition to his interest in the Crane and Thomas Iron-Works, Mr. Thomas was also a stockholder in the Carbon Iron Company, which has three furnaces at Parryville, and in the large rolling-mills at Catasauqua and Ferndale, of which he was the president for many years. A short time before his death he withdrew from very active duties, remaining, however, a director and a large shareholder, and he was besides largely interested in coal operations. He was for many years president of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, and also a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He was a trustee and executive member of St. Luke's Hospital, and a trustee of Lafayette College at Easton. In 1866 he was a Republican candidate for Congress, but declining on principle to take part in the canvass he was not successful. Catasauqua is largely indebted to him for its growth and progress. With nearly every industry in the town he was directly or remotely connected. As a tribute to his genius, determination, and energy, on its incorporation, in 1853, he was chosen its first burgess, and continued for years to hold the office. He built the Lehigh Fire-Brick Works, which are of considerable dimensions, and held the position of director of the National Bank of Catasauqua, in which he had a large amount of stock. Mr. Thomas was a man of determined purpose, industry, fidelity, and thoroughness, of uncommon vitality and activity; although nearly eighty-eight years of age at his death, he took nearly to the last a fair share in the active management of the vast properties he controlled.

The kindly interest he manifested in all measures for the public good, and his activity in advancing all works of moral or material improvement in the community in which he dwelt, led to his being by a sort of common impulse familiarly called "Father Thomas." He did much to encourage sobriety and thrift among the workmen he superintended, and many of them are indebted to his wise counsel or other forms of assistance for the happy homes they possess. In his religious convictions Mr. Thomas was a Presbyterian. He had no sooner become settled in his new home, in 1839, than he erected a small chapel, which was followed by the organization of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was made ruling elder, an office held continuously by him until his death. Mr. Thomas was as patriotic an American as if native born. His intense love of his adopted country was manifested on proper occasions. During the civil war his means and his influence were freely devoted to the Union cause, and it was largely through his instrumentality that a company of volunteers was recruited at Catasauqua. Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Hopkins, who is still living in the ninetieth year of her age. Their children are Jane, Gwenny (Mrs. Joshua Hunt, de-

ceased), Samuel, John, and David (deceased). The death of Mr. Thomas occurred June 20, 1882, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. At the time of his decease he was the oldest American ironmaster in length of service, having been continuously associated with the iron industries of Wales and Pennsylvania since 1812. Through all the years of his activity in this country he was regarded as a leading authority on all matters pertaining to the trade. By his skill and industry he contributed greatly to the building up of the iron industries of the country, and will be held in grateful remembrance by American iron manufacturers. Among the people of the Lehigh Valley he left a notable reputation. Of him it may be truly said, he went down to the grave "full of riches, full of honors, and full of years."

Samuel Thomas, the son of David and Elizabeth Thomas, was born March 13, 1827, in Yniscedwyn, Brecknockshire, South Wales, and on attaining his thirteenth year emigrated with his parents to America. He had in his native country acquired the rudiments of an English education, and on reaching Pennsylvania became a pupil at Nazareth Hall in Northampton County, where two and a half years were spent in study. On returning home he determined to follow the vocation of his father, and entering the blacksmith- and machine-shops of the Crane Iron-Works, spent four years in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business. This practical experience subsequently proved of inestimable value in the superintendence of the important industries now under his control. At the age of nineteen Mr. Thomas took an active part in the management of the Crane Iron-Works and the development of the mining interests of the company. In 1848 he repaired to Morris County, N. J., where he was for nine months engaged in the erection of a furnace for the Boonton Iron Company. This he put in blast and successfully started, after which his connection with the Crane Iron-Works was resumed. Much of the burden and responsibility of the business was thrown upon Mr. Thomas. He participated actively in the erection of two new furnaces, and assisted largely in the development of the extensive mining property of the company. On the 1st of March, 1854, the Thomas Iron Company was organized and two furnaces erected under his immediate superintendence at Hokendauqua, of which he became general superintendent. This position was filled with signal ability for a period of ten years, when he was elected to his present office of president of the company. Mr. Thomas has been associated with the Thomas Iron Company, either as superintendent or president, for thirty years, during which time its varied properties have been largely developed, its products have from their superior quality found a ready market, and the business of the company established upon a firm basis.

He has been greatly interested in all schemes for the improvement of Catasauqua and Hokendauqua,





*Samuel Thomas*

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and the permanent welfare of their citizens. Measures for the conduct of the war met his hearty co-operation, and the memory of brave soldiers from Catasauqua and vicinity who fell in the conflict was perpetuated by an imposing monument made from designs approved by Mr. Thomas, a considerable portion of the expense having been borne by him. Educated in the principles of the Whig party, he later became a Republican, though both his tastes and the arduous demands of business have prompted him to decline all offers of political preferment. He is an elder and actively identified with the interests of the Presbyterian Church of Hokendauqua, and has assisted in the erection of several church edifices within the limits of the county.

Mr. Thomas was married, in March, 1848, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Miekley, of South Whitehall, Lehigh Co. Their children are Gertrude (Mrs. Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, of Philadelphia) and Edwin.

**The Catasauqua Manufacturing Company.**—This strong and wisely-conducted organization, which has done a great deal for the advancement of the town, came into existence Feb. 20, 1863, under the provisions of a charter incorporating the Northern Iron Company. Its authorized capital was originally one hundred thousand dollars (which sum was subsequently increased to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and is now five hundred thousand dollars). David Thomas, the veteran iron manufacturer, was the leading spirit of the company and its official head, Charles G. Earp was secretary and treasurer, and David Eynon superintendent. The company had been organized for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of armor-plate and rails, and the other necessary machinery were set up for that work. The war ended, however, just as everything was in readiness, and, the demand for the intended output being cut off, the company immediately made the changes needful for producing tank-, flue-, and boiler-plate, and a little later added a sheet-mill. Business was carried on with varying success until 1866, when it became more evenly prosperous. In that year William P. Hopkins was elected superintendent, and a change was made in the nature of the manufacture, an eighteen-inch bar-iron train and ten-inch guide-mill train being added to the plant. The iron produced at once met with favor from consumers, and from that time the mill has been very successful. In 1867, Oliver Williams was elected general manager, and John Williams secretary. At that time the output of the mill amounted to about six thousand tons of iron per year.

In 1864 a rolling-mill had been erected at Ferndale, just below Catasauqua, by the East Penn Iron Company, under the charter of the Eastern Iron Company, and its name subsequently changed to the Lehigh Manufacturing Company. In 1868 this mill was leased and in 1872 sold to the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company. Edward Edwards was elected

superintendent in 1868, and has ever since retained that position. It is due to him that it be said that not only has the mill been successfully managed by him, but that the little working community dependent upon it has largely felt the value of his influence. The product of the Ferndale Mill is bar and skelp iron, and, like that of the original mill at Catasauqua, it stands in high favor. Both mills have been added to almost every year, until they have reached a very large capacity, the output in 1882 being over thirty-six thousand tons of iron, valued at about two million dollars. The company employs about six hundred men, and the average monthly pay-roll reaches the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars. The substantial character of the company was indicated during the period of the panic, when the works were never shut down, except for brief intervals because of strikes.

David Thomas served as president the greater part of the time from 1863 until 1879, though the office was also administered by Samuel and John Thomas, his sons, during that long period. On Mr. Thomas' resignation in February, 1879, Oliver Williams was elected president, and he now holds that position. About the same time Henry Davis, who had been with the company from the start, was elected treasurer.

**The Union Foundry and Machine Company.**—These works were established about 1851 by John Fritz & Brother, the former now superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel Company. They sold to Messrs. Mickel & Thomas, and the establishment then passed into the hands of David Thomas, who, in 1869, sold to the present company, which is composed of David and Oliver Williams and William Hopkins. They enlarged the works from year to year, and in 1882 found it expedient to purchase an additional and adjoining plot of ground. The company employs about fifty hands and a forty horse-power engine. There is but little variation in the activity at this foundry, work being carried on with few and slight abatements, and it is, therefore, a valuable supporter of the town's prosperity. The company is particularly engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of rolling-mill work, and has a large patronage extending throughout the valley and the surrounding region. A large business is also done in general foundry and machine work, for which, as well as its specialties, the company has a wide and enviable reputation.

**Davies & Thomas' Foundry.**—This establishment is one of the important ones of the town, and has been the prime cause of the building of an addition to it, known as East Catasauqua. The works owe their existence to the late Daniel Davies, who was a thoroughly practical and a very energetic man. He learned the iron trade in Wales, his native land, and for fifteen years held a responsible position with the Crane Iron Company. In 1865, with his son, George Davies, and a Mr. Thomas, who was a distant relative of the present junior proprietor, under the firm-name of Davies,



Thomas & Co., established in a small way the business which, since very materially enlarged, is now carried on by their direct successors under—as it happens—the original name. In 1868 the Messrs. Davies purchased their partner's interest, and the business was then carried on prosperously and without any change of proprietorship until 1876, when the death of Daniel Davies occurred. The works then passed into the possession of the present owners, George Davies and his brother-in-law, James Thomas, a son of Hopkin Thomas, a noted iron-worker and for many years master mechanic of the Crane Iron Company. His son appears to have inherited his father's genius in mechanics, and has been eminently useful in the business which now engages his attention. As we have said, the works of Messrs. Davies & Thomas have been enlarged from time to time, and they are now among the most extensive and best equipped of their kind in the Lehigh Valley. The buildings, which are of brick and comparatively new, comprise a foundry fifty by two hundred and ninety feet; machine-shop, fifty by one hundred and twenty feet; two other structures, each forty by forty, an extensive office, etc. The machine-shop and some of the other buildings are two stories in height. The aggregate area of available flooring is thirty-five thousand feet. The motive power of the works is supplied by five vertical engines, and from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred men are given employment in the different departments. The buildings constituting East Catasauqua are the homes of many of these mechanics. The product of the establishment consists of general foundry- and machine-work, vertical and horizontal engines, ear-castings, and all kinds of furnace, mill, and mine appliances.

**The Lehigh Fire-Brick Company (Limited).**—Among the leading industries of the town is that carried on by the Lehigh Fire-Brick Company, which owe their origin to David Thomas, and their present extent and prosperous condition very largely to Joshua Hunt. The works were started in 1868 by the late David Thomas, the well-known iron manufacturer, and Messrs. Oliver Ritter and Samuel McHose. The last two gentlemen retiring, Mr. Thomas associated with himself in 1873 his sons and son-in-law, Joshua Hunt. On Jan. 1, 1883, the property passed into the possession of a chartered company. This change was scarcely more than nominal, the company consisting of Joshua Hunt, John Thomas, and representatives of the estate of David Thomas. With every facility for shipment by rail or canal that could be desired, and a region contiguous in which there exists an especial need for their wares, the company does a thriving business. The well-known Woodbridge clay is used, and fire-bricks are manufactured from it of every shape and for all purposes.—furnaces, ovens, arches, linings, jams, boshes, cupolas, etc. The buildings, which are of stone, two stories in height, are

under one roof, and cover an area of two hundred and eighty by one hundred and sixty feet. There are also five kilns of large capacity, and the works are supplied with the best known apparatus. About fifty men have employment here, under the immediate supervision of Mr. David Hunt. Recently an interesting and novel experiment has been tried here with success,—that of burning bricks with petroleum, and it is not improbable that this fuel may be introduced upon a large scale.

Joshua Hunt, the chief controller of these works, is of English antecedents, his great-grandfather, Roger Hunt, having come from Birmingham, England, to America at a date contemporaneous with the establishment of the Penn Colony, and settled in Chester County, Pa. He married Esther Aston, daughter of George and Elizabeth Aston, and had among his sons Samuel, grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, whose birth occurred Nov. 29, 1745. He was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of William and Mary Beale, to whom were born five sons and three daughters. Thomas, of this number, whose birth occurred Dec. 19, 1791, married Rachel, daughter of William and Elizabeth Evans, of Lancaster County, Pa. Their children are Elizabeth (Mrs. Aaron Baker), Mary C. (Mrs. Josiah Phillips), and Joshua. The latter was born on the 13th of May, 1820, in Chester County, Pa., his residence during the following ten years. Later he, for six years, resided in Philadelphia, and during this period was a pupil at the Quaker Boarding-School at Westtown, Pa. In 1836, Mr. Hunt began an active business career at Harrisburg as superintendent of a rolling-mill erected by his father in that city. This property having been consumed by fire in 1842, he returned to Philadelphia, and entered the rolling-mill operated by his father. One year later he removed to Catasauqua, and entered the office of the Crane Iron-Works, with a view to acquiring a knowledge of the operations of an iron furnace.

After a brief interval spent at Poughkeepsie, he returned to Catasauqua, and became assistant superintendent of the Crane Iron-Works, in which capacity he acted until 1867, when he was tendered the superintendency, and continued in that relation until Jan. 1, 1882. On severing his connection with the company, Mr. Hunt was presented with an elegant testimonial, consisting of an elaborate service of silver, as an expression of the value of his services, accompanied with the assurance that during his connection with the furnace it had attained a high degree of prosperity. He was at this time, and is still, identified with the Lehigh Fire-Brick Company, Limited, as its chairman. Having removed to Catasauqua when the place was but a mere hamlet, he has been largely identified with its development and growth, and foremost in all business schemes which promoted its advancement.

Mr. Hunt was married on the 13th of August, 1844,

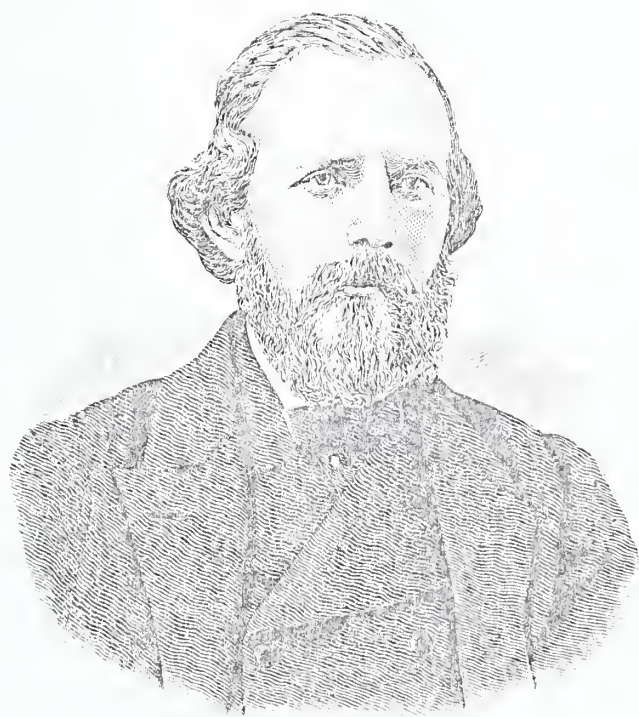




Arthur Stuart







MILTON BERGER.



to Miss Gwenllian, daughter of David and Elizabeth Thomas, to whom were born children,—Thomas, Samuel, John, William, George E., and Joseph, all deceased, and Elizabeth (Mrs. Robert H. Hepburn), David, Joshua, Roger, and Gwenllian. Mrs. Hunt died Oct. 25, 1875, and he was again married May 4, 1880, to Mrs. Hannah L. Mays, daughter of Dr. John Romig, of Allentown. Mr. Hunt is president of the Catasauqua Gas-Light Company, which he organized, is chairman of the Baker Lime Company, Limited, also of the Bryden Forged Horse-Shoe Company, Limited, and has acted as president of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad. In politics he was early a Whig, and subsequently became a Republican. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Catasauqua, in which he has for nearly forty years officiated as elder.

**Planing-Mill.**—Quite an extensive planing-mill was started about twenty years ago by Schwartz & Yeager. The firm subsequently became Schwartz, Yeager & Wint, then Yeager, Wint & Syphers, and, in 1873, Wint & Co. Mr. F. W. Wint dying in 1881, the business was carried on by the representatives of his estate, and O. F. Fatzinger and J. P. Wint. The firm, which still goes by the name of F. W. Wint & Co., employs twenty men, and operates a saw-mill and planing-mill, as well as conducting a large business in lumber and coal.

**Bryden Forged Horse-Shoe Works.**—The newest manufacturing institution is that started by the Bryden Horse-Shoe Company, which was organized in 1882, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, Joshua Hunt being president, Oliver Williams secretary and treasurer, and P. F. Greenwood superintendent. The company was organized, and erected works for the purpose of manufacturing horse-shoes under patents issued to George Bryden, of Hartford, Conn. All other machine-made shoes are rolled, and the heel and toe-caulks are then welded on by the blacksmith, whereas the Bryden shoe is formed complete under the blows of a heavy hammer. The works employ about thirty men, and have a capacity of from two and a half to three tons of horse-shoes per day.

**The Younger Grist-Mill.**—There has been a grist-mill at this site for at least a century, but by whom the first structure was built is not known. The property was long in possession of the Biery family, and since 1855 has been owned by the firm of Younger & Berger, and by Mr. William Younger alone. The present mill at Biery's bridge is a four-story stone structure of most substantial character. The milling machinery is of the latest improved variety, and Mr. Younger, who since 1871 has been the sole proprietor, is thus enabled to turn out a large amount of the very best flour.

Milton Berger, who was for several years one of the proprietors of this mill, was the son of John and Hannah Berger, and born in Upper Saucon township, Aug. 11, 1833. Subsequently he removed with his

parents to Bethlehem, and was married in 1855 to Miss Anna Maria Reich. Their children are Charles E. (of the firm of Roney & Berger, of Allentown), Ida V., and Milton. Mr. Berger was a second time married, to Miss Caroline Reich, a sister of his first wife, whose children are John F. and Robert J. He subsequently married Jane A. Lackey, of Allentown, who survives him. Mr. Berger, after some years' experience as a clerk in Bethlehem, in 1856 removed to Catasauqua, and, as a member of the firm of Berger & Younger, conducted an extensive milling business, which was continued until his death in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was in politics a Republican, and held various minor offices in the borough, though not active in the political field nor ambitious for official distinction. Both in official and business life he evinced exceptional business capacity, was honorable in all commercial transactions, and manifested a rare kindness and generosity when opportunity occurred for the display of those virtues. He was a member of the Reformed Church of Catasauqua, and formerly superintendent of the Sunday-school. The death of Mr. Berger occurred Jan. 21, 1872, in his thirty-ninth year.

William Younger, present proprietor of the mill bearing his name, is a son of Casper Younger, born in 1790, and an officer in the war of 1812, who was a native of Bavaria, and having emigrated with his parents to America, settled with them in Lehigh County. He married Catherine Fink, of Upper Saucon, and had children,—Elizabeth, Elias, Edward, Louisa (Mrs. Samuel Eberts), and William. Mr. Younger was by trade a carpenter, and followed his vocation successfully, both in Philadelphia and in the Lehigh Valley. He died in 1869, in his seventy-ninth year. His son William was born Nov. 25, 1825, in Upper Saucon, but when an infant removed with his parents to Philadelphia. Here, on reaching a suitable age, and after he had received the rudiments of an English education, he was apprenticed to a silversmith. At the age of eighteen he returned to Upper Saucon, and with his uncle, John Berger, engaged in milling enterprises. At the age of twenty-one he returned to Philadelphia, and being inspired by a spirit of adventure enlisted in 1847 in Company B, Third United States Dragoons, under Capt. Butler, for the Mexican war. The company was principally engaged in guarding supply trains and in occasional skirmishing, their camps being successively at Palo Alto, Matamoras, and Mier, at the head of the Rio Grande. At the expiration of eighteen months of service the company was discharged, in July, 1848, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. For a brief interval Mr. Younger engaged in the pursuit of his trade, but the love of adventure and travel predominating, he started in 1850 for California, and returning in 1852, made a second trip in 1853. During the year 1855 he removed to Catasauqua, and deciding to devote the remainder of his life to business, entered into



partnership with Milton Berger in the milling business. His partner having died in 1871, Mr. Younger, at a later date, purchased the remaining interest, which he has since controlled. He has introduced all the modern appliances for manufacturing an improved grade of flour, and enjoys an extensive and profitable trade.

Mr. Younger was, in 1857, married to Miss Isabella, daughter of Henry Kurtz, of Hanover township, Lehigh Co. Their children are Amanda L., Emma J. (deceased), Grant R. (deceased), William (deceased), Henry C., Ada I., Esther A., and Ralph. Mr. Younger is a Democrat in politics, though not one of the active workers in the party. He is in religion a supporter of the German Lutheran Church.

**National Bank of Catasauqua.**—This bank was organized as a State institution Sept. 9, 1857, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Its first board of directors were Eli J. Saeger, David Thomas, John S. Hoffman, Charles A. Luckenbach, Jacob P. Shall, David A. Tomblor, Joshua Hunt, William Miller, Jonas Biery, James W. Fuller, Robert Oberly, Samuel Laubach, and Jacob Fatzinger, Sr. Eli J. Saeger, president; Melchior H. Horn, cashier; John O. Lichtenwallner, teller; and James W. Mickly, clerk. Of the original directors and officers the following-named directors and officers are now deceased: David Thomas, John L. Hoffman, Charles A. Luckenbach, William Miller, Jonas Biery, James W. Fuller, Robert Oberly, Samuel Laubach, Jacob Fatzinger, Sr., John O. Lichtenwallner, and James W. Mickly.

The bank was continued as a State institution until July, 1865. Its capital stock was increased during this period as follows: in 1860, to \$120,000; in 1864, to \$180,000; it earned in dividends \$71,650, and carried to surplus \$31,550.55 above expenses and losses during this period. It was made a national bank in July, 1865, with a capital stock of \$180,000, which was increased, May, 1868, to \$300,000; May, 1873, to \$400,000; November, 1873, to \$500,000. It has earned in dividends since its organization as a national bank \$631,261.67, and increased its surplus to \$88,000 above expenses, taxes, and losses.

It owns the banking house and adjoining dwelling, which is occupied by the cashier. It is a beautiful and substantial building, situated on Front Street; its vaults and safes are all modern, and its interior arrangements are substantial and convenient.

The following-named persons have served as directors of this bank at various periods since its organization, those marked with an asterisk (\*) being deceased:

E. J. Saeger.	*Adam Gemig.
*John L. Hoffman.	Franklin P. Mickly.
*Charles A. Luckenbach.	J. Allen Kramer.
Jacob P. Shall.	*David Thomas, Jr.
*David Thomas.	James Weiler.
David A. Tomblor.	*Theodore H. Green.

Joshua Hunt.	*Charles Kline.
*William Miller.	Joseph Laubach.
*Jonas Biery.	*Henry Hummel.
*John W. Fuller.	Ashton C. Borhek.
*Robert Oberly.	Welcome B. Powell.
*Samuel Laubach.	*Thomas Clendennin.
*Jacob Fatzinger, Sr.	Samuel Straub.
William R. Yeager.	*John Hunter.
James T. Borhek.	William Kern.
*John D. Lawall.	*Reuben Giebel.
Martin Kennun.	Charles Glick.
*Charles D. Fuller.	Franklin Andreas.
*Tilghman H. Moyer.	William D. Snyder.
Samuel Thomas.	John D. Stiles.
Reuben A. Boyer.	Nathan Landenslager.
John Thomas.	William Andrews.
Jacob S. Lawall.	Charles G. Schneller.
David O. Saylor.	Henry H. Riegel.
William Trexler.	Jacob Fatzinger, Jr.
*Franklin B. Martin.	Samuel I. Brown.
William J. Craig.	Harry G. Stiles.

The present officers of the bank are: President, Eli J. Saeger; Cashier, Melchior H. Horn; Assistant Cashier, Frank M. Horn; Teller, John J. Glick; Clerk, Charles R. Horn.

Melchior H. Horn, cashier of this bank from its inception, is the grandson of Abram Horn, who was of German descent, and a resident of Philadelphia. He held the commission of captain in the war of the Revolution, and that of colonel of the First Pennsylvania Regiment in the war of 1812; his eight sons and two sons-in-law also serving in the latter war. His son, Abram, was appointed postmaster of Easton under Gen. Jackson, and continued under the Presidency of Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison. The same office was filled by other members of the family under Presidents Polk, Pierce, and Lincoln. Mr. Horn removed from Philadelphia to Easton, where he held the appointment of State surveyor for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He married Susan, daughter of Melchior Hay, and had children, eight sons and two daughters, of whom Melchior was born in 1783, at Easton, where he engaged extensively in business operations, and was generally known as a successful stage-line proprietor. He married Isabella Traill, and had children,—Sybilla, Robina, Robert T., John J., Isabella R., Melchior H., Enoch C., Philip H., Sarah, and Maria L. He married, a second time, a Mrs. Stedinger, and had one son, William Penn. His son, Melchior H., was born April 9, 1822, in Easton. The first ten years of his life were spent in New Jersey, upon a farm to which his parents had removed. He then returned to Easton, and received instruction for three years at a private school, after which he entered his father's office as clerk, and assumed general charge of his stage business. He later for four years filled a position of clerk in a general store, and at the expiration of this







*Wm. Younger*



period embarked in the selling of groceries in Easton. Three years later he accepted a position as weigh-master on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, where he was employed until 1852. He then resigned to accept the position of teller of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, and in 1857 was made cashier of the Bank of Catasauqua. He was, in 1861, made a member of the staff of Governor Curtin, and detailed to special service, rendering valuable assistance in the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserves. He was subsequently commissioned as colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Col. Horn continued to do active service in various capacities, filling important and responsible duties, until the close of the conflict, and resuming his labors in connection with the bank on his return, where he still acts as cashier. He is a Democrat in politics, and although frequently a delegate to State, and suggested in Congressional conventions for official honors, has declined to fill other than local offices. He is director and general manager of the Blue Vein Slate Company of Slatington, and otherwise identified with business measures. He is a Lutheran in his religious views, and member of the Lutheran Church of Catasauqua. Col. Horn was married, on the 13th of October, 1845, to Matilda L., daughter of Jacob Heller. Their children are William H., Edward T., Susan B. (Mrs. M. L. Dreisbach), Frank M., Harry Y., Isabella (deceased), and Charles R.

**Newspapers.**—The *Catasauqua Herald* was the first journalistic venture made in the town. It was started in 1857 by Peter Kelchner & Fry. In 1860, Arnold C. Lewis was the editor, and he succeeded in putting the paper upon a paying basis, but going into the army in the following year he left it in charge of his brother, who allowed it to run down. The *Journal* was started soon after the close of the war by Thomas Lambert, but its life was short, and it was not until 1870 that the two papers now in existence were started. Of these the *Catasauqua Dispatch* was started by Edmund Randall as a fortnightly advertising sheet, under the name of the *Country Merchant*. This name was changed to the *Dispatch*, July 24, 1871, and the paper was then issued as a seven-column weekly, which in 1878 was enlarged to its present size,—eight columns. It is a sprightly local journal, independent in politics.

The *Valley Record* was established by its present owner and editor, Capt. W. H. Bartholomew, who brought out the first issue Aug. 15, 1870. Originally a seven-column sheet, it was soon enlarged to eight columns, and about the same time it was made a supporter of Democratic principles. It is conducted, however, as a live local newspaper rather than a political journal, and every week places before its readers a detailed account of the happenings in town and county.

The Gas-Works were built and put in operation

by a company chartered April 18, 1856, composed of Joseph Laubaeh, John Thomas, William Getz, Samuel Glace, John Williams, and Joshua Hunt. The officers first elected were Joshua Hunt, president; Joseph Laubaeh, treasurer; John Williams, secretary. The works were erected immediately after the organization of the company had been effected, and were at once appreciated by the people and liberally patronized. They were successful from the start. The price per thousand cubic feet of gas was originally \$4.50 and is now \$2.35. The amount consumed annually is about two and a half million feet, which is sufficient to allow manufacture with profit. Until 1880 the company used bituminous coal for the production of gas, but since that time have made it by the Lowe naphtha process. The gas-works have cost to date, for construction and repairs, twenty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars. The business of the company is now under the charge of Joshua Hunt, president, and John Williams, secretary and treasurer.

**The Water-Works.**—For its ample supply of good water Catasauqua is indebted to the Crane Iron Company. The company originally using water as the motive-power for the blast and machinery at its works, extended pipes to the houses of several of its leading employes, and under an act of the Assembly, approved April 24, 1857, a charter was obtained to extend the water through the town, which was subsequently done. In 1873 the company at an expense of between twenty-five thousand and thirty thousand dollars erected new works, which are of incalculable value to the town. From an extended account of those works in the *Catasauqua Dispatch* of Feb. 4, 1874, we take the following:

"When the Lehigh Crane Iron Company was induced to build furnaces at this point, the Lehigh Navigation Company deeded them the right of water-power from Swartz's dam to Allentown. The first furnace was commenced in 1839, and blast was furnished by water-power, a large wheel being used for that purpose. To this wheel was attached a pump, to force water for use about the furnaces, the tank or reservoir being located on top of the works, and this arrangement remained in use until after No. 3 was built. No. 2 was erected in 1841-42, and water was furnished to it in a similar manner. But soon after the erection of No. 3, in 1844, these tanks were dispensed with, and more extensive improvements commenced. A new pumping apparatus was constructed, and four-inch pipes laid from the engine-house to Wood Street, up Wood to Second, and from thence to a basin, which was located at the top of Church Street. After years of use it was found very difficult to retain water in this reservoir, as the limestone formation underneath continually made crevices in the foundation and allowed leakage. Unsuccessful attempts to remedy this evil were made, and it was decided to erect a temporary wooden structure, which has admirably



answered the purpose for a time. New pipes were laid as the town grew. In 1854 a four-inch main was laid on Front Street, as far north as Bridge. In 1856 a three-inch main was extended up Second Street as far as Strawberry Alley. The Front Street pipe was subsequently extended as far as Pine, then to the rolling-mill, and lastly as far as Puddlers' row. Thus, year after year, as demands required, new pipes were laid, but none of larger dimensions than four inches in diameter. The growth of the town and the requirements of water for six furnaces taxed the reservoir to its utmost capacity, and in case of fire the supply was not equal to the demand. Buildings in portions of the town of a greater elevation were unable to obtain a water supply, and this want, coupled with the rapidly-growing bounds of our borough, induced Mr. Joshua Hunt, superintendent of the Crane Iron Company, to bring the matter before the board of directors and asked that an extended improvement be made. The officers deliberated upon the necessities of the case, and appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the new works. Plans were at once completed, and proposals solicited for the excavating and laying of eight-, ten-, and twelve-inch mains in our streets, which contract was awarded to Messrs. George W. Smith & Son, of this place, who immediately commenced work. The pipes used were from the works of Messrs. Starr, of Camden, N. J., and our citizens are perfectly familiar with their look and capacity, as they were visible on our streets for a number of weeks.

"On Front Street, from Wood to Bridge, an eight-inch main supplies the water, while on Second Street, from Union to Chapel, a ten-inch pipe was laid. Connections were made on Union and Chapel Streets with the four-inch mains on Front, and ten-inch pipes were laid on Bridge Street, from Front to Second, and on Walnut to Fourth, where connections are made with the twelve-inch supply from the new reservoir. Some thirty new fire-plugs were erected at selected points, which can be used in case of need. The old four-inch mains on Front Street, from Wood to Bridge, were removed, and also those on Second, from Church to Walnut, but extend from Wood south on Front and north from Bridge on Front. Streets not mentioned have the old four-inch pipes as formerly, with the advantage of a greater head and more abundant supply of water. The new reservoir is located on the highest point of ground in this neighborhood, and is situated on a lot of ground purchased by the company many years ago, at Fifth and Walnut Streets, is sixty feet square and ten feet deep from the overflow, which, in case of necessity, empties the waste water into a deep well upon the property. The capacity of the reservoir is two hundred thousand gallons, which, allowing eighteen gallons per day to a person, would accommodate a city of eleven thousand inhabitants. The construction of this reservoir was performed in the most substantial manner, and has given every satisfaction. Excavations for the foundation were made about four

feet under ground and immense stones placed in the walls. The limestone masonry is four feet in thickness, and rises to an elevation of twelve feet. Then a four-inch space was allowed for concrete, and lastly a nine-inch brick wall, securely cemented. The floor has a layer of eighteen inches of small stone securely laid, upon which is a four-inch coating of concrete. With pipes and reservoir complete, there was need of greater pumping capacity, and instructions were issued to prepare proper machinery. The engine-room adjoining the company's machine-shop is twenty-three by twenty-five feet in dimensions, and contains two forcing-pumps and a beautiful stationary engine. The pumps are kept at a very slow motion of ten strokes per minute, and have a capacity, at that rate, of forcing one hundred and eighty-five thousand gallons of water per day, and, doubling the stroke, twice that quantity, but at the present motion the demands of the town are fully met and the reservoir kept full. Street sprinkling requires a large amount of water during the summer months, but the running of one pump was sufficient to insure an abundant quantity. The pumps are propelled by the large water-wheel underneath, the canal furnishing the power and the water required for the town. In case the canal should fail to furnish power, or the machinery should break, the stationary engine can be attached and the furnace furnish steam as the motive power. The engine is of eighteen horse-power, and can be used to pump water for the town and at the same time propel the machinery in the shop adjoining. The engine and pumps were manufactured by the company's employes, and all the castings necessary for the water-works were turned out at the company's shops. To equalize the pressure throughout the borough a high stand-pipe has been erected, and is located near No. 6 Furnace. The water is forced into this pipe, and flows to a corresponding elevation in pipes until it reaches the reservoir, into which it flows and remains for use. Unequal flow is avoided by the use of the stand-pipe. The water from the pumps enters it, the street-pipes are supplied by a steady pressure, and there is less strain on the pumps and pipes. The stand-pipe is somewhat higher than the overflow of the reservoir, being one hundred and thirty feet from its base. It is constructed of heavy plate iron, and is four and one-half feet in diameter at the base by thirty-three inches at the top. It is surmounted by a conical roof and railing, an iron ladder leading from the base to the landing above. It has a capacity of about five thousand gallons of water. To the pumps at the works a hose attachment can be made. Sections of hose will be kept on a reel in the pumping-house, and, in case of need, an attachment can readily be made and valuable service rendered. By the attachment of a section of hose to a fire plug on Front Street, a stream can be thrown over any house on the street, and Mr. David Thomas informs us that he was able to throw a stream over his residence by attaching a section to the





plug in his yard. The elevation of Mr. Thomas' house is above the average of houses on Second Street, and it demonstrates the effectiveness of the new works. The water furnished is taken from the canal, but only enters that conduit at the edge of town, at Swartz's dam, and may be considered as pure Lehigh water as is obtainable. For household purposes, it is superior to that furnished Allentown, which is of so hard a nature as to be unfit for washing and general uses. And as to the supply, it is so abundant that a population of eleven thousand could be accommodated without overtaxing the present works. Therefore we can boast that we have one of the best, if not the best, water arrangements of any town in Pennsylvania. Our borough has not been involved in debt to secure this great blessing. The expenditures made the last season exceed thirty thousand dollars, and yet the company added to our obligations as citizens by the purchase of a first-class steamer for use in case of fire, and have erected a hall to house it which is a credit to any town. Catasauqua is largely indebted to Mr. Hunt for the new works, as he urged the matter upon the attention of the company, and supervised their construction. The master mechanic of the company, Thomas E. Evans, planned and constructed the pumping machinery."

**Religious Matters.**—There are several elements of population in Catasauqua, and as a consequence the number of religious denominations is larger than might be expected in a town of the size. The Welsh are either Presbyterians, Congregationalists, or Baptists.<sup>1</sup> The Germans are Lutherans and Catholics, the former denomination claiming a majority of them. The older native population forms largely the strength of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, while the Evangelical Church is principally composed of the descendants of those Germans whose predilections were for the former churches. The Scotch are as a rule Old-School Presbyterians, and the Irish people are divided between the Presbyterian and Catholic Churches. There are many Swedes in the town, and they are, with few exceptions, adherents of the Lutheran faith.

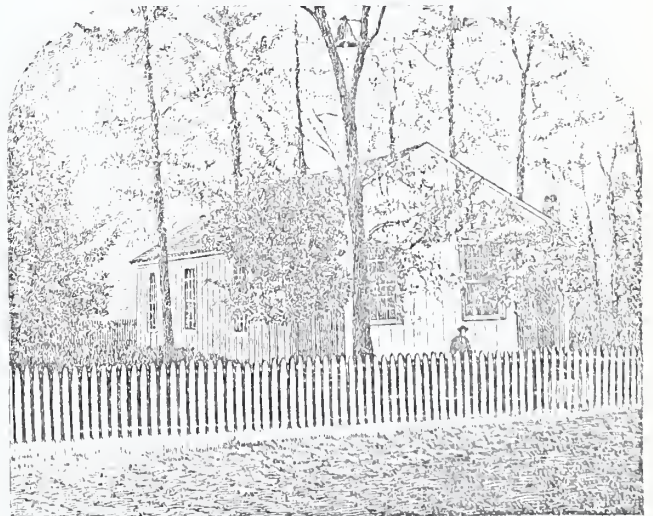
**Historical Sketch of the First Presbyterian Church of Catasauqua, Pa.**—The First Presbyterian Church of Catasauqua dates its beginning from about the time when the Crane Iron Company's works were started in this place. In 1839, by invitation of that company, Mr. David Thomas, a native of Wales, came here to begin the enterprise, out of the successful prosecution of which the town of Catasauqua itself has grown.

<sup>1</sup> The Welsh Baptists do not at present maintain an active organization.

For the first few months after his arrival, and until a suitable dwelling-house could be erected in Catasauqua, Mr. Thomas resided in Allentown, and with his family worshiped in the Presbyterian Church of that place, then under the care of the Rev. Robert W. Landis.

Mr. Thomas was an ardent friend of Sabbath-schools, and speedily organized one in Catasauqua. To accommodate this school, and also provide a place of worship nearer home, a church edifice was deemed necessary. Accordingly a small triangular plot of ground in the rear of the old reservoir, on what is now Church Street, was set apart by the company. By the liberality of Mr. Thomas this plot was enlarged to a square, running from Church Street north to Bridge Street, and measuring about two hundred feet in width by three hundred and fifty feet in depth. On the south end of this plot, near the reservoir and fronting on Church Street, which thus derived its name, the first church in Catasauqua was built.

The corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Mr. Landis on the last Sabbath of December, 1839. The ceremony took place during a snow-storm, and the concluding services, owing to the inclemency of the weather, were held in Mr. Thomas' new house on Front Street (opposite No. 1 Furnace), to which the



THE OLD CHURCH, CATASAUQUA.

little assembly adjourned. This is the date of the first sermon in the English language ever preached in this town, at least so far as is known.

A little over two months sufficed in which to finish the building, and on the 22d day of March, 1840, it was dedicated to the worship of God. It was a very unpretending whitewashed structure of unplanned boards, set perpendicularly and battened. Its size at first was about twenty-five by thirty-five feet, but it was afterwards lengthened by the addition of ten or twelve feet. The adjacent ground was occupied as a graveyard, and continued to be so used until Fairview



Cemetery was laid out on the opposite side of the Lehigh River. The bell to call the people together (a present from Mr. Thomas) was hung in the fork of an oak-tree, which stood at the south right-hand corner of the building.

At or about this time Rev. Mr. Landis organized the church, an English Presbyterian, and ordained Mr. Thomas as the first elder. It numbered only *three* members, viz.: Mr. David Thomas, his wife Elizabeth, and his oldest daughter, Jane. All these survived until June 20, 1882, a period of forty-two years. Then Mr. Thomas was called to his rest, greatly beloved and honored.

As Mr. Thomas was a Welshman, and his wife and children were only slightly acquainted with the English language (although they very speedily acquired a knowledge of it), and as he was soon to be followed by many of his nationality, surprise has been expressed that he did not have the church organized as a Welsh church. To this his reply always was: "English is the language of this country, and I saw that the future of my children and of my fellow-countrymen was identified with *that language*; and therefore sound wisdom dictated a policy which would *Americanize* them as soon as possible."

This far-sighted policy he always adhered to; and while proud of his Welsh origin, he never to any great extent gave pecuniary aid or encouragement to the support of separate Welsh organizations. He even opposed them as detrimental to the best interests of his countrymen. He judged it wiser and better to have them at once mingle as much as possible with Americans, that they might the sooner become one with them.

By an arrangement with Mr. Thomas, the Rev. Mr. Landis ministered to the little church for some time after its organization; but in 1841 he discontinued his labors in Catasauqua, and the church was for a while without regular preaching. During the time that Rev. Mr. Landis served the people, but at what exact date is not known, Mr. David Williams, Sr., was ordained elder, and filled the office with great acceptance until his death, Aug. 14, 1846.

In 1842, Rev. Richard Walker succeeded Mr. Landis as pastor of the Allentown Church, and preached to the Catasauqua people as stated supply, occupying the pulpit in the afternoon of every alternate Sabbath. This arrangement continued for some years, during which Messrs. Joshua Hunt and William J. Romig, M.D., were chosen elders and ordained Sept. 13, 1846.

In 1850 the church, numbering about twenty-five members, obtained from the court of Lehigh County an act of incorporation, dated December 3d of that year, under the style and title of "New School Presbyterian Church of Catasauqua." This was afterwards, Feb. 25, 1853, changed to "First Presbyterian Church of Catasauqua," it being the first church organized and incorporated in the town.

The church at this time was under the care of the

Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, and so continued until a change of boundary lines brought it within the Fourth Presbytery. About the time of its incorporation permission was obtained from the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia to have the services of a resident minister. Accordingly, Rev. Charles Evans, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Wilmington, Del., was engaged for six months. At the end of that time the Rev. Hugh Carlisle was employed and served as stated supply for about one year and a half. While here he was elected pastor, but for some reason the call was never prosecuted, and he was not installed. During his term of service Messrs. William McClelland and David Williams were chosen elders and set apart as such Dec. 8, 1851. Rev. Andrew Culver of Manayunk, Pa., and Rev. Cornelius Earle, of Unionville, Pa., were present, assisting in a protracted meeting, and took part in the services of ordination, the latter giving the charge to the people.

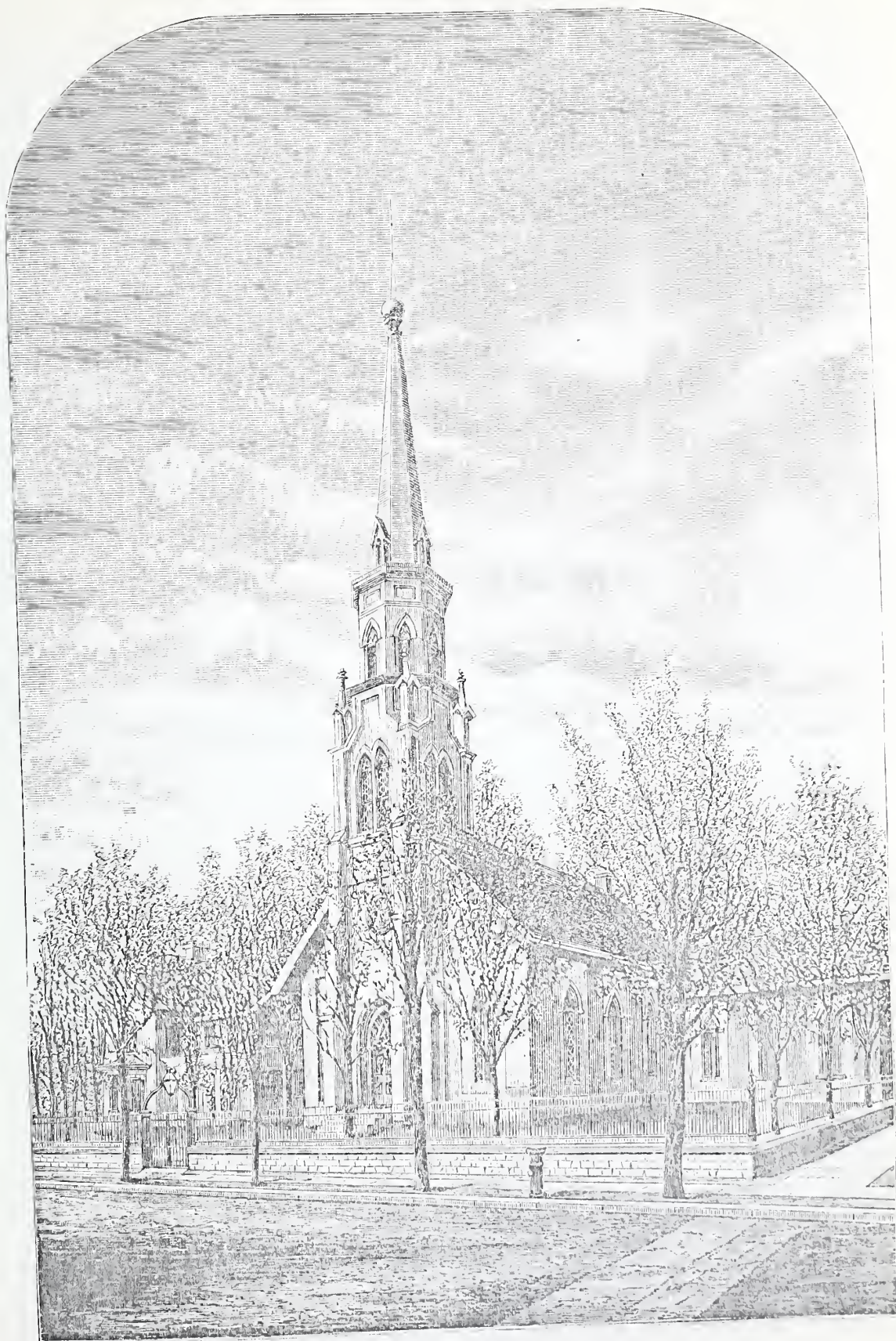
In October, 1852, Rev. Cornelius Earle resigned his charge in Unionville, Centre Co., Pa., and on the 14th of the same month removed to Catasauqua, and as pastor-elect began his labors in this place. In May, 1853, he was formally installed as pastor, being the first one so installed. On this occasion Rev. Richard Walker presided as moderator and put the constitutional questions; Rev. Ellis I. Richards, D.D., of Reading, Pa., preached the sermon; Rev. John Patton, D.D., of Philadelphia, gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Duncan K. Turner, of Neshaminy, Pa., gave the charge to the people.

The congregation continued to occupy the old building erected in 1839-40 until increase in numbers and wealth called for a new and better one. Accordingly a building committee was appointed, consisting of the pastor, Rev. C. Earle, and Messrs. D. Thomas, Joshua Hunt, Morgan Emmanuel, and William McClelland. By an arrangement with Mr. Thomas, the original donor, the plot of ground running from Church Street to Bridge Street was exchanged for another deemed more eligible, situated on the north corner of Second and Pine Streets, in size one hundred and eighty by one hundred and eighty feet. On this the cornerstone of the new church was laid at half-past five o'clock Saturday afternoon, Sept. 23, 1854, by the pastor, Rev. C. Earle; an address was delivered by the Rev. Richard Walker, of Allentown, and Rev. Leslie Irwin, of Bath, took part in the services. At this time the church numbered sixty communicant members, and the Sabbath-school was large and flourishing.

The new edifice, still occupied by the First Church, is of brick, semi-Gothic in style, the main building forty by sixty-three, exclusive of tower and pulpit-recess, and has a transept on the south side twenty by thirty feet, which forms part of the audience-room, and an organ transept on the north side ten by twenty feet. In this is a fine organ, the gift of Mr. David Thomas, valued at two thousand five hundred dollars.







FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
GATASAUQUA, PA.





The spire is about one hundred and fifty feet high including the finial. In the tower is a fine-toned bell of Meneeley's make.

The building, although completed some time before, was not opened for worship until it could be dedicated free from debt. Delay also took place that arrangements might be made to light it with gas. This led to the incorporation of the Catasaquua Gas Company, a fact not known to many. So that in a double sense the church has given light to the town.

At length the church was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath, the 11th day of May, 1856. Rev. George Duffield, D.D., preached the dedicatory sermon, Rev. C. Earle offered the dedicatory prayer, and Rev. R. Walker took part in the services. In the afternoon Rev. Jacob Becker, of the German Reformed Church, preached in the German language.

The old building was sold for thirty-five dollars, subject to removal. The pulpit and pews were placed at the disposal of Rev. C. Earle, and by him used at Hokendaquua, where about this time he organized a Presbyterian Church, and to which he ministered for thirteen years, and until the church at that place was built and the lecture-room had been dedicated, and the congregation was large enough and strong enough to have a pastor of its own.

The pews in the new church at Catasaquua were distributed by lot among all who desired regular sittings. The result was very satisfactory to the holders, many of whom, surprising as it may seem, drew the very pews they had particularly desired.

Provision was made for the support of the gospel by voluntary contributions. This plan was adhered to until 1868, when the rent system was adopted.

As commemorative of the reunion of the Old and New School Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, a memorial chapel was built. The corner-stone of this was laid by the pastor May 13, 1871, and dedicated by him December 10th of the same year. The building is of brick, semi-Gothic, and in size is about thirty-five by eighty-two. It contains rooms for all church purposes, and is used for mid-week services and by the Sabbath school. The Sabbath-school numbers about three hundred members, teachers and scholars. Mr. Joshua Hunt served as superintendent for nearly thirty-six years. He resigned in 1882, and was succeeded by Mr. John Williams, the present incumbent.

On the north of the church building, with a space of forty feet between the two buildings and fronting on Second Street, is one of the most beautiful and conveniently arranged manses in the State. It is of brick, and in style corresponds with the other buildings. The congregation has always been remarkable for its punctuality and promptitude in all things. It is claimed for it that during thirty years no regular church service has ever been begun two minutes after the appointed time,—a fact which deserves mention in its history.

At a meeting of the church Nov. 26, 1874, Messrs.

John Hudders, John Williams, and William G. Lewis were elected elders, and they were duly set apart on the following Sabbath, Nov. 29, 1874.

Since its organization, in 1839, about six hundred and ten persons have been connected with it as communicant members. Of this number five hundred and thirty united under its present pastor, viz.: three hundred and twelve on profession of faith, and two hundred and eighteen by letters from other churches.

Through the labors of its pastor it has been particularly and directly identified with the organization of the churches of Hokendaquua, Lockridge, Ferndale, and Bethlehem. It has contributed liberally to every Protestant church in town, and its own property is free from debt.

Present pastor, Rev. Cornelius Earle. Former and present elders, David Thomas, David Williams, Sr., Joshua Hunt, William J. Romig, M.D., William McClelland, David Williams, Jr., John Hudders, John Williams, and William G. Lewis; Clerk of Session, William G. Lewis; Superintendent of Sunday-school, John Williams; Organist, Professor James Prescott.

REV. CORNELIUS EARLE.—As a sketch of the First Presbyterian Church of Catasaquua, and an engraving of the first and second houses of worship used by that congregation appear in this work, it is deemed fitting to also present a portrait of their first, and up to this time their only settled pastor, together with a brief biographical notice.

The clergyman referred to, Rev. Cornelius Earle, son of Cornelius and Maria Lent Earle, was born in New York City, July 11, 1823. He was the fifth of seven children, viz., four sons and three daughters. His great-great-great-grandfather, Edward Earle, came from England about 1672, and first appears in the official records of the Province of New Jersey as the purchaser of the Island of Secaucus (in the Indian tongue "Ci-ka-kus") for the sum of two thousand Dutch dollars, together with the stock and "8 or 10 negro and Christian servants." The island contained about three thousand acres, and in the history of those days is described as "the bravest Plantation in the Province." Built into the wall of the oldest house upon the island at the present time is a stone inscribed "Edward Earle, 1678." It appears to have been taken from a house built before the present one. The family still preserve the ancestral crest handed down from John de Erlegh, 1132, viz., a wounded lion, with the motto, "Vulvenitus non victus." His mother, Maria Lent, was the great-great-granddaughter of Baron Resolved Waldron, who came to New Amsterdam (now New York) in 1647, in the suite of Governor Peter Stuyvesant. He was the Governor's private secretary, and served in that capacity for sixteen years consecutively. The family records show that the title and letters patent were granted by the Dutch government to Rudolph Waldron, the head of the family, in 1120, and to his son, Baron Richard Waldron, by the English government in 1156. The



crest is a tiger rampant, and the motto, "Nec beneficii immemor, nec injuriæ." The old family mansion, built by Baron Resolved Waldron, in 1660, on the shore of the East River, near the foot of the present Eighty eighth Street, was taken down so recently as 1870, being two hundred and ten years old. These points are referred to here as matters of antiquarian interest.

Coming down to the subject of the present sketch, Rev. Cornelius Earle was born, as aforesaid, in New York City. He pursued his preparatory studies in the University Grammar School, of which Rev. Cyrus Mason, D.D., was at that time rector, and Rev. Cornelius H. Edgar, D.D., now of Easton, Pa., and John Leekie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, were principal instructors. Rev. George H. Houghton, D.D., now rector of the Church of the Transfiguration in New York City, was also one of his tutors.

He entered the Freshman Class of the University of the City of New York in 1841, and was graduated as an "Honor Man" in 1845, having as his part "The Philosophical Oration."

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL.D., was at that time chancellor, and Tayler Lewis, LL.D., E. A. Johnson, LL.D., Rev. C. S. Henry, D.D., John Draper, M.D., LL.D., and B. F. Joslin, LL.D., were distinguished professors in that institution.

In the autumn of the same year he began his theological course in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in which "school of the prophets" Rev. Edward Robinson, D.D., Rev. Henry White, D.D., Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D.D., LL.D., and Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D.D., LL.D., then taught.

Mr. Earle was licensed to preach the gospel by the Third Presbytery of New York City in 1848. He soon after transferred his relation to the Presbytery of Wilmington, Del., in order that he might take charge of the church of Unionville, Chester Co., Pa., and Kennett Square, then a mission station annexed to it. He was installed pastor Dec. 7, 1848. He resigned his charge there Oct. 1, 1852, and removed to Catsauqua, Pa., October 14th, and began his labors there as "pastor elect." He was installed pastor over the First Church of Catsauqua in May, 1853.

The congregation at that time worshiped in the little frame edifice of which an engraving appears in this work.

The church grew under his ministration, and on the 23d of September, 1864, the corner-stone of the new house of worship was laid on the corner of Second and Pine Streets. This building was dedicated May 11, 1856.

To commemorate the reunion of the so-called "Old and New School" branches of the Presbyterian Church (to the latter of which this church belonged), the corner-stone of a "memorial chapel" was laid May 13, 1871, and the edifice duly dedicated on Sunday, Dec. 10, 1871.

In addition to his charge at Catsauqua, Mr. Earle

originated several church enterprises in neighboring towns. Soon after the Thomas Iron-Works were started at Hokendauqua, as seven members of his church at Catsauqua had removed thither, he organized the "Presbyterian Church of Hokendauqua." For a time religious services were held in a barn owned by the company; afterwards, for a little while, in the room over the company's office. Having served the little band for full twelve years under great disadvantages, and wishing to lighten his labors, he secured the erection of the building now owned and used by the Presbyterian Church there. He at the same time obtained from the board of directors the grant of an additional lot adjoining the church lot, "as the site of a parsonage, whenever circumstances should call for the erection of one." Having carried forward the enterprise until the new church was about completed, and the lecture-room part of it had been dedicated, he announced to the people his intention to withdraw, and requested them to secure the services of a pastor to reside among them. This was done, and Mr. Earle's connection with them ceased.

An opportunity soon after this presenting itself to start a church at Lockridge (or Alburtis), where a furnace was about this time built, and the nucleus of a little town formed, the temptation was too great to be resisted, and he commenced religious services there on Wednesday evenings, using an old school-house which was fitted up for the purpose by Mr. V. W. Weaver, superintendent of the works. Having invited Rev. Mr. Little to co-operate with him, they preached there on alternate Sabbaths, using for their transit a small locomotive which the Thomas Iron Company generously placed at their disposal, and which, as the only available means of reaching the place (seventeen miles distant from Catsauqua), quietly bore them to and fro. Their Sabbath scruples in the case were overcome by the consideration that it was the only way to cover thirty-four miles of travel in the time they had to spare from other duties, and involved less real work than the use of horses would have done. This arrangement continued for a year or more, at the end of which time Rev. Mr. Walker, of Allentown, being without a charge, was engaged, and both the other clergymen withdrew, not, however, until Mr. Earle had obtained from the Thomas Iron Company a grant of land for church and cemetery purposes, and a liberal contribution of money for the infant enterprise.

Very soon after withdrawing from the Lockridge mission, at the suggestion of Mr. David Thomas, Rev. Mr. Earle began to hold religious services at Ferndale (Fullerton), one mile below Catsauqua, worshipping at first in a small barn which Mr. Thomas had fitted up for the purpose. At that place Mr. Earle organized the "Ferndale Presbyterian Church," Oct. 14, 1871, it being the nineteenth anniversary of his coming to Catsauqua. He continued to minister to it until stricken down with a long and severe illness.





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After his recovery, feeling that it was too heavy an addition to his other pastoral work, he was, at his own request, relieved by the Presbytery of Lehigh, and on his recommendation Rev. Mr. Little, who had officiated during Mr. Earle's illness, was given the charge of it.

Several years now passed, when, two or three of Mr. Earle's members having removed to Bethlehem, he was led to look up the Presbyterians residing there. Finding the number sufficient to warrant the organization of a Presbyterian Church in Bethlehem proper, in which there was no church of that order at the time (although one had been organized in South Bethlehem), and having by personal visitation kindled their enthusiasm, "The First Presbyterian Church of Bethlehem" was duly organized November, 1875, by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Presbytery of Lehigh. To consolidate and watch over them until a pastor could be secured, Mr. Earle acted as a volunteer pastor, and preached for them gratuitously every Wednesday evening during the winter, and withdrew only when the present pastor, Rev. A. D. Moore, was ready to take charge of the flock, which he did in 1876.

The several enterprises above named begun by him and carried to a point where they could stand alone, were not undertaken to "eke out his salary." The liberality of his own church in Catasauqua rendered that unnecessary. They were undertaken through his zeal for a cause dear to his heart, and to which he had devoted his life.

Rev. Mr. Earle was twice married. The first time, Nov. 12, 1849, by Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, D.D., pastor of Mercer Street Church, New York City, to Miss Maria Louisa Lent, daughter of John A. and Catharine Van Beuren Lent, all of New York City. This most estimable lady died in Catasauqua, Dec. 18, 1856. Two children were born of this marriage, viz.: Alletta M. Earle, in Unionville, Pa., Aug. 22, 1851; died in Catasauqua, Dec. 28, 1872; and Edward M. Earle, now of Cleveland, Ohio, born in Catasauqua, Pa., April 13, 1855.

After an interval of over three years, Mr. Earle was married a second time, April 26, 1860, by Rev. William Payne, D.D., rector of St. George's Church, Schenectady, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth Zullagar, daughter of John and Mary Langley Zullagar, all of the above-named place.

The second Mrs. Earle, like her predecessor, greatly beloved and deeply lamented, died in Catasauqua, April 29, 1872.

In secular matters Mr. Earle has been closely identified with several enterprises of local interest. That the new church on Pine Street might be lighted with gas, he brought about the organization of the "Catasauqua Gas Company," before unthought of, and which owes its origin at the time it was formed to Mr. Earle's persistence in the purpose not to use the church until it could be thus lighted.

On the fall of Fort Sumter, Col. M. H. Horn and Mr. Earle called the first public meeting in High-School Hall, and Mr. Earle made the first speech and the first call for volunteers on that occasion. The bugle-call thus sounded, the First Church and its pastor stood together during all the weary struggle, and again and again the old church-bell rang out the peal of victory, or summoned the friends of the Union to fresh efforts in its defense until peace came.

On the suggestion of Mr. Samuel Thomas that a soldiers' monument should be erected, Mr. Earle organized the "Monument Association," and served as its secretary. He drew up the constitution and by-laws, named its members, arranged the inscriptions and singularly appropriate texts on the four sides of the monument; also the order of exercises on the day of dedication, and delivered the historical oration, Maj. Calhoun being the orator of the day. That neither his name nor that of any civilian member of the committee appears anywhere on the monument is due to the decision that "no man's name should be inscribed on the monument unless he had been sworn into the service of the United States, and had been under the enemy's fire." Hence it is just what it purports to be, a "Soldiers' Monument."

For the past seven or eight years Mr. Earle has been the chaplain of the Fourth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, commissioned by Governor Hoyt.

His pastorate has been as happy and harmonious as it has been long, and has been blessed with repeated revivals. The length of it, and the harmony which for more than thirty-one years has prevailed, are the more noteworthy when it is borne in mind that during that time the town and country have passed through labor crises and political crises of the severest kind. Moreover, that the church itself is composed of five or six different nationalities, and as many denominations; and that the rich and the poor, the employer and the employed, during all these years, have peacefully worshiped together.

The official records of the denomination show that in the numbers added to its membership, and in the amount of money contributed for home support and to the benevolent cause of the denomination, the First Church is behind few, and in advance of many sister churches, if judged by its numbers and ability.

It possesses a valuable property, consisting of church, chapel, and manse, beautiful for situation, and beautiful in themselves. This is particularly true of the manse. When about to build, a definite sum was placed at Mr. Earle's disposal, and he was simply told to "build to suit yourself, and it will suit us." He did so, and "it is a house to live in."

The buildings owe their existence very largely to his zeal and foresight, and in the style and arrangement of them, within and without, they are monuments of the largeness of heart of the people, and the taste and executive ability and steadfastness of



purpose of the pastor. All things considered, his pastorate may be claimed to be a fairly successful one, and for the length of it in these times of change, and the results of it, worthy of record in this history of the Lehigh Valley.

**Bridge Street Presbyterian Church.**—The planting of Presbyterianism, so early as 1736, in that part of Northampton County widely known as the "Irish Settlement" (so called from the nationality of its first population) led to the organization of the Bridge Street Presbyterian Church, Catasauqua. The territory occupied by the "Allen Township" or "Settlement" congregation extended from Bath to the Lehigh River, and within these limits the Crane Iron Company established its works in 1839. This new and great industry at once attracted large numbers of workmen and their families from Presbyterian Ulster, in the North of Ireland, who naturally looked for Christian fellowship among the descendants of their countrymen, then the thrifty farmers of the rich and prosperous "Settlement." The mother church at that time had for pastor the Rev. Leslie Irwin, himself a native of Ireland, and a graduate of Belfast Royal Institution. He was a most faithful and devoted minister of the gospel, and from the beginning extended his watchful and loving pastoral care to the new colony on the Lehigh. At great personal inconvenience, and in the most inclement seasons, he visited the families from house to house, and once every Sabbath preached to them the gospel of the kingdom. In compliance with a petition from the people, the Presbytery of Newton, in August, 1850, organized the church with thirty-two members, and ordained James McClelland its first ruling elder. Mr. Irwin continued his ministry for a period of fifteen years after its organization, during which time he had the satisfaction of seeing the good fruits of his labors in the increase of the membership and Christian usefulness of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. James Levers, who labored in word and doctrine with great fidelity and encouraging success till stricken down by the hand of death on Aug. 23, 1868, in the third year of his pastorate. During the period of his ministerial services the church enjoyed great prosperity. It grew in numbers and in grace and in good works, and then erected that substantial and costly edifice in which the church worships at the present time. In the fall of 1868 the Rev. William Fulton was chosen pastor, and soon thereafter entered this field of labor. He was an able and acceptable minister of the New Testament, and under his ministry the church became stronger still in numbers and resources and spiritual activity. The large debt which encumbered its property was much reduced. The financial embarrassments which at that time affected the public industries of Catasauqua, followed by unhappy divisions which then crept in among the people, had a most injurious influence on the peace and harmony and prosperity which had

previously characterized its history. As a consequence the church suffered seriously in loss of members and loss of means. Mr. Fulton resigned his pastoral charge in October, 1875, and in May, 1876, the Rev. D. Harbison, the present pastor, was duly installed by the Presbytery of Lehigh. The church, though weakened by previous division, is now united and growing, has recently succeeded in paying off the indebtedness which for many years was a heavy and oppressive burden, and in the enjoyment of tokens of the divine favor, is endeavoring to be faithful to her high trust.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**—It was in the year 1845 that the first Methodist sermon was preached in Catasauqua. Isaac Larash had built a small frame house on what is now known as Church Street, in which two rooms could temporarily be thrown into one. Here Newton Heston, then stationed in Allentown, preached the first sermon. George Quigley and Thomas Murphy also preached occasionally while stationed at Allentown, as did Samuel Irvine. The congregation soon became too large for its meetings to be held in the house of Mr. Larash; and Mrs. Jeanette Frederick and Mrs. Amelia Matchett obtained the use of the Second Street school-house. From this time on, for several years, there was occasional preaching at various places by the Revs. A. H. Hobbs, H. H. Hickman, and F. D. Eagan. At the time the latter preached here there were nine members, among whom were Jeanette Frederick, Amelia Matchett, Margaret Rogers, and Samuel Steel. It was under Mr. Eagan's preaching that the church edifice was built, in 1859, and dedicated on Christmas day of that year, although the upper part was not finished until 1867, when a rededication took place. The first trustees' meeting was held at the house of Joseph Reichert, April 17, 1860, the members present being Charles Graffin, Arthur Campbell, and Joseph Reichert. In November of the same year a charter of incorporation was granted. The church was supplied by ministers from Allentown and elsewhere until 1864, when C. H. Bickley was appointed pastor. He served until 1865. Since then the succession of pastors has been as follows: 1865, H. F. Isett; 1866, S. B. Best; 1869, J. J. Jones; 1871, William P. Howell; 1874, Jeremiah Pastorfield; 1876, G. Oram; 1879, D. M. Young; 1881, L. B. Hoffman (six months); 1881, S. O. Garrison. The church, though for several years leading a struggling and somewhat feeble existence, is now in excellent condition. There is a Sunday-school in connection with the church, of which the first meeting was held Feb. 25, 1860. It is at present in charge of James Thomas.

**Emanuel's German Evangelical Church.**—There was preaching in Catasauqua by Henry Bucks and Noah McLain, of this denomination, in 1818, and the same year the first church of this denomination was built on the Howertown road, between Union and Wood Streets. It was a brick structure about thirty



by thirty-eight feet in dimensions, and cost eight hundred dollars, while the lot cost enough more to make the entire expense nearly one thousand dollars. The trustees at the time the church was built were Charles G. Schneller, William Neighley, and Henry Youndt. The church society had been organized six years prior to the date of building, or in 1842, though it had not reached a very promising condition until the date with which we have seen fit to open this brief sketch. The original members were Henry Youndt and wife, Enoch Youndt and wife, Abram Youndt and wife, Joseph Youndt and wife, Valentine Knoll, Matthias Knoll and wife, and Sebastian Knoll. By 1870 the society had received so many accessions that its old house of worship was no longer adequate for its accommodation, and the present structure on the corner of Second and Walnut Streets was erected. This is a handsome brick church with a wooden dome, and is of ample size for the congregation. It cost about ten thousand dollars, and its erection was superintended by William Michael, David Tombler, Owen Schwartz, C. G. Schneller, and Aaron Klick, who were at that time trustees. A lot with a good house upon it, which has since been used as a parsonage, was purchased in 1874.

The pastors who have served this congregation have been as follows; Revs. William Hessart, Francis Hoffman, John Kramer, Henry Bucks, and Noah McLain, Michael Singlinger, Samuel Rhoads, Christian Hummel, Jacob Gross, Christian Myers, George Knerr, Moses Dissenger, George Haines, John Schell, John Kochl, James Lehr, C. B. Fleager, George Knerr, Jacob Adams, George Haines, C. Breyogel, and R. Lichtenwallner, the present incumbent. The church has now about two hundred members, and a flourishing Sunday-school, under the superintendence of E. V. Schwartz.

**The German Reformed Church.**—We would naturally expect the Reformed Church represented here, surrounded as the town is with numerous churches belonging to that denomination. Indeed, it would be expected that this denomination should be the first one on the ground to organize a congregation; but the Reformed people moving into the town continued to hold their membership in the congregations from which they moved, though that may have been from a mile to six and sometimes more from town; there was therefore no necessity felt for a congregation here until people felt the inconvenience of attending service at such a distance. In the mean time the Presbyterians, many of whom came from great distances, immediately felt the need of a house for public worship, and hence they erected for themselves a chapel in 1839-40, and thus they were the first to start church enterprise here. The Reformed people, feeling that to attend divine service nearer home would afford much comfort and ease, yet loving the church of their fathers, they were granted the use of the Presbyterian chapel on such days or hours

when the Presbyterians had no service, and thus they worshiped here from time to time until a proper organization was formed by them under the ministerial functions of Rev. Cyrus J. Becker, D.D., in 1848. We must not omit to notice here that much credit is due to Mr. Nicholas Balliet in bringing the church interest of the Reformed people to such definite shape. He was a zealous laborer in the cause of the Christian religion, and a devoted member in the Reformed Church.

After an organization was once effected, a movement was soon set on foot to build a church, but its membership being only about one hundred, covenanted with the Lutheran people, who started about the same time under the pastoral charge of Rev. Schindel, and they agreed to buy a lot and build on it jointly, hence a union church was built in 1852, on a lot bought from Mr. Henry Kurtz, lying on Hower-town road. It was surmounted with a handsome steeple and bell.

In 1868 the Reformed congregation made an overture to the Lutheran to buy or sell; the Lutherans buying out the Reformed, the Reformed went out and built for itself a church on a lot donated by Mr. Joseph Laubach on corner of Third and Walnut Streets. The corner-stone of this church was laid in April, 1869, and it was dedicated in the fall of the same year. This congregation was known as the First Reformed Church of Catasauqua, Pa. Dissensions arose very soon in the congregation, which resulted in the resignation of the pastor, Rev. C. Becker, and which further resulted in weakening the organization to but a small number. In the winter of 1873, Rev. A. B. Koplin was called by the East Pennsylvania Classis to look after the Reformed interest, and he succeeded in effecting a new organization under the former title. It soon had a membership of over one hundred, but the property being burdened with a heavy debt, its growth was retarded, and in 1880 the property was sold by the sheriff, and the organization, under the title of First Reformed Church, disbanded; but in April of the same year, at a public meeting called for the purpose of organizing a Reformed Church, a new organization was effected, under the title of Salem's Reformed Church of Catasauqua.

This new organization bought the property from the sheriff, and efforts were at once put forth to pay for the property, and last year (1883) the congregation succeeded in paying off all indebtedness. In all this time there was small progress in the increase of the membership, and now (1884) its membership is about one hundred and eighty. But the debt, which had been the chief hindrance, now being paid, there is a prospect of a more rapid increase of the membership. As has been already observed, the pastor of the first organization was Rev. C. J. Becker. After his death, he was followed by his son Cyrus, who served the congregation until his resignation, in 1870. From this date to 1873 the congrega-







tion was without a regular pastor. In the fall or winter of that year Rev. A. B. Koplin was called, and he served the congregation until 1877, when he was called to another field, and the congregation called the Rev. J. J. Crist. When the new organization was formed, under the title of Salem's Reformed Church, he was newly elected, and he has been serving the congregation up to this time.

**St. Paul's Lutheran Church.**—St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Catasauqua, dates its origin from the latter part of the year 1851. About that time Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, Lutheran, and Rev. J. C. Becker, D.D., Reformed, began to preach to the two respective congregations that afterwards erected the St. Paul's Union Church. In the beginning of the year 1852 the two congregations were regularly organized and the two clergymen mentioned elected as the first regular pastors. The church building was soon commenced, the corner-stone being laid on July 4, 1852, and the dedication taking place on Christmas day of the same year. The building committee consisted of George Breinig, Solomon Biery, Samuel Kochler, and Charles Nolf. This Union Church continued until March, 1868, when the Reformed sold out their interest, and the Lutherans became sole owners of the property.

The first Lutheran Church council was composed of George Breinig and George Frederick, Sr., as elders; Reuben Patterson and Jonathan Snyder, as deacons. In 1854, Rev. Jeremiah Schindel resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. William Rath, who served the congregation until July 7, 1861, when Rev. F. J. F. Schantz became pastor, and remained such until Sept. 30, 1866. From this date until June 1, 1867, the congregation was supplied by Conference,—Rev. Carl Schlenker serving the same in German, and Rev. E. J. Koons, in English. From June 1, 1867, Rev. J. D. Schindel, a son of the first pastor of the congregation, assumed charge of the same, and yet serves the congregation.

The organists during this time were the following: John S. P. Faust, Edward Broder, John Leonhard, Martin Frankenfield, T. S. P. Steiner (for twelve years), Norman C. Shaffer, and the present organist, John C. Schafer.

During these thirty-one years the congregation has had a varied experience, but has always shown life and growth. In 1863 the building was handsomely repaired, and in 1871 a basement was made under it. In 1873 the dead buried in the adjoining lot were removed. In the same year a part of the congregation severed their connection, and organized the English Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity.

Ever since the organization of the congregation both the German and English languages have been used in the services. At first the English was used occasionally, but at present the two languages stand on an equality. The present membership of the congregation is something over seven hundred, and the

Sunday-school numbers something over five hundred. It has a valuable property and no debts. The present church council consists of,—Pastor, J. D. Schindel; Elders, Frederick Eberhard and William Wolf; Deacons, James Seyfried, William F. Kochler, Samuel Everitt, and Sylvester B. Harte; Trustees, Philip Storm and James C. Beitel; Secretary, Samuel J. Kochler; and Treasurer, Samuel M. Snyder. The officers of the Sunday-school are, the pastor of the congregation as superintendent; Samuel J. Kochler and Paul C. Brodbeck, assistants; Tilghman F. Frederick, secretary; and Edwin Klebscheidel and Monroe Snyder, librarians.

**The Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity.**—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1873, the annual congregational meeting of St. Paul's Lutheran Church was held in their church. At this meeting a resolution was adopted reducing the English services in the church from five to four times each month. It was the opinion of ten English members that this action was not called for by existing circumstances, and as the congregation had been growing rapidly by the introduction of English preaching in the church, as the Sunday-school attached to the church was conducted in the English language, and as the children of the church were educated entirely in that language, considerable dissatisfaction was manifested on the part of those who believed that the church should keep up with the demands of the times; and after repeated requests on their part made to the German portion of the church to recede from the action taken, without effect, a portion of the congregation retired from the meeting to discuss the situation. M. H. Horn was called to the chair. George Bower, Edwin Schlench, and M. H. Horn were appointed a committee to report upon the situation at a future meeting to be called by the chairman. A meeting was called for Monday evening, Jan. 6, 1873, at the residence of M. H. Horn, and was largely attended. It was agreed to make one more effort to arrange with the German portion of the congregation, and endeavor to get them to recede from the action taken Jan. 1, 1873. Accordingly, Messrs. George Bower, Thomas Frederick, Charles F. Beck, Edwin Schlench, and Harry J. Eckensberger were appointed a committee to meet the church council of St. Paul's Church, for the above-named purpose, and to report at a meeting to be held Jan. 10, 1873.

January 10th the committee reported that the church council of St. Paul's Church refused to recede from the action taken at the meeting of January 1st. The meeting then resolved to organize an English Lutheran congregation and procure a suitable place for worship. A committee was appointed on organization and supplies. Subsequently the German Reformed Church was procured as the place of worship, and on Sunday, January 14th, Rev. John Kohler, one of the oldest members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, preached both morning and evening. The Sunday-school in



connection with the church was organized, with about eighty children, on the 12th of January, with M. H. Horn, superintendent; E. H. Breder, assistant superintendent; Robert A. Lytle, superintendent of infant department; Edwin Schlench, H. J. Eekensberger, Charles F. Beck, C. D. Boner, and Thomas W. Frederick, librarians. On Feb. 10, 1873, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following-named persons were elected church officers: Elders, George Boner and Thomas Frederick; Deacons, Edwin Schlench, Jacob B. Werley, H. J. Eekensberger, and O. Person; Trustees, Charles F. Beck, E. H. Breder; Treasurer, M. H. Horn; Secretary, William H. Horn. The pulpit was regularly supplied by the following-named ministers until a regular pastor was elected: Rev. F. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., Rev. D. N. Kepner, Rev. Edmund Belfour, Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D.D., Rev. Sibolte, Rev. William Frick, Rev. C. J. Cooper, Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss, Rev. R. Weidner, and Rev. David Guissinger. On Sunday, May 14, 1873, the first communion services were held by Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D.D., of Philadelphia. The following-named persons communed: George Bower, Mrs. A. D. Bower, C. D. W. Bower, Myra Bower, Melchior H. Horn, Matilda S. Horn, William H. Horn, Frank M. Horn, Thomas Frederick, Catharine Frederick, Thomas W. Frederick, Charles F. Beck, Catharine Beck, Jacob B. Werley, Abbie R. Werley, Orantus Pierson, Elizabeth Pierson, Henry J. Eekensberger, Amanda Eekensberger, Jacob L. Lawall, Anna C. Lawall, E. H. Breder, Mary C. Breder, Benjamin B. Lynn, Robert A. Lytle, Edwin Schlench, Mrs. Schlench, Mullin Overpeck, Joseph H. Shipe, Emily C. Shipe, George Frederick, Effie J. Frederick, Mary Fenstermacher, William H. Bender.

Monday, May 26, 1873, Rev. John R. Plitt was unanimously elected pastor of the congregation. Rev. Plitt served the congregation until the fall of 1877, when he resigned to take charge of a congregation in West Philadelphia. From that time until April 9, 1883, the congregation was served by Rev. M. H. Richards as a missionary supply, when a call was unanimously extended to Rev. George W. Landt, of Easton, Pa., who was subsequently unanimously elected pastor. Soon thereafter he formally took charge of the congregation and was duly installed pastor; Rev. David Gisinger, of Easton, and Rev. J. D. Schindel, of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Catasauqua, officiating.

In the fall of 1873, the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Rev. J. D. Schindel, Rev. J. R. Plitt, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, and other Lutheran clergymen taking part. In the spring of 1874, the church building was formally dedicated,—Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D., Rev. F. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., Rev. J. D. Schindel, Rev. J. R. Plitt, and other clergymen participating. The church is fifty by seventy feet in dimensions, built of pressed brick, with a large Sunday-school room in the base-

ment, is of modern style, and one of the best built and handsomest churches in the Lehigh Valley; the cost of the church and lot was about sixteen thousand dollars. It is situated on the northeast corner of Bridge and Third Streets. During the year 1876, the congregation became considerably embarrassed, caused by the effects of the panic of 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, and the church building was finally sold to pay debts due thereon; it was purchased by M. H. Horn, and subsequently sold by him to the congregation at the price he paid for it. The congregation was chartered by the court of Lehigh County June 16, 1882, and since the election of Rev. George W. Sandt, and his taking charge of the same, new life has been infused, and considerable growth has already shown itself in the addition of membership.

The following-named persons are now the officers of the church: Frank M. Horn, Henry J. Hornbeck, George Beck, C. D. W. Boner, J. H. Mushlitz, Henry J. Eekensberger, E. J. Boyer, and Owen Fatzinger; of the first communicants of the congregation the following named have since died: Thomas Frederick, Catharine Frederick, Orantus Pierson, Anna C. Lawall; and of the members subsequently joining the church the deaths have been: Isabella T. Horn and Mrs. John Royer. The congregation carries upon its rolls about sixty members; the Sunday-school, one hundred and sixty pupils, and twenty-four officers and teachers.

The following-named persons have served as officers at various times since its first organization: George Boner, Thomas Frederick, Edwin Schlench, J. B. Werley, H. J. Eekensberger, Orantus Pierson, Charles F. Beck, E. H. Broder, M. H. Horn, William H. Horn, Jacob S. Lawall, M. E. Kreidler, George Frederick, Tilghman Fenstermacher, Frank J. Grover, Hiram Beitelman, J. H. Mushlitz, Joseph H. Shipe, Frank M. Horn, C. D. W. Boner, Henry J. Hornbeck, Owen Fatzinger, E. J. Boyer, and George F. Beck.

**Bethel Welsh Congregational Church.**—On Nov. 26, 1882, the Bethel Welsh Congregational Church was organized with thirty members, and Rev. David R. Griffith chosen pastor. The members, feeling the want of religious services conducted in their native language, formed the new congregation, and secured the building formerly used by the Welsh Baptist Church, on Third Street, above Walnut, for a place of worship. They regularly met in that building until Dec. 2, 1883, when they dedicated with appropriate ceremonies their new church building at Fourth and Pine Streets. At ten o'clock A.M. the services were in the Welsh language, and Rev. R. S. Jones, of Providence, and Rev. D. Todd Jones, of Shenandoah, preached. In the afternoon, at two o'clock, English services were held, Rev. T. C. Edwards, of Kingston, preaching. At six P.M., Welsh services were held, Revs. R. S. Jones and Edwards preaching. The congregation has steadily increased in membership until the list has swelled to sixty-four communicant mem-



bers, and the Sunday-school numbers one hundred and eighteen scholars.

Material aid was afforded the new congregation, and they dedicated their new house free of debt. Mrs. David Thomas took an earnest interest in the new project and was very active in securing her fellow-countrymen a place of worship, and her liberality aided in a large measure in placing in their hands the much-desired church building. The building committee chosen by the congregation were Messrs. Samuel Thomas, William P. Hopkins, David D. Thomas, and Rev. David R. Griffith, and the building erected is a credit to their taste and experience.

Ground was broken for the new building in May, 1883, and on Sunday, June 17th, the foundation walls were completed and the corner-stone laid with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. D. Todd Jones, of Shenandoah, and Revs. Griffith, Harbison, Garrison, and Crist took part in the exercises, and Mrs. Thomas laid the stone.

The plat of ground, ninety by one hundred and eleven feet, on which the new church stands, is eligibly located at Fourth and Pine Streets. The building was partially designed by L. S. Jacoby, architect, of Allentown; the erection contracted by Mr. Cain Semmels, builder, this place; the slating by Mr. T. F. Laubach; the painting and frescoing by Goth Brothers, Bethlehem; the heaters and gas-fitting by Mr. Henry Souders; and other tradesmen furnished materials and performed work. The structure is of the Gothic style, built of brick, with steep roof, covered with black slate, surmounted by a neat open spire, placed in a transverse position. The building faces Pine Street, is thirty by fifty feet in dimensions, with entrance porch ten by ten feet, and a wing extending on Fourth Street, sixteen by twenty feet, with entrance six by eight feet.

**The Catasauqua School District.**—Prior to the incorporation of Catasauqua as a borough, the district was embraced within the Hanover Township School District. A mixed school was established at or near the corner of the Howertown road, and the road leading to Bethlehem (now Race Street), on the land of Frederick Biery, and it was called the Biery's Bridge School. Later this school was removed to a frame building on the land of the Crane Iron Company, situated at what is now the corner of Church and Bridge Streets. In 1848 a building was erected on the corner of Bridge Street and Howertown road by the Presbyterian congregation, on land bought from John Peters. It was occupied by the two branches of the Presbyterian Church until Catasauqua was incorporated into a borough, when it was purchased by the school district, and fitted up to accommodate two schools of sixty pupils each. In the year 1854 a lot was purchased from Jonas Biery, on the corner of Second Street and School Alley, on which the district erected a two-story building with two rooms to accommodate one hundred and twenty pupils. In

1859 a lot was purchased from Adrian Barber, on the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, on which a building with six rooms was erected to accommodate three hundred pupils. In 1868 a lot was purchased from John I. Manchett, on Front Street, between Wood and Union Streets, and a building was erected thereon to accommodate two hundred pupils.

The school buildings are all of brick and of modern structure, all finished with modern furniture. All have large grounds planted with shade-trees, and are pleasantly and conveniently located.

Previous to the year 1858 the records of the district were not carefully kept, so that it is not possible to give a correct history of the board's doings. April 2, 1858, Joshua Hunt and M. H. Horn were elected members of the board. The former was chosen president, and the latter secretary, and from that day regular minutes of the board are on record. The old members of the board holding over were Frederick Eberhart, John McIntyre, Charles G. Schneller, and William Miller. At that date there were one hundred and eighty pupils on the school lists. The schools were all mixed, and taught by A. W. Kinsy, W. H. Barton, Eliza McKee, and Anna Phillips.

Prior to 1858, David Thomas, Samuel Glace, Owen Schwartz, John McIntyre, William Miller, Frederick Eberhard, and Charles G. Schneller had served as school directors. Of this number David Thomas, Schwartz, and Miller have since died. April 9, 1858, at a regular meeting of the board, on motion of Miller and Schweller, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

*Resolved*, That Joshua Hunt, M. H. Horn, and John McIntyre be a committee to examine all the pupils now attending our schools, and any others who may apply for admission into our schools, and report to our board with a view of classifying and grading of the pupils."

This committee subsequently reported the result of their examinations, and recommended the establishing of one grammar, two secondary, and two primary schools.

May 10, 1858, Charles L. Russel was elected teacher of the grammar school; Alonzo W. Kinsy and William H. Barton, teachers of the secondary schools; and Eliza McKee and Anna Phillips, teachers of the primary schools.

Aug. 2, 1858, Mr. Russel having resigned as teacher of the grammar school, Mr. R. Clay Hammersly was elected to fill the vacancy. This school was regraded and classified. The more advanced pupils were assigned to Mr. Hammersly and formed the high school; the others were taught by Mr. John Porter and constituted the grammar school. An additional school was organized of primary scholars and taught by Miss Gwemey Leibert. Dec. 16, 1858, John Porter, teacher of the grammar school, was superseded by F. Herschkoll, of New York City. June 30, 1858, there were 300 pupils registered as attending the schools; in 1859, 325 pupils; in 1860, 365 pupils; in 1861, 408 pupils; in 1862, 450 pupils; in 1863, 474 pupils.







On July 3, 1863, there was no regular meeting of the board, in consequence of the fact that four of the six members, viz., Messrs. Hunt, Miller, Schneller, and Horn, had answered the call of the President of the United States, and volunteered in Company B of the Thirty-eighth Regiment for the defense of the State.

On Aug. 22, 1863, the high school was regularly established, with R. Clay Hammersly as teacher. From that date on the schools have been in a very prosperous condition.

The seating capacity of the school-rooms in the district is 725. Number of pupils in attendance March 7, 1884, 678, divided as follows: One high school, 45; two intermediate schools, 75; two grammar, 86; three secondary, 137; two advanced primary and four primary, 335; number of teachers employed, 14; term, 10 months, divided into two sessions. Salaries, high school, \$90; intermediate, \$70; grammar, \$60; secondary, \$40; primary, \$32 per month. The value of the school property is \$68,000; funded debt at four per cent. interest, \$15,000.

Since 1857 the following named persons have served as directors of the board (those marked with \* are now dead):

Frederick Eberhard, six years.

\*William Miller, nine years, and as president three years.

John McIntyre, three years.

Joshua Hunt, six years, and as president three years.

Charles G. Schneller, nine years, and as treasurer six years.

M. H. Horn, twenty-four years, and as secretary sixteen years, as treasurer three years, as president two years.

Levi Oberholtzer, one year.

F. F. Geiring, five years.

\*Charles D. Fuller, three years.

David A. Tombler, three years.

\*William Getz, two years.

R. Clay Hammersly, six years, and as treasurer three years, as president three years.

\*Thomas Frederick, three years.

\*Joseph Schwartz, three years.

John Boyer, three years, as treasurer one year.

H. D. Yeager, three years.

\*John Hudders, six years, as president six years.

\*Milton Berger, two years.

A. H. Gilbert, twelve years, as president five years.

David Davis, ten years, as secretary five years.

James W. Schwartz, six years, as secretary five years.

Joseph Matchett, two years.

James C. Beitel, three years, as treasurer two years.

C. W. Chapman, eight years, as president two years.

H. H. Reigel, three years.

C. J. Keim, three years.

Samuel J. Kochler, three years.

\*A. T. Eberhard, two years.

David Williams, three years.

The present board is composed of C. W. Chapman (president), David Davis (secretary), M. H. Horn, A. H. Gilbert, David Williams, R. C. Hammersly, David J. Williams, Jr.

The following-named persons have graduated from the high school: 1868, Alletta M. Earle, Frank M. Horn; 1869, Sarah Davis, Mary Lewars, Margaret A. Depue, Margaret A. Quig; 1870, Amanda J. Funk, Elizabeth Wilson, Sarah Bear, Mary A. Halbach; 1871, Sarah J. McIntyre, Rebecca McMonegal, John F. Halbach, Alice James, George Halbach; 1872, Hannah Davis, Ella D. Boyd, Esther Bear, Sarah Minnich, Emma Hison, Emma Schneller, Jane McClelland, Charles Brunner, Edward D. Boyer, C. D. W. Bower, J. W. S. Souder; 1873, Mary James, Hannah McGee, Amanda Bough, Ida M. Harte, Elizabeth Morrow, Michael J. Brady; 1874, Sarah A. Kay, Cora C. Creveling, Anna C. Creveling, Della Mealy, Mary McGee, Margaret McClay, Mary M. Craig, Lillian A. Harte, Mary A. Hudders, Eliza J. Bear, Louise Taylor, Jacob F. Becker, George W. Bower, Frank McIntyre; 1875, Henry F. Funk, Elizabeth Nevins, Martha J. Strehm, Sarah J. Gillespie, Jane E. Miller, Agnes L. Swartz, Harry T. Horn, Jennie Weisley, Matilda Price; 1876, Clara L. Bear, Elizabeth M. Sonder, Minnie S. Boyer, M. Alice Breder, Isabella T. Horn, Edward J. Frederick, Roger Hunt, Clifford H. Riegel, George F. Beck, George L. Plitt, Austiu A. Glick, Edward J. Lawall, Frank J. Savin, Mark W. Halbach; 1877, Emma Nevins, Mary M. Schueller, Alice Kay, William H. Emanuel, William Tretch, Albert J. Hiseon, Frank Clark; 1878, Jesse H. Harbison, Sarah McHenry, Anna B. Gibson, Margaret A. Nevins, Julia A. M. Carson, Gertrude E. Williams, Elizabeth A. Harbison, Solon J. Harte, Albert J. Misley, James Clugston, Jr., John A. Funk, William Overton, Jr., Albert A. Koons, Samuel A. Campbell; 1879, Winnie Williams, Margaret Gillespie, Edwin O. Moyer, Charles R. Horn, Horace Boyd, Thomas H. Milson, Cassius C. Andress, Richard Foly, Frank S. Bower; 1880, Ida E. Corvin, Naucy McAndless, Maria Thomas, Anna M. Funk, Clara E. Schlanch, Margaret A. Funk, Hannah E. Stock, James G. Lucy, Charles E. Frick, Franklin P. Frederick, Archibald Harte, William H. Laubach, Jr., William J. Snyder, Jr., William A. Reigel; 1881, Della F. Lawall, Emma M. Engler, Minnie M. Bower, Cora E. Eberhart, Mattie McHenry, Elizabeth Hunter; 1882, William J. Funk, Laura M. Hoek, Anna M. Craig, Elizabeth Clugston; 1883, Laura Bower, Soleri Birtel, Elizabeth Gillespie, Winnie Hopkins, Huldah Schlanch, Agnes Williams, Anna Fuller, Francis Kopp, Emily Lawall, Elizabeth Milson, Elizabeth Williams, David Polan. Senior class of 1884, Laura Eberhard, Elsie McIntyre, Mary App, Sallie Church, Matilda Wolf, Clara Campbell, Anna Lucy, Cora Schual, Elizabeth Bartholomew, William Dyatt, Abner Buck, Benjamin Camp-



bell, William Sieger, Osborn Snyder, James Troxell, David Griffiths, Edward Rohn.

The following-named persons have been employed as teachers at different times since 1857: Alonzo W. Kinny, William H. Barton, Charles H. Russell, Eliza McKee, Anna Phillips, R. C. Hammersly, Gwenney Leibert, John Porter, F. Herschkill, Anna Evans, Eliza Hammersly, Reuben Lichtenwallner, Mary Ann Davis, Mary Duff, Naomi Phillips, Mary Evans, Rebecca Sigley, Mrs. John Clark, Milton O. George, Jennie Corwin, Anna M. Smith, Jennie Glick, Robert A. Lyttle, A. P. Garler, Kate Y. M. Smith, W. H. Halderman, L. C. Wonderly, Sallie Wilson, Walter J. McFarland, Anna McKibbin, Robert McClean, Harte Gilbert, B. C. Snyder, John Hill, E. H. Breder, Charlotte Bear, Martha Wilson, Sarah Davis, Rebecca McMonegal, Maggie Quig, Sarah Bear, Irene Reich, John Kendlehart, Carrie Wilson, C. McMonegal, Amanda Funk, Sallie McIntyre, A. N. Uhlrich, Maggie Depeu, Kate McMonegal, William T. Morris, Esther Bear, Alice Hammersly, T. F. Frederick, O. B. Pearson, Jennie McClelland, J. H. Mushlitz, Hannah Davis, Sarah Kay, Alice Kay, Mary Craig, Ellen Johnson, John Depeu, Charles H. Bertel, George J. Benner, Sallie McHenry, Delia Mealy, T. W. Bevan, J. F. Moyer, I. Frank Barr, Paul Hirsh.

The teachers now employed are T. W. Bevan, high school; J. H. Mushlitz, Kate Y. Smith, intermediate schools; J. F. Moyer, I. Frank Barr, grammar schools; Sallie J. McIntyre, Anna M. Smith, Hannah Davis, secondary schools; Alice Kay, Rebecca McMonegal, Sarah McHenry, Mary Craig, Martha Wilson, Eliza J. Bear, Delia Mealy, primary schools.

**Fairview Cemetery.**—On the west side of the Lehigh River, opposite the town, and occupying a beautiful location, is the Fairview Cemetery, laid out and cared for by an association chartered Jan. 1, 1877, and then consisting of M. H. Horn, David A. Tombler, R. Clay Hammersley, R. A. Boyer, John Thomas, James W. Schwartz, W. H. Laubaeh, and Orange M. Fuller. The property was owned by James W. Fuller, Esq., who set it apart as a burying-ground, and sold to the association upon its organization. The cemetery is now kept in excellent condition, and is one of the most beautiful in the valley.

In the cemetery is a soldiers' monument, erected in 1866 by the people of Catasauqua.

**Masonic Lodges.**—Porter Lodge, No. 284, F. and A. M., was originally instituted as No. 152, on Sept. 5, 1853, and named after Hon. James M. Porter; was fully organized June 30, 1854, with the following officers, viz.: W. M., Robert McIntyre; S. W., Levi Kraft; J. W., James McLeary; Sec., A. H. Gilbert; Treas., Charles H. Nolf; S. D., F. B. Martin; J. D., Charles Allen; S. M. C., William Getz; J. M. C., James Clugston; Tyler, William Biery. This lodge, an offshoot from Easton Lodge, has been the parent of four lodges, viz., Lehigh, of Trexlerstown, organized

in April, 1858; Barger, of Allentown, in April, 1859; Monoquesy, of Bath, in April, 1861; and Slatington Lodge, in April, 1861. Porter Lodge, in 1868, furnished a new hall, its present meeting-place, in Fuller's Block, at a cost of nearly sixteen hundred dollars. From the time of its organization to the present two hundred and forty-nine persons have been initiated to membership, and the number now on the roll is about ninety.

The Past Masters have been as follows: W. R. Houser, Daniel Yoder, M.D., George Bower, B. F. Wonderly, H. H. Riegel, M.D., Charles Corwin, William H. Ainey, Henry Souder, Henry Davis, George McIntyre, J. P. Griffith, A. F. Koons, F. J. Grover, William Williams, J. Fatzinger, Joseph Matchett, David Williams, Charles W. Chapman.

At the present writing the officers of Porter Lodge are as follows: Robert E. Williams, W. M.; John B. Davis, S. W.; Preston E. Stem, J. W.; Daniel Yoder, Treas.; Edmund Randall, Sec.; Joseph Matchette, Chap.; David H. Thomas, S. D.; John W. Hopkins, J. D.; Charles D. W. Bower, Purs.; Owen F. Fatzinger, J. M. of C.; Frank B. Keiser, S. M. of C.; Henry Sonder, Tyler; Trustees, H. H. Riegel, chairman; Charles Corwin, James C. Beitel.

**I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment.**—Catasaqua Lodge, No. 269, I. O. O. F., was instituted Oct. 6, 1847, on which occasion the following officers were elected, viz.: N. G., Reuben Seip; V. G., Aaron Bart; Sec., Samuel Colver; Asst. Sec., David A. Tombler; Treas., Nathan Frederick. Since the beginning four hundred and thirty-six members have been initiated into this lodge, and it now has ninety-six. The present officers are: N. G., Edward Davis; V. G., F. H. Reichel; Sec., A. R. Dieter; Asst. Sec., Robert J. Morris; Treas., H. A. Beitleman.

Fraternity Encampment, No. 156, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 6, 1867, on which occasion the following officers were elected: C. P., George Bower; H. P., M. H. Horn; C. W., D. A. Tombler; J. W., Daniel Gillespie; Treas., F. M. Eagle; Scribe, A. F. Koons; O. S., Phillip Storm; I. S., Aaron Snyder; G., Henry Sonder; 1st W., William Biery; 2d W., John Hunter; 3d W., F. F. Giering; 4th W., Henry Eckensberger; 1st G. of T., Franklin Bower; 2d G. of T., James Hutchinson; Trustees, Henry Eckensberger, F. F. Giering, William Shoeneberger.

The present officers are as follows: C. P., W. H. Horn; H. P., Edward Edwards; S. W., W. H. Scamlin; J. W., Edward Davis; Treas., F. M. Eagle; Scribe, Thomas Jones; G., J. B. Davis; O. S., J. H. Chryst; I. S., F. H. Kiechel; 1st W., Alexander Morrow; 2d W., Joseph Wresley, Jr.; 3d W., D. P. Tombler, Sr.; 4th W., Samuel Everett; 1st G. of T., Frederick C. Yeaser; 2d G. of T., David Gillespie; Trustees, Philip Storm, William Williams, and Edward Edwards; P. C. P.'s, George Bower, D. A. Tombler, Thomas Jones, Joseph Reichard, Amundus R. Dieter, William Williams, William H. Horn, David Gillespie, Tilgh-





Stephen Thomas





man Fenstermacher, Edward Edwards, David G. Morris, William H. Griffiths, Daniel Davies, John B. Davis, David R. Williams, Franklin H. Dieter.

**Grand Army of the Republic.**—Fuller Post, No. 378, is a recent institution, but there was a Grand Army post of the same name, and known as No. 74, in Catasauqua many years ago. It was organized Aug. 19, 1867, and disbanded Oct. 15, 1869. The officers first elected were: P. C., Edward Gilbert; S. V. C., Spencer Tetemer; J. V. C., William H. Myers; Adj., Aaron McHose; Q. M., John W. Heberling. The post was reorganized April 13, 1872, and again disbanded Oct. 15, 1876. The recent organization was effected Sept. 10, 1883. The name which it bears was bestowed in honor of Lieut. George W. Fuller of this place. The present officers of the post are: Com., Edwin Gilbert; S. V. C., Charles Laramy; J. V. C., Frank H. Wilson; Adj., Edmund Randall; Q. M., Joseph H. Schwab; Chap., Joseph Matchett; O. D., Joseph Wray; O. G., John Matchett.

By special act of Congress, approved May 15, 1875, the government donated to this post for the ornamentation of burial lots in the cemetery four iron cannon and sixteen cannon-balls.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### HOPKIN THOMAS.

Hopkin Thomas, for many years master-mechanic of the Crane Iron Company and one of the oldest residents, as also one of the influential citizens of the Lehigh Valley in connection with its industrial interests, was born at Glamorganshire, South Wales, in 1793. He remained with his parents on their farm until his sixteenth year, when he was apprenticed to the Neath Abbey Works, near Neath, South Wales, to acquire the trade of a machinist. He early developed a fertile brain, and on fulfilling his apprenticeship speedily attained a high position among his fellow-workmen. In 1831 he determined to emigrate with his family to America, and on landing in Philadelphia in 1834 obtained employment without difficulty in the establishment of the Baldwin Locomotive-Works. He later entered the shops of Garrett & Eastwick, from whence he engaged with the Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Company as master-mechanic of their roads and mines. During this period his inventive genius was first developed, and made invaluable to his employers. In his mechanical inventions and appliances he was conceded to be the pioneer of the Lehigh Valley. Through one of these inventions anthracite coal was first made available for use in locomotives, and in this application of coal as fuel he was at least twenty years in advance of all others. He invented and successfully used the chilled cast-iron car-wheel, as also the most improved

and successful mine-pumps and machinery of the day. In all mechanical matters he was far in advance of his day, and in the railroad and coal interests of the country he may with justice be regarded as filling the position of an eminent benefactor. Mr. Thomas was peculiarly modest and unassuming in his character, a fact which prevented his attaining either distinction or wealth. Content that the world should be benefited by the productions of his genius, he cared little whether they brought him either fame or profit. In his business relations he was upright, in his social intercourse true-hearted and faithful, and in his home the typical head of a cheerful and happy domestic circle.

Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Richards, of Merthyr-Tydvil, South Wales. Their children are William R., Mary (Mrs. James H. McKee), Helen (Mrs. John Thomas), Jane, Kate M. (Mrs. James W. Fuller). The death of Mr. Thomas occurred on the 12th of May, 1878, at his home in Catasauqua, to which place he removed in 1853, on being appointed master-mechanic of the Crane Iron-Works.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

HANOVER is bounded on the north and east by Northampton County, on the south by the Lehigh River and Salisbury township, and on the west by Lehigh River and Whitehall township and Catasauqua borough. It has no streams of consequence within its limits. The Lehigh River and Monocacy Creek are on the west, south, and east. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad runs the entire length and breadth of the township along the Lehigh River, and the Lehigh Canal extends within its limits from East Allentown to Bethlehem.

At the January term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the year 1798, petition was made by a number of people living in the lower part of Allen township for a new township. The court accepted the petition and appointed Samuel Rea, John Barnet, and John Horn to view the territory and report to the court as to the expediency of a division. The viewers made a report at the August session following, which report, with the action of the court, is here given: "We all three met at the house of Abraham Mensch's on the 10th day of April 1798 in Allen township but had no time to view the same therefore agreeably to our report and your order we all three met at the house aforesaid on the 4th day of June 1798 and reviewed the same township of Allen and think that there were occasion of a Division and have Divided the same, Beginning at a stone in the Nazareth township line near the house of John Fogel and thence south sixty-five degrees west



one hundred and fifty-two perches to a post and stone at the east side of the river Lehi, twenty perches below Philip Foust's Ferry. A Draft of which return was confirmed to wit, August 15, 1798 by consent and the Lower part of the Township which has been struck off and named 'Hanover' by the Court."

The territory thus set off embraced what is now the townships of Hanover, in Lehigh and Northampton Counties. This township remained, with its original territory, until 1812, when Lehigh County was erected and Hanover township was divided, about two-thirds of its territory being formed into Hanover township in Lehigh County.

The first assessment-roll of the original Hanover township of Northampton County was made in the year 1799, and contains the names of one hundred and twenty-six freeholders and twenty single freemen. The amount of tax to be raised was \$222.92. Matthias Hummel was the collector. The names here given are of those who resided in the portion set off to Lehigh County in 1812, and are from the assessment of that year prior to the setting off.

**Residents in 1812.**—Following is the assessment made by the commissioners of Northampton County for this township for the year 1812:

Joseph Abrecht.	George Heley.
Jacob Althouse.	Michael Hetwisch.
Jacob Bast.	Aaron Hillman.
Michael Bauer.	Joseph Daniel, Jr.
Frederick Bearey.	Jacob Hower.
Felix Beissell.	Jonathan Hower.
John Beissell.	John Huber.
Christian Beitel.	Abraham Huber.
Henry Bicker.	George Ising.
Nicholas Bickert.	Conrad I. Jeager.
Nicholas Braug.	Daniel Imidt.
Henry Brolder.	George Imidt.
George Brolder.	George Keck.
Jacob Clader.	John Keim.
Jacob Clowell, Sr.	John Ketchner.
John Bunding.	Michael Ketchner.
John Clowell, Sr.	Nicholas Kremer.
Charles Colver.	Peter Kelemer.
Jacob Colver.	Jacob Keiper.
Isaac Dacker.	John Keiper.
William Daniel.	Ludwig Ketper.
Peter Dick.	Joseph Kidd.
Abraham Dittenderfer.	Andrew Kichlin.
John Edelman.	Philip Kieckner.
John Ehrhard.	John Knauss.
Peter Elhrett.	John Artman.
George Ehrig.	George Koch.
George Kvenreider.	John Keiffer.
Michael Everhard.	Daniel Klaus.
Anthony Faas.	George Kortz.
Jacob Fatzinger.	George Kriedler.
Henry Fatzinger.	Jacob Kruber.
George Faust.	George Laubach.
Henry Frey.	Leonard Laubach.
Joseph Frey.	John Lehr.
Daniel Gangeware.	David Luckenbach.
David Gold.	Peter Minnich.
Philip Gross.	John Neuhard.
James Hall.	Joseph Dewald.
John Hall.	Peter Ossenbach.
Christian Hartman.	Elizabeth Quier.
Christian Houser.	Daniel Quier.
Frederick Heller.	George Quier.
Jeremiah Heller.	Jacob Quier.

George Reichard.	Frederick Herman.
Michael Reichard.	John Neuhard.
Henry Reis.	Jacob Neuhard.
George Rockel.	Joseph Cleader.
John Rockel.	Henry Snyder.
Daniel Rohm.	John Kremser.
Christian Young.	William Licht.
Joseph Scherrer.	Henry Shoener.
Frederick Diebert.	Daniel Blim.
Conrad Seiple.	John Andreas.
Jacob Seiple.	John Moore.
John Seiple.	Peter Riltter.
John Sterner, Sr.	Abraham Smith.
Abraham Sterner.	John Rieghe.
Abraham Sterner, Jr.	John Kain.
John Sterner, Jr.	Jacob Kolb.
Joseph Sterner.	George Sterner.
Philip Strohm.	Peter Evenreiter.
Jacob Stuber.	John Herwig.
Isaiah Troxell.	John Fatzinger.
Henry Vogelman.	Joseph Sterner.
John Walter.	Abraham Keisser, Sr.
David Weinland.	Joseph Keisser.
Andrew Zechner.	Daniel Reigert.
Martin Zechner.	David Gold.
Abraham Ziegler.	Isaac Keller.
Mathias Rigel.	John Erd.
Abraham Keiper.	Joseph Bachman.
Joseph Keiper.	Christian Ritter.
Joseph Quer.	John Reigle.

**Sketches of Settlers.**—The names of many of the old settlers are found in the foregoing list, and sketches of a few of them are here given:

Valentine Clader, a native of Pfalz, Germany, where he was born, June 17, 1726, emigrated to America and settled at Hecktown. He was married Dec. 12, 1749, and died Aug. 7, 1775. He had nine children, of whom were Adam, Jacob, Mrs. Henry Kramer, Mrs. Hatzell, and Mrs. Hatz. Adam was killed by the Indians in Sugar Loaf Valley. Jacob was a soldier in the Revolution, and married a daughter of — Sherer, who lived in this section, and before 1781 settled on a tract of seventy or eighty acres of land on the east bank of the Lehigh River, where now the Allentown Bridge spans that river. He owned one-half of the ferry, which was in operation till 1812. He left nine children. Abram, who settled near Freemansburg; a daughter, Polly, married Jacob Bast, who lived adjoining. Joseph settled on the homestead, and died in 1849, aged sixty-two years. He left six sons, John, Levi, Paul, Daniel, Josiah, and Owen, who, with the exception of John and Daniel, live in the township. Jacob, who first settled here, commenced burning lime in 1813, and his sons and grandsons are still in the business.

Jacob Bast emigrated from Germany when five years old, with his parents, in 1774. They settled on the east side of the Monocacy. His son Jacob married Polly Clader, daughter of Jacob, and settled near the Clader farm, on the road to Bethlehem from Allentown. He died in 1863, aged eighty-three years. His sons were Jacob, Martin, and John. Jacob settled on the homestead, where he now lives, Martin in Manheim, Lancaster Co., and John in Sancon township.

Jonathan Ott, a native of Germany, purchased one



hundred and fifty-two acres of land before 1800 of George Ervenreider,<sup>1</sup> on the Lehigh River, now owned by A. & S. Keck. He had three sons, Owen, Tilghman, and George, and one daughter, Mrs. Franklin Butz, of Whitehall. Owen settled in Allen township, Northampton Co., Tilghman in Allentown, and George on the homestead until a few years ago. He now lives with his son Milton in the township.

John Conrad Yeager was born in Little York, Pa., in 1768, of German parents. He learned the trade of a tobacconist, married, and worked at his trade in his native place. He commenced to study for the ministry under the Rev. Mr. Goering, and afterwards went to Philadelphia, and studied under Revs. Helmut, D.D., Smith, D.D., and Schaeffer, D.D., one year. He then was examined in the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, and became a minister. He took charge of three congregations in New Jersey for three years. From there he removed to Williams township, in Northampton County, and took charge of four congregations, to which belonged Friedensville congregation, in the year 1793. He soon after gave these up with the exception of Friedensville. In 1800 he removed to Hanover township, and took charge of Allentown, Shoenersville, and the Dryland, he having preached at Shoenersville several years before. He served these four congregations till his death, in November, 1832. He lived on the farm now owned by James Remely. He had eleven children,—nine sons and two daughters,—all of whom were born in New Jersey and Williams township, Northampton Co., except Joshua, the youngest son, who was born in Hanover, Sept. 23, 1802. Of these, George, Henry, Mrs. George Reichert, Mrs. Conrad Rinker, and Joshua Yeager settled in this county.

George settled in Hanover township, was a farmer, and died at the age of eighty-three years. His son William lives at Bingen. Horatio lives at Bethlehem.

Henry settled at Upper Saucon; farmer; died December, 1882, in his eighty-fourth year. His sons Charles and Harmon are farmers, living on and near the homestead farm.

Joshua studied theology from 1823 to 1827, under his father, and at his death became the pastor of the four congregations to which his father had ministered thirty-eight years. Joshua is serving two of the congregations, Shoenersville and Friedensville, at the present time, making under father and son a term of ninety-one years.

John Conrad Yeager, with a large family of children, educated his own children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, having an evening school.

The first of the Beitelts who came to this country was Henry, who was born in January, 1711, at Nendorff, Ober Schlesseim. His parents were Catholics,

but he was not inclined to follow in that faith and became a Moravian. He married about 1738, and in 1741 was sent out by the Moravians as a missionary to the Dutch settlement of Guiana, on the north coast of South America, where he remained till 1745, and returned to Germany. About 1755 he emigrated to America and came to Bethlehem with two sons, Christian Frederick and David. John, the eldest son of Henry, was born in Pilgerhut, Germany, Dec. 21, 1740, before his father went out as a missionary. In 1745, when John was five years old, he was brought to this country and placed in a Moravian school near Frederickstown, Montgomery Co. This school was abandoned in 1756, and he was placed at the Moravian school at Emaus, where he was two years, after which he went to Bethlehem and learned the trade of a tailor. In 1755 he went to Nazareth and settled. He was married in February, 1779, and had two sons, Christian Frederick and John; the latter settled in Nazareth. Christian was born Jan. 23, 1780, and lived at Nazareth and Bethlehem until about 1808-9, when he moved to Hanover township. He purchased a small farm north of Rittersville, and was soon after appointed justice of the peace, and in 1822 was appointed by Governor Wolf prothonotary of Lehigh County, and by Governor Ritner in 1837. At the time of his first appointment as prothonotary he removed to Allentown, where he resided till his death in 1869, aged ninety years. He had eight children, of whom four are living, viz.: Amelia (Mrs. John Matchett), Miss Henrietta Beitel, Maria (Mrs. John Yingling), Josiah D. Beitel.

Charles Colver, a German, settled near Rittersville on a farm before 1781. He had sons who, with the exception of Jacob, went West. He settled on the farm now owned by the Park Association. He married Susanna Miller; they had eleven children, of whom are Charles, now living at Shoenersville, eighty years of age, Polly (Mrs. Henry Mink), Samuel at Allentown, and Mary (Mrs. Jacob Bast).

Peter Kelchner was a resident here when the township was erected in 1798. His sons were John, Joseph, and Peter. Joseph settled on the homestead where his son Moses now resides; Peter lives at Rittersville.

Henry Fatzinger was one of the earliest settlers in the township. He did not receive the patent from the Penns for his land until Jan. 15, 1790, in which it is shown he purchased one hundred and sixteen acres and one hundred and fifteen perches, for which he paid at the rate of sixty-five pounds ten shillings per one hundred acres. His land was adjoining Michael Kelchner, Daniel Klint, Joseph Albright, Henry Fogelman, Jacob Sterner, and George Meyer.

He purchased in 1804 a tract of land adjoining of the heirs of Nicholas Steiner. Henry Fatzinger built the old log and stone house still standing on the farm, where he lived till his death in 1836, aged eighty-two years. He left sons,—George, John, Adam, Jacob, and Henry.

<sup>1</sup> George Ervenreider died in September, 1825, aged fifty-five years. He is buried in Christ churchyard.





Adam settled on the homestead and died in March, 1880, aged eighty-nine years. He served in the war of 1812, had passed in married life sixty-seven years, and left a family of nine children, of whom Tilghman and Charles reside on the homestead. George, son of Henry, moved to Ohio, John to Salisbury, and Jacob to Allen township, where he died in 1883.

The Laubaeh family settled in the township, and part of them in Northampton County. The records of the Christ Church Cemetery show that Anna Laubaeh died in 1848, at the age of seventy-three years; John G. in 1851, aged eighty years; and John in 1869, aged seventy-two years. George Laubaeh lived near the Lehigh, south from Allentown; his grandson, John, now lives on the farm; Leonard lived near the centre of the township; a son, Thomas, lives in Allentown.

The Kurtz family, east from Catasauqua, derived the title to their land from the Penns, from whom they received patents. John G. Kurtz died in 1835, aged sixty-seven, and Elizabeth died in 1849, aged eighty-three years. The Kurtz farm was inherited by George Kurtz, whose sons, George and Henry, live on the homestead.

Joseph Dewalt, whose name appears in the assessment-roll of the township in 1798, died in 1848, aged sixty years. The family were numerous, and lived to an advanced age, and were buried in Christ churchyard. Elizabeth died in 1876, aged eighty-four years; Jonas died in 1877, aged eighty-three years; Maria C. in 1859, aged sixty-four years; Nicholas in 1865, aged seventy-five years.

The family of Quier were living in the township in 1812, and had been for many years previous. Barbara Quier was born in 1784, and died in 1845, aged sixty-one years. Daniel was born in 1786, and died in 1850, aged sixty-four years. Elizabeth, George, and Jacob were also of the family. None of the name are now in the township.

The Reichard family settled first in Williams township, Northampton Co. A son, Michael, was born in 1752; was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and after his service he married and purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land in what is now Hanover township, and settled there, and died in 1842, aged eighty-five years. He left a large family of children, of whom George was the oldest, and settled in the township, near Rittersville. Other sons were John, Jacob, Daniel, and Michael; the two last settled in Whitehall township, others in Hanover. Mrs. Joseph Minnich, Mrs. William Minnich, and Mrs. Daniel Quier were daughters. J. Frank Reichard, William G. T., Edwin, and Robert Reichard are sons of George.

Henry Vogelmann lived adjoining Henry Fatzinger. None of the family are in the township.

The Sterner family were early settlers along the Lehigh River. Among them were Abraham, who died in 1828, aged fifty-three years; Christian, in

1848, aged seventy-nine years; John, in 1843, aged eighty-two years; and John, in 1849, aged seventy-eight years. Barbara Sterner died in 1839, aged seventy-eight years. None of the family are now in the township.

John Keim was a settler near the east line of the township while Hanover was yet a part of Allentown. He was born in 1754, and died in 1815, aged sixty-one years. Many of the family lived to an advanced age. Elizabeth, probably his wife, was born in 1756, and died in 1839, aged eighty years.

In 1798 the names of John, Michael, and Peter Kelehner appear on the assessment-list of Hanover. They were here long prior to that time. Michael lived adjoining land of Henry Fatzinger in 1790. He died in 1820, aged eighty-one years. Jonathan, probably the John mentioned in the assessment-roll, died in 1864, aged eighty. The family lived between Rittersville and Shoenersville, and Henry, living on the farm, is a son of Joseph and descendants.

The Keiper family, that in 1800 were prominent in the township, are still represented there, but are not as numerous as in the olden time. Jacob, John, and Ludwig Keiper were assessed in 1812. John died in 1820, aged sixty-seven years. Ludwig died in 1815, aged seventy-seven years. Others were Abraham, who died in 1828, aged sixty-one years; Catharine, in 1818, aged eighty-one years; Joseph, in 1865, aged eighty-six years.

Joseph Kidd, in 1812, was assessed in the township. He lived between Rittersville and Catasauqua, and died in 1827, aged seventy-seven. His son Joseph died in 1867, aged sixty-eight years. In the old Christ churchyard the burials of the family are numerous, among whom are Benjamin, who died in 1806, aged fifty-three; Catharine, died in 1835, aged seventy years; Elizabeth, in 1848, aged forty-seven years; Solomon, in 1844, aged forty-eight; Susanna, in 1861, aged fifty; and John, in 1876, aged eighty-three years. Descendants of the family live in the township.

The name of Knauss appears in 1812. Later a John Knauss was a windmill maker at Rittersville, and a justice of the peace. He died in 1866, aged seventy-one years. Sarah Knauss died in 1876, aged seventy-seven. Lewis Knauss, of North Whitehall, is a son of John Knauss.

Philip Kleckner was born Aug. 25, 1761, on the Susquehanna River. When a young lad he became a teamster in the Revolutionary army. He came to Allen township (now Hanover) after the war. In March, 1788, he married Elizabeth —, who died in 1839, aged seventy-one years. They lived above Rittersville, on the farm now owned by Henry Nonnemacher. He died on the 14th of January, 1845, aged eighty-three years, and left no descendants.

Jacob and Jonathan Houer settled near Rittersville about 1780. Charles Houer, who lives on the Geisinger farm, near Allentown, is a son of Jacob. Jonathan Houer, a son of Jonathan, settled on the



Lehigh in 1835, where he still lives and is in his ninety-second year. He was in the war of 1812.

Christian Young was a native of Bucks County and came to Hanover about 1800, and opened a store east from the limekilns, on the road from Allentown to Bethlehem. In 1812 he opened the "Black Horse" Tavern, which he kept till his removal to Bucks County, about 1818. Dr. Samuel Young, of Allentown, was the eldest of his sons. Joseph and William Young, of Allentown, are his sons.

Heinrich Brader was an early settler in the present township of Hanover, and his brothers, Philip and Laurence, in Hanover and Northampton County. Heinrich settled on the farm now owned by John Mitnar. He had sons, among whom were Daniel and George, who settled on the homestead and near there. Their descendants are in different parts of the county.

**Early Roads.**—The first road in the territory now Hanover of which any mention is made was the one laid out in 1747 by order of the Court of Bucks County, and extended from Bethlehem to the Gnaden Hutten Moravian Mission, north of the Blue Ridge (now the site of Lehigh, Carbon Co.). It was used by the mission till its destruction in 1755, and from that time to 1761 was used as a military road, after which for many years it was practically abandoned. About 1761 a road was laid out that passed from the Philadelphia road, through Salisbury township, crossed the river by a ford on the Geisinger farm near the old house, and passed through what later became Rittersville and Shoenersville, in Hanover township. Later another road ran from Rittersville to the Bethlehem bridge, and the earlier road was abandoned after 1825. At the first term of court (held December, 1812) after the erection of Lehigh County a petition of the inhabitants of the borough of Northampton was presented, setting forth "that a public road was much needed to commence at a spot fixed by the president, managers, and company for erecting a bridge over the Lehigh River, to proceed in a straight line from thence by the north side of Jacob Claders' house to the road leading from the ferry on the Lehigh to Bethlehem." Viewers were thereupon appointed, who made a report, which was confirmed. This action was the first taken in reference to roads in Lehigh County by the courts, and is the route of the road now used from East Allentown to Bethlehem.

**Justices of the Peace.**—Prior to 1840 the justices having jurisdiction over this territory were elected in districts, and their names will be found in the civil list of the general history.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
Henry R. Hillman.....April 14, 1840	John Osmon.....April 15, 1862
Samuel Saylor....." 11, 1840	Charles Kreader....." 11, 1866
Michael Ritter....." 11, 1843	Levi Overholzer....." 17, 1866
Samuel Saylor....." 15, 1845	Thos. F. Lambach....." 9, 1867
Michael Ritter....." 11, 1848	John Osmon....." 14, 1868
George Frederick....." 9, 1850	H. W. F. Eberhard....." 13, 1869
Michael Ritter....." 13, 1852	Henry C. Moyer....." 15, 1873
Tobias Sterner....." 11, 1854	J. K. Hottenstein.....March 19, 1877
Levin A. Misksch....." 10, 1855	Henry C. Moyer....." 25, 1878
Jacob E. Bogh....." 28, 1856	Jedediah H. Weiss.....April 9, 1881
Levin A. Misksch....." 10, 1860	Henry C. Moyer....." 6, 1881
Edmund P. Tice....." 10, 1860	

**Schools in the Township.**—The early schools are mentioned in the settlements of Shoenersville, Rittersville, and West Bethlehem. Of the others nothing has been found. Hanover, with Allentown, accepted the school law during the same year in which it became a law (1834), while the other townships in the county rejected it. As soon thereafter as possible school-houses were erected in different parts of the township. Four were erected along the road between Allentown and Rittersville, including the one at that settlement. On the 13th of October, 1838, Abram Fatzinger sold a lot to the school directors for one dollar, for the purpose of erecting thereon a school-house, which was soon after built. Another was erected on the road leading from Rittersville to Bethlehem. Several of these houses are still standing.

In 1855, Hanover township had 8 schools, 8 teachers, and 384 pupils. The township received for school purposes \$1350, and paid out \$1560, \$162.50 appropriated from State. Directors were Samuel Breder, president; C. L. Bush, secretary; Timothy Weiss, treasurer. In 1877, Hanover had 10 schools and 548 scholars, and, in 1883, 11 schools and 321 pupils; West Bethlehem, 5 schools, 316 pupils.

**Shoenersville.**—The settlement is situated on the line between Hanover township in Lehigh County and Hanover township in Northampton County. It contains a church, school-house, store, post-office, hotel, and fifteen or twenty dwellings. It derives its name from Adam Shoener, who settled there in 1784.

Adam Shoener was born in 1763, came to Northampton County in 1794, and settled at the place that bears his name,—a road at that time passed his house. He opened a tavern called the "Blue Ball," which he kept till about 1837, when he built a brick house near Christ's Church, where he lived till his death, Oct. 28, 1849, aged eighty-six years. His wife, Catharine, died Dec. 26, 1839, aged sixty-five years. They had ten children, of whom Mrs. Nathan Larrach, of Shoenersville, was the youngest, and the only one living. Of the others, Thomas kept the "Blue Ball" three years after his father retired, then moved beyond the Blue Mountains, where he died in 1853, aged forty-three years. Abram moved into Northampton County, and died in 1877, aged seventy-five years. Hannah lived in Shoenersville, and died in 1875, aged seventy years. They are all buried in Christ's churchyard.

Soon after 1794, Adam Shoener opened the "Blue Ball" Tavern, which he kept till 1837. Thomas Shoener, his son, kept it for three years. It was then kept by Charles Reinsmith, Nathan Larrach, and others. In 1850 Jonas Snyder built the present hotel on the other side of the street, and in Northampton County, and the "Blue Ball" was discontinued.

About the year 1825 Samuel Saylor removed from Easton to what is now Shoenersville, at that time containing the "Blue Ball" Tavern, Christ's Church, a log school-house, and five or six dwelling-houses. He erected a double house near the cemetery lot, in





which he resided and opened a store; the latter was continued by him till 1855, when his son, David O. Saylor, took the business and remained there till 1860, when he removed to Allentown, where he still resides. At that time he sold the store to other parties, by whom it was conducted for a short time and discontinued.

Soon after the building of the present hotel, in 1850, a store building was erected on the corner opposite the hotel and adjoining the old tavern. A store was opened by Joseph Pierson and John A. Deck, who continued several years, when Mr. Deck retired and Richard Snyder was interested. Later it passed entirely into his hands, and in 1864 the property was purchased by E. R. Benner, who now conducts the business.

The first postmaster in Shoenersville was Samuel Saylor; the office was kept at his store. He was succeeded by Richard Snyder, who served till Dec. 8, 1875, when E. R. Benner, the present incumbent, was appointed.

**Christ's Church.**—This church was organized in 1780 as a Lutheran and German Reformed Union Church by the Rev. John Faust (Lutheran), and the Rev. Mr. Gross (German Reformed). At the first communion under the Rev. Mr. Faust twenty-four took part. Soon after the organization a small log church was erected at what is now Shoenersville, and in which the congregation assembled and worshiped until the year 1819, at which time the society erected a stone church on the site of the present one, laying the corner-stone on the 10th of May in that year, and dedicating the edifice on the following Christmas. This church edifice answered their needs until 1872, when it was torn down, and on the 26th of May in that year the corner-stone of the present brick edifice was laid. It was completed at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars.

The Lutheran pastors who have served the church are as here given: Rev. John Faust, from 1780 to 1792; the Rev. George Joseph Wichtermann, 1792 to 1793; Rev. John Conrad Yeager, from 1793 till his death, in 1832, a period of thirty-nine years. He was succeeded by his son, Joshua, who was called to the pastorate and still serves the congregation, making a period of service of father and son of ninety-one years. The German Reformed Church has been under charge of the following pastors: Rev. Mr. Gross, 1780 to 1794, fourteen years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Hoffmeier, who served six years, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Van Der Sloot, who remained in charge till 1811, when the Rev. Charles Christian Becker was called to the pastorate. He remained till his death, in 1858, a period of forty-seven years. His son, the Rev. Cyrus Becker, was chosen as his successor, and is still in charge, having served twenty-six years, making a service of father and son in this congregation of seventy-three years. The two congregations number between four and five hundred members.

**Schools.**—School was first taught in the settlement by a Mr. Bibbings about the year 1800. He later studied theology, and became a minister of the German Reformed Church. He was succeeded by Fred'k. Holey. It was kept in a log house erected for the purpose on the churchyard lot of Christ's Church. About 1827-28 the present brick school-house was erected, and school was first kept by Owen Leopold. He later studied for the ministry. The school for many years was under the charge of the church, but after the thorough establishment of the present school system, it was by them given over to the directors of the township schools.

**Cemeteries.**—Christ's churchyard has been in use since the organization of the church in 1780. The earliest death record is that of Anna M. Klocknerin, who died Dec. 10, 1789, aged twenty-three years. Very many of the early settlers both in Lehigh and Northampton Counties sleep quietly in this resting-place. About 1865 the question of a new cemetery was agitated. An association was formed called Shoenersville Cemetery Association; two acres of land was purchased of Samuel Saylor, adjoining the cemetery of Christ's Church; lots were laid out, trees planted, and the ground ready for use in January, 1866. Mrs. Jacob Reichert was the first to be buried there. The grounds are well kept, and the cemetery bears evidence of care and attention.

**Rittersville.**—The place now known as Rittersville derives its name from Michael Ritter, who came from Northampton County in 1808, and purchased land at this place and settled. A tavern had been kept at the place some years when he arrived. He continued it until about 1832, when his son, Charles Ritter, took charge and kept it till 1865. J. Frank Reichert was the landlord from 1869 to 1882. It is now kept by E. W. Gangwere.

Michael Ritter opened a store about 1825 and kept some years, after which it was kept respectively by David Knanss, Henry Moyer, Milton Ritter, and Edwin Ozenboch, who now keeps it. A post-office was established early, and Michael Ritter was the postmaster. He was succeeded by his son, Charles Ritter, who continued till his death, in June, 1883, when Edwin Ozenboch was appointed, and is the present incumbent.

The old blacksmith-shop, now in possession of John Roller, was built about 1822 by — Alshouse. He was succeeded by Jacob Keeper, Joseph Paul, and others.

A school-house was erected in the settlement about 1812, and school was kept there irregularly until Hanover accepted the school law in 1835 or 1836. A school-house was then erected, which served the purpose until about 1850, when the present two-story brick school-house was erected.

The old cemetery in Rittersville was laid out in 1812, when the church was erected. The present grounds were opened in the spring of 1859.





In 1868, J. Frank Reichert laid out a race-course near Rittersville, and in 1872 the Rittersville Park Association was organized. The grounds were enlarged to sixteen acres, and fitted up at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. The grounds are open for trotting and pacing in May and August of each year.

Rittersville Union Church was formed in 1842 from members of Christ's Church who lived in this section of the township, and the present brick church was at once erected. The society have at present a membership of about two hundred. The Rev. Joshua Yeager has been in charge of the Lutheran congregation since its organization. The pastors who have served the German Reformed congregation are as follows: The Rev. Joseph Dubbs, Rev. Mr. Brendell, and the present pastor, the Rev. Isaac Loos.

Michael Ritter came from Northampton County in 1808, settled here, and died in 1854. He had four sons,—Charles, Thomas, William, and Franklin. Charles kept the hotel many years, and was postmaster from 1832 till his death, in June, 1883, aged seventy-eight years. Mrs. Walter Huber and Mrs. Henry Moyer are daughters. Thomas and William lived and died in Rittersville. Franklin was a school teacher, and now resides in Whitehall township.

**East Allentown.**—In 1828 the land on the west side of the river, at the end of the Chain Bridge, was owned by Jacob Clader. The canal of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was nearly completed in the locality. There was a stone house, occupied by Jacob Clader, on the left of the road leading to Bethlehem, and a barn on the right. The toll-house was on the first pier of the bridge. In the year mentioned Jacob Saeger and George Keck purchased the forty-five acres of land belonging to Jacob Clader, which was on both sides of the road. They obtained a license, and opened the stone house as a hotel. A man by the name of Haldeman was landlord for a few months, and Josiah Rhoads succeeded him. They first erected a small frame building for a store, stocked it with goods, and William Saeger, son of Jacob, took charge. They then erected a large stone tavern on the right side of the road, which was kept many years, later passed to Nathan Baker, who kept it and sold it to the railroad company, who tore it down when the Lehigh and Susquehanna road was built. After the tavern was removed to the new building the old stone house was used for a dwelling until the railroad company bought the property, when it, too, was torn down. The stone house now used for a depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was erected soon after 1830, and the store was also moved into it. In 1832, Saeger & Keck built the stone and brick grist-mill on the bank of the canal. Solomon Keck, son of George, and Charles and William Saeger, sons of Jacob, ran the mill from 1833 to 1837, and then bought the mill, a stone dwelling for the miller, and six acres of land adjoining east. The mill now is owned by William Saeger and his sons, Jacob and Thomas.

In 1850, C. L. & A. S. Keck opened the lumber-yard boating, and ran it until 1854, when the lumber-yard boating, grist-mill, store, and a store at White Haven were all consolidated into one business, and in 1856 was again divided; C. L. & A. S. Keck took the lumber-yard, William Saeger and son, Alfred, the store and mill.

About this time Thomas Keck, Alfred Saeger, and James K. Mosser bought of William Saeger several acres of land and erected the present tannery. It is now owned by Mosser, Keck & Co.

Lime was burned and stone was quarried on the left side of the road by the Claders before 1829, and stone is now quarried by Melchior Clader, a son of John Clader. Saeger & Keck burned lime many years. Lime has also been burned many years farther out on the Bethlehem road by John Clader, and about 1850, John Trexler & Sons commenced the business, and still continue.

About 1862-63, Tilghman Dorney put up small works, and commenced the manufacture of fire-brick. The property passed through several changes, and is now in possession of Joseph Downing, who carries on the business.

**West Bethlehem.**—The land on which the village of West Bethlehem was located was purchased by the Moravians over one hundred years ago, and was part of a large tract in their possession. A mission-house was established upon it, in which the Indians lived after the destruction of Gnadenhütten. It was located where now stand the stables of Levin J. Krause. Another mission, called "Nain," was said to have been on the George Geisinger farm, which also was a part of the Moravian tract. The land opposite Bethlehem, and near the mouth of the Monocacy, eventually fell into possession of Levin J. Krause, who lived there many years, and followed the occupation of a farmer and butcher.

In the year 1869, Mr. Krause projected the idea of building an iron bridge across the Monocacy, and proposed to form a company, offering half of his farm to the stockholders. This proposition was accepted, a company formed, and the present toll-bridge was erected at a cost of sixty-nine thousand dollars. The farm land was laid out into streets and lots, sales were made, and buildings (mostly brick) were soon after commenced.

A school-house (one-story brick) had been erected many years previous, which in later years was enlarged. In 1877 there were five schools and two hundred and thirty-nine pupils, and the district in this year became independent. The school-house was enlarged at a cost of \$2738.67. In 1883 there were five schools and three hundred and sixteen pupils. A new school-house was erected in 1883-84 at a cost of five thousand dollars. Schools will be kept in both the school-houses. The increased facilities are now ample, and will probably be sufficient for some years to come.



A Sunday-school house was erected in the village in 1883-84 by the enterprise of the theological students of the Moravian Church of Bethlehem.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THE territory now comprised in the townships of Heidelberg, Lynn, and Washington was known prior to 1752 as Heidelberg District. On the 16th of June following the organization of Northampton County (which was effected in March of the same year), a petition was received by the first court, upon which the following was indorsed:

"The petition of a number of inhabitants settled on the back parts of Heidelberg and Macungie, praying that they ought to be formed into a township, was allowed, and Mr. Scull, surveyor of the county, to *measure out the same*."

"A draught and return of Heidelberg township, under the head of David Schultz, surveyor, was allowed and ordered to be *recorded*."

The first official act in recognition of Heidelberg as a township was made at the October term of court in 1752, when Conrad Blose was appointed constable for it. Jacob Bainter, his successor, was appointed Sept. 16, 1755.

Lynn was set off from Heidelberg the same year that the latter was organized, but Heidelberg for almost a hundred years comprised in addition to its present territory that which is now included in Washington.

**Division of the Township.**—For some time prior to 1847 the project of dividing the township was agitated among its residents, and in May of that year the following petition was drawn up, circulated, and presented to the court:

"To the honourable the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Lehigh, now composing and holding a Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace in and for the said county at the May Term, A.D. 1847.

"The petition of the undersigned citizens of the township of Heidelberg, in said county, respectfully sheweth,—

"That the said township of Heidelberg is uncommonly large for all township purposes, inasmuch as the supervisors of the public highways we find it exactly inconvenient to keep all the roads in repair and to attend to various duties. It is also extremely inconvenient for the citizens of said township to attend general and township elections and other meetings on account of the great distance. Many of them are unable to travel that distance, etc.

"Your petitioners would therefore pray your honors to appoint three competent and respectable men to inquire into the expediency of dividing the said township into two parts, as nearly equal as may be, to a line commencing at a point in or near the middle of the Blue Mountain, on the line of East Penn township, Carbon Co.; thence running to some point on the line of or between the township of North Whitehall and Low Hill, Lehigh Co. And they will pray, etc.

"Michael Rehrig,  
George Rehrig.

Nathan Hastis,  
Owen Jones.

<sup>1</sup> By Samuel J. Kistler, Esq.

William Roberts.  
Ellis Morris.  
William Roberts.  
John Roberts Berle.  
David Williams (B).  
Jacob Remely.  
Jacob F. Hailer.  
John Remely.  
Daniel Ritter.  
Stephen Kern.  
Dennis Hunsicker.  
Charles Kern.  
Daniel Remely.  
Daniel Breyfogel.  
Nathan German, Sr.  
Henry Smith.  
Jonas Bock.  
Owen Hunsicker.  
Wilhelm Ebbert.  
Frederick Lettler.  
Joel Ross.  
Nathan German (miller).  
Josiah German.  
Henry Chans.  
William W. Erens.  
Robert Roberts.  
John S. Williams.  
Rice Owens.  
Daniel Acanol.  
Richard Hughes.  
Robert Jones.  
David Peter.  
John Ree.  
Daniel Schleicher.  
Elias Bittner.  
John Kruw.  
Reuben Peter.  
Daniel Fink, Jr.  
Daniel German.  
David Ross.  
Nathan Weaver.  
John Heil.  
Jacob Holban.  
John Peter.  
Nicholas Kern.  
Daniel Kern.  
John Kreitz.  
Jonas Kern.  
Joseph German.  
John Frederick.  
John Wasmer.  
Charles Dornard.  
Solomon Moyer.  
Owen German.  
Abraham Ready.  
Henry Looser.  
Adam German, Jr.  
Henry Snyder.  
Andrew Muth.

Monases Snyder.  
Benjamin Leran.  
Charles Peter.  
Casper Shutt.  
John Walls.  
George Ree, Esq.  
Daniel Saeger.  
John Reppert.  
Jaret Snyder.  
Reuben Kern.  
Charles Engle.  
Charles Shafer.  
Jacob Eisenbower.  
Elias Williams.  
Isaac Moyer.  
R. M. Jones.  
Richard T. Jones.  
Griffith Davis.  
Henry Parry.  
Henry Fink.  
John Reppert.  
Joseph Peter.  
David Kern.  
Henry Stemler.  
John Ritter.  
George Wert.  
Gabriel Kern.  
Levi Reppert.  
David T. Druckenmiller.  
Christian Riess.  
Samuel Pauley.  
Wilhelm Moyer.  
Frank Furber.  
Emanuel Moyer.  
Esra Moyer.  
Abraham Reppert.  
Daniel Paulus.  
Reuben Wert.  
Nicholas Wert.  
Stephen Wert.  
Dobias Wert.  
Abraham Roberts.  
Stephen Rex.  
Jonas Peter.  
Daniel Dornard.  
John Rex.  
Charles Newha.  
Jonas Peter.  
Daniel Peter.  
Abraham Neff.  
Joseph Blass.  
Jeremiah Leutz.  
John Reft.  
William Leutz, Sr.  
Daniel Newhard.  
Jonas Peter.  
Thomas Peter.  
Levi German.  
William Ebart.

"LEHIGH COUNTY, ss.

"I, J. D. Lawall, clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Lehigh County, do certify that the foregoing is a correct and true copy of a petition presented to our said court at May session last past for the division of Heidelberg township, as the same remains on file in said office. Witness my hand and seal of office this first day of September, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

"J. D. LAWALL, Clerk."

Jesse Samuels, Benjamin Fogel, and Charles Schiemer were appointed by the court as commissioners to inquire into the expediency of making the requested division. They reported that on the 16th of August, 1847, they met at the house of Charles and David Peter, in Heidelberg, and made the division desired,



—that is, they set off the township now known as Washington, but then named "Dallas."<sup>1</sup>

**Character of the People.**—As a rule up to 1840 there was little mingling with other people. Those having possession of the land conveyed it from one heir to another, and thus kept the land among their descendants. Schools of the English language were scarce. Churches both of the German Reformed and Lutheran denominations were found all over the county, and were well attended. There was a strict adherence to the doctrine of the churches, the parents greatly desired having their children trained in the precepts of Christianity. It seems to us now an astonishing fact that a man should borrow from five hundred to one thousand dollars of a neighbor, the lender taking no note, but merely marking the amount, and opposite the time when to return the amount or pay the interest thereof, with a piece of chalk on one of the house-joists or on the large house clock. They deemed it a sacred duty when the time had expired to pay the interest or amount, according to what was agreed upon. If any one failed to be prompt, or failed entirely to meet his payment, this was an extraordinary affair, and such shameful conduct was considered a crime. The old saying, "His word is as good as his note," was really true with this class of people. For a stranger to settle among them was a rare occurrence. Railroads and telegraphs there were none. Trade was carried on by wagons to Philadelphia and other markets. Stores had their supplies brought all the way from Philadelphia on wagons, a distance of eighty miles. Dealers would arrange it so as to go to the city two or four times a year. They arranged their time of travel so that they were able to reach a hotel when it was time to feed their horses. Here the men greeted each other in the most friendly manner. They drank their pure old rye whiskey, which they obtained at the hotel at three cents a glass with a cigar thrown in, according to the general custom. On the arrival at the great markets they were earnest, prompt, and shrewd at their business, and spared no pains in carrying out their duty honorably. When the time had arrived for the return of the heavy four- and six-horse teams, there was a general excitement. People came from twelve to fifteen miles to see the bright calicoes and other wearing materials. This made every heart glad and anxious to buy. In common with the Pennsylvania Germans elsewhere, those of Heidelberg have been a prosperous and industrious people. Failures have been scarcely known of among them; their whole aim has been to prosper, and it is well known that they have prospered.

**Land Warrants Located in Heidelberg.**—Following is a list of the land warrants located in the old

township of Heidelberg, with the dates of their issuance, names of persons to whom granted, and number of acres taken up by each. The list shows the names of the early settlers, but the dates cannot be considered as indicating the year when they came into the country, for, as a rule, the pioneers did not obtain their warrants until several years had elapsed from the time of their arrival.

	Acres.
No. 15, Jacob Arndt, June 14, 1765.....	61
No. 1822, Andrew Martin, Aug. 26, 1766.....	101
No. 1823, Andrew Martin, Aug. 26, 1766.....	67
No. 2087, Jacob Arndt, Nov. 12, 1766.....	32
No. 7, Jacob Coltner, March 5, 1753.....	134
No. 2996, Andrew Cramer, Dec. 3, 1767.....	2
No. 461, Henry Deel, Aug. 13, 1765.....	15
No. 1463, Jacob Daubenspeck, May 14, 1765.....	68
No. 2835, Tobias Elert, Sept. 18, 1767.....	10
No. 3659, John Elert, Oct. 20, 1768.....	15
No. 32, Leonard Food, Oct. 30, 1715.....	111
No. 43, Henry Francis, May 10, 1718.....	41
No. 56, Henry Frey, Jan. 26, 1719.....	61
No. 14, Leonard Fahr, June 6, 1753.....	129
No. 33, Philip Fiddler, Aug. 28, 1758.....	36
No. 32, Henry Frantz, Nov. 14, 1758.....	299
No. 39, Leonard Falt, Feb. 26, 1766.....	119
No. 625, Johannes Feller, Aug. 26, 1765.....	104
No. 1304, Christopher Fahr, Dec. 3, 1765.....	37
No. 2157, Peter Frantz, April 3, 1767.....	34
No. 3399, John Frey, May 18, 1768.....	25
No. 3310, Jacob Frey, May 18, 1768.....	33
No. 3984, Peter Frantz, Jr., April 26, 1769.....	123
No. 52, Francis Gagner, Nov. 28, 1743.....	97
No. 83, Peter Grawall, Aug. 26, 1748.....	179
No. 107, Adam Gernon, Nov. 16, 1786.....	11
No. 108, Adam Gernon, Nov. 16, 1786.....	101
No. 177, Adam Gernon, April 17, 1792.....	15
No. 178, Adam Gernon, April 17, 1792.....	36
No. 1149, Henry Geger, Oct. 25, 1765.....	46
No. 1341, Francis Galtner, May 21, 1766.....	109
No. 3129, Frederick Giltner, June 27, 1768.....	165
No. 3846, Jacob Goltner, Feb. 1, 1769.....	77
No. 3985, Joseph Garber, April 27, 1769.....	53
No. 85, Henry Hauser, April 25, 1711.....	167
No. 137, Henry Holman, Jan. 26, 1719.....	108
No. 143, Michael Heyaner, March 30, 1759.....	129
No. 52, Michael Hiskey, Aug. 21, 1751.....	61
No. 16, John Handwerk, Nov. 9, 1758.....	57
No. 1264, Elizabeth Holman, Nov. 30, 1765.....	16
No. 1779, Nicholas Handwerk, Aug. 12, 1766.....	110
No. 2056, Peter Heiger, Nov. 1, 1766.....	35
No. 2865, Henry Hair, Sept. 30, 1767.....	29
No. 3814, George Hale, Jan. 2, 1769.....	29
No. 89, Martin Kougher, Nov. 5, 1747.....	114
No. 95, Frederick Kern, May 4, 1748.....	149
No. 29, George Kuedler, Oct. 31, 1753.....	131
No. 262, John Knutz, Nov. 17, 1790.....	7
No. 2028, Johannes Kunkle, Oct. 29, 1766.....	91
No. 2029, Michael Kunkle, Oct. 29, 1766.....	41
No. 3911, John Kern, March 27, 1769.....	370
No. 81, John Lap, Feb. 4, 1752.....	38
No. 105, John Lap, Feb. 1, 1752.....	123
No. 60, Robert Levers, Aug. 23, 1771.....	1
No. 65, Christian Lammner, April 21, 1775.....	77
No. 182, John Lintz, April 17, 1792.....	53
No. 3807, Christian Langenohr, Jan. 30, 1769.....	55
No. 69, Jacob Mowrer, Dec. 15, 1713.....	33
No. 70, Jacob Mowrer, Dec. 1, 1713.....	182
No. 161, Jacob Mowrer, May 15, 1713.....	33
No. 148, Jacob Moyer, March 21, 1719.....	100
No. 118, Jacob Moyer, Dec. 6, 1719.....	100
No. 137, Peter Miller, April 6, 1719.....	67
No. 200, Peter Missener, Feb. 7, 1752.....	25
No. 217, Conrad Mattas, Dec. 3, 1757.....	92
No. 24, Felix Mantsingler, Oct. 12, 1753.....	31
No. 39, Peter Missener, Dec. 11, 1753.....	174
No. 112, Peter Missener, Dec. 31, 1753.....	38
No. 321, Peter Musengung, March 20, 1787.....	18
No. 1485, Conrad Miller, May 10, 1766.....	90
No. 1769, Peter Missener, Aug. 12, 1766.....	32
No. 3012, George Meel, March 1, 1768.....	59
No. 20, Ulrich Nede, May 26, 1716.....	147
No. 30, George Nyehart, May 30, 1759.....	112
No. 33, Ulrich Nede, Nov. 6, 1751.....	103
No. 208, Ulrich Nede, Aug. 5, 1765.....	19
No. 2156, Ulrich Nede, Nov. 29, 1766.....	79
No. 2157, Ulrich Henry Nede, Nov. 29, 1766.....	30
No. 21, Henry Oswald, Jan. 31, 1719.....	63
No. 865, Michael Old, Aug. 20, 1765.....	30
No. 866, Michael and Henry Old, Sept. 21, 1765.....	65
No. 867, Michael Old, Sept. 21, 1765.....	70
No. 2087, Jacob Arndt, Nov. 12, 1766.....	32
No. 81, Henry Polinger, Dec. 7, 1748.....	107
No. 89, Charles Pennington, June 10, 1719.....	191
No. 3, Jacob Peter, March 12, 1752.....	31
No. 12, Rudolph Peter, Jan. 28, 1751.....	71

<sup>1</sup>See history of Washington township for a fuller account of this action, and also for a description of the eastern boundary of the present Heidelberg.





	Acres.
No. 25, Elias Painter, Aug. 22, 1758.....	170
No. 6, Adam Reeder, Aug. 5, 1752.....	27
No. 16, Peter Reege, July 20, 1753.....	47
No. 19, John Rhoads, Oct. 31, 1753.....	181
No. 31, John Rockel, Feb. 10, 1755.....	112
No. 38, William Rex, Oct. 25, 1755.....	86
No. 38, Charles Ross, Oct. 6, 1755.....	103
No. 43, Peter Raigh, March 9, 1759.....	24
No. 211, Michael Ramilie, Aug. 5, 1765.....	32
No. 454, John Ruckle, Aug. 10, 1765.....	28
No. 1141, Peter Ruch, Oct. 24, 1765.....	38
No. 1492, Jacob Reedy, May 11, 1766.....	47
No. 1750, John Rumpel, Aug. 6, 1766.....	49
No. 1753, Jacob Reedy, Sept. 7, 1766.....	65
No. 2811, Conrad Reedy, Sept. 21, 1767.....	48
No. 2953, Henry Reinhart, Nov. 12, 1767.....	85
No. 391, Andrew Shitler, June 14, 1745.....	107
No. 117, Frederick Snider, Oct. 2, 1716.....	44
No. 296, Melchoir Sholtz, Nov. 3, 1748.....	34
No. 213, Daniel Snider, Jan. 21, 1719.....	98
No. 216, Daniel Snider, Jan. 25, 1719.....	25
No. 241, George Siegler, April 17, 1750.....	161
No. 231, Frederick Schneider, Feb. 6, 1752.....	38
No. 292, Frederick Schneider, Feb. 6, 1752.....	33
No. 50, Lawrence Simon, June 6, 1753.....	52
No. 92, William Silfeers, Aug. 29, 1753.....	45
No. 15, George Lina, April 17, 1754.....	118
No. 21, Frederick Schneider, Nov. 13, 1754.....	26
No. 78, Tector Seidler, Nov. 13, 1754.....	224
No. 108, Melchoir Seidler, Nov. 6, 1758.....	54
No. 109, Melchoir Seidler, Nov. 27, 1758.....	21
No. 127, Frederick Schneider, June 14, 1765.....	20
No. 178, Christian Smith, Oct. 21, 1772.....	62
No. 1226, Christian Smith, Nov. 5, 1765.....	38
No. 1227, Christian Smith, Nov. 5, 1765.....	90
No. 1573, Henry Smith, May 29, 1766.....	110
No. 1574, Henry Smith, May 29, 1766.....	13
No. 1719, Frederick Snyder, Aug. 7, 1766.....	27
No. 2085, Frederick Snyder, Nov. 11, 1766.....	44
No. 2223, Adam Staat, Dec. 24, 1766.....	55
No. 2478, Frederick Snyder, April 8, 1767.....	62
No. 2507, Philip Lehr, April 18, 1767.....	159
No. 2649, Henry Smith, April 28, 1767.....	17
No. 63, Jacob Tranbespeck, Sept. 16, 1747.....	197
No. 85, George Wagner, March 21, 1743.....	51
No. 89, George Welger, Nov. 28, 1743.....	84
No. 70, Jacob Weaver, Nov. 2, 1744.....	171
No. 66, Philip Waughman, April 18, 1747.....	154
No. 102, John Weaver, Sept. 21, 1748.....	103
No. 112, George Welger, Dec. 18, 1749.....	46
No. 118, Jacob Weaver, Feb. 19, 1750.....	23
No. 20, Simon Wehr, Oct. 3, 1753.....	161
No. 35, Peter Woodring, Sept. 26, 1758.....	138
No. 196, Simon Wehr, April 6, 1787.....	60
No. 1743, Casper Weaver, Aug. 6, 1766.....	90
No. 1751, Leonard Wasson, Aug. 7, 1766.....	50
No. 2793, Simon Wehr, Aug. 15, 1767.....	25
No. 4, John Yeager, Aug. 29, 1758.....	46
No. 14, George Ziegler, Sept. 30, 1751.....	86

**Residents in 1781.**—The assessment, made by the commissioners of Northampton County for Heidelberg township in 1781, shows that there were within its then limits the following taxable inhabitants:

Martin Andrew.	Michael Grenewald.
Peter Andrew.	Michael Gable.
Martin Andrew, Jr.	Adam Gable.
Joseph Balliet.	Andrew Gultner.
Henry Byer.	John Hunsicker.
George Bloss.	Jacob Hunsicker.
Widow Bear.	John Hunsicker, Jr.
Daniel Bloss.	Casper Hunsicker.
Jacob Broadstetter.	David Bess.
Ulrich Brinket.	Andrew Hotz.
Jacob Bailer.	Michael Hoffman.
Tobias Ebert.	William Hoffman.
John Ebert.	Henry Hoffman.
Jacob Fryman.	Peter Handwerk.
Andrew Felder.	Jacob Handwerk.
John Fehler.	Jacob Handwerk, Jr.
Henry Faber.	John Handwerk.
John Fought.	Jacob Hartman.
Henry Bunninger.	Philip Hammel.
David Gortner.	Martin Harter.
John Fry.	Jacob Hausman.
Jacob Geiger.	William Holling.
George Gultner.	Philip Krauss.
Widow Gultner.	Widow Keck.
Adam German.	John Keck.

William Kern.	William Rex.
Frederick Kern.	William Rex, Jr.
John Kern.	John Robert.
William Kern.	Peter Ray.
James Kemmerer.	George Ray.
Solomon Kreitz.	Jacob Riedy.
John Krum.	Conrad Riedy.
Christian Krum.	Peter S. Riedy.
Adam Kounkle.	Jacob Reedinghouse (supposed Ridinghouse).
Christian Lanchner.	John Reusmith.
John Lintz.	George Ruppert.
Conrad Lintz, Jr.	Peter Leidel.
John Miller.	John Sorbrick.
Nicholas Miller.	George Shoenerberger.
Philip Mertz.	Frederick Sleigh.
Peter Meyer.	Abraham Shelhamer.
Jacob Missinger.	Ludwig Stein.
Peter G. Missinger.	Anthony Shafer.
Frantz Missinger.	Balzer Snyder.
Michael Missinger.	Adam Smith.
Frederick M. Meyer.	John Snyder.
Leonard Miller.	Christian Smith.
Henry Neff.	Jacob Smith.
Widow Neff.	Sammuel Snyder.
Ulrich Neff.	Conrad Slosser.
Michael Ohl.	Isaac Swartz.
Caspar Peter.	George Smutter.
William Peter.	Simon Wirth.
Jacob Peter.	Peter Wagner.
Widow Peter.	John Wasum.
John Kocher.	Leonard Wasum.
John Peter.	Balzer Wirth.
Caspar Peter, Jr.	Jacob Weaver.
Simon Reerig.	John Weaver.
George Reemely.	Martin Muchter.
Michael Reemady.	Yost Wall.
George Remaly, Jr.	Michael Wehr.
John Rumble.	Lawrence Wehr.
John Buchle.	Philip Wehr.
Conrad Reeder.	Henry Serfass.
Jacob Rex.	Martin Leitz.
William Rex.	Hotzer George.
George Rex.	
George Rex, Jr.	

#### Single Freemen.

John Rumble.	Christian Swabenland.
Michael Snyder.	Jacob Bare.
Tobias Wehr.	Leonard Balliette.
John Reinsmith.	Frederick Handwerk.
Daniel Meyer.	William Andreas.
Abraham Riedy.	George Ridinghouse.
George Miller.	David Wegandt.
Conrad Keck.	Conrad Reerig.
Michael Keck.	Andrew Mourer.
Peter Dewalt.	Stoffel Rex.

[The amount of taxes was £364 15s. 3d. The highest assessment was for £8, and was upon Michael Ohl. John Miller and Caspar Peter are each assessed £6, all others below.]

**Taxable Inhabitants in 1812.**—The following were the taxable inhabitants of Heidelberg in 1812, as shown by the township assessment made by the commissioners of Northampton County:

Daniel Andrew.	Daniel Brandstetter.
John Anthony.	John Bahler.
Jacob Bahler.	Jacob Bapt.
Stephen Balliet.	Jacob Blum.
Jacob Bahr.	Peter Beissell.
Peter Bahr.	John Beyer.
George Bloss.	Solomon Brandstetter.
Ulrich Benninger.	Jacob Claus.
Christian Bloss.	Jacob Dingler.
George Bloss, Jr.	Peter Eberth.



John Ebert.  
 Michael Ebert.  
 Conrad Ebert.  
 Christian Ebert.  
 Henry Ebert.  
 Samuel Ely.  
 — Fenstermacher.  
 Gottlieb Focht.  
 Jacob Fryman.  
 William Fenstermacher.  
 Jacob Ferber.  
 Widow Ferber.  
 George Fryman.  
 Daniel Fink.  
 Peter Frey.  
 John Frederick.  
 John Fritzinger.  
 Matthew Fritzinger.  
 Jacob Fritzinger.  
 Andrew Fritzinger.  
 Jacob Fenstermacher.  
 John Frantz.  
 Jacob Frantz.  
 John Miller, Jr.  
 Franklin Loyer.  
 John Frederick.  
 Jacob Focht.  
 Conrad German.  
 Jacob Geiger.  
 Adam German.  
 Philip German.  
 Andrew Gultner.  
 Abraham German.  
 Henry Geisinger.  
 Philip Haas.  
 George Handwerk.  
 Michael Harter.  
 Jacob Hartman.  
 Joseph Hunsicker.  
 Caspar Hunsicker.  
 John Hunsicker.  
 John Hunsicker, Jr.  
 Jacob Hoffman.  
 William Hoffman.  
 Michael Hoffman.  
 Peter Hoffman.  
 Peter Handwerk.  
 John Handwerk.  
 Peter Handwerk.  
 Jacob Handwerk.  
 Henry Handwerk.  
 Philip Handwerk.  
 Henry Hennewitz.  
 George Horn.  
 Frederick Hausman.  
 Peter Hoffman.  
 Christian Haumen (supposed Hausman).  
 George Boltz (supposed Haats).  
 John Hausman.  
 Christian Hausman.  
 Christian Haag (Hawk).  
 Solomon Hartman.  
 Henry Helfrich.  
 Daniel Helfrich.  
 Joel Kern.  
 Casper Hunsicker.  
 Simon Hartman.  
 Andrew Kemmerer.  
 John Jeager.  
 Henry Kistler.  
 George Kern, Jr.  
 John Krause.  
 Christian Krum.  
 John Krum.  
 William Kern.  
 George Kern.

Nicholas Kern.  
 Jonas Kern.  
 John Kern.  
 John Kressler.  
 Jacob Kressler.  
 Barnet Kressler.  
 Adam Kressler.  
 John Krum.  
 Daniel Kramer.  
 Christian Krum.  
 Christophel Kern.  
 Nicholas Kern.  
 Philip Kemmerer.  
 John Keck.  
 Adam Kunkle.  
 John Kressler.  
 Andrew Kunkle.  
 Philip Krause.  
 George Krauss.  
 Conrad Kern.  
 Daniel Kern.  
 Daniel Kern, Jr.  
 Frederick Kemmerer.  
 Jesse Kern.  
 George Kamper.  
 John Kohler.  
 Abraham Krerr.  
 Joseph Korash.  
 Joseph Lauchner.  
 Adam Linus (Lentz).  
 Jacob Linus (Lentz).  
 Jacob Lauchner.  
 William Linus (Lentz).  
 John Meyer.  
 Jacob Miller.  
 John Miller.  
 Carl Fred Moyer.  
 Simon Moyer.  
 Francis Messinger (Messemer).  
 George Muthard.  
 Leonard Miller.  
 Dewalt Meitz.  
 Frederick Miller.  
 William Moyer.  
 John Mace.  
 George Miller.  
 Henry Miller.  
 Christian Messinger (Messemer).  
 John Meyer.  
 Bernhard Neff.  
 Henry Neff.  
 Widow Nell.  
 Michael Nell.  
 Peter Newhard.  
 Jacob Neese.  
 John Peter.  
 Daniel Peter.  
 Johannes Peter.  
 Jacob Peter.  
 Theobald Peter.  
 William Peter.  
 Caspar Peter.  
 Caspar Peter, Jr.  
 John Peter, Sr.  
 Nicholas Peter.  
 George Peter.  
 Michael Peter.  
 Jacob Peter.  
 Henry Peter.  
 John Peter.  
 Henry Peter, Jr.  
 Daniel Roder (Roeder).  
 John Rinker.  
 Daniel Roth.  
 Jacob Ruter.  
 Abraham Redig (sup. Riedy).  
 John Rotest (Retur).

Balzer Royer.  
 Andrew Ranch.  
 George Rex.  
 Abraham Rex.  
 Christian Rex.  
 John Rex.  
 Abraham Riedy.  
 Peter Rockel.  
 Adam Rockel.  
 Widow Rockel.  
 William Rockel.  
 Godfrey Roth.  
 Daniel Retert.  
 George Remely.  
 John Rohrich (Berich).  
 Ambros Remely.  
 Michael Remely.  
 Peter Roth.  
 Peter Rohrich (Berich).  
 George Ratert.  
 Widow Ratert.  
 George Rex.  
 Philip Ratert.  
 John Rex.  
 Susanna Reedy (Riedy).  
 Abraham Roder (Roeder).  
 Christian Shnyder (Snyder).  
 Abraham Soritz.  
 Jacob Shnyder (Snyder).  
 Andrew Schassler (Schisler).  
 Christian Schmidt.  
 Jacob Schneider (Snyder).  
 Christian Snyder.  
 Henry Schmidt.  
 Michael Schmidt.  
 Andrew Sensinger.

Peter Seidel.  
 Daniel Stuler.  
 John Schleicher.  
 David Shnyder (Snyder).  
 Henry Stander (Steuler).  
 John Schoneberger.  
 Peter Sell.  
 Simon Schneyerder (Snyder).  
 Conrad Schnyder (Snyder).  
 Joseph Saeger.  
 John Saeger.  
 Conrad Wirt (Wert).  
 Jacob Wehr.  
 Michael Wahr.  
 Martin Wichter.  
 Jacob Weber.  
 Mary Frey.  
 Christian Werth.  
 George Wassam.  
 Conrad Wehr.  
 Lawrence Wehr.  
 Jacob Weber.  
 Martin Werth.  
 Peter Wahr.  
 Laurence Zeller.  
 George Zerfas.  
 Jacob Kern.  
 Peter Frees.  
 Philip Bretz (Pretz).  
 Samuel Leger.  
 John Schmidt.  
 Samuel Miller.  
 Daniel Krauss.  
 Samuel Kressler.  
 Laurence Newhard.

#### Single Freemen.

Jacob Hoffman.  
 John Bare.  
 John Rex.  
 John Hunsicker.  
 Christian Shnyder (Snyder).  
 John Handwerk.  
 Henry Hoffman.  
 Michael Krum.  
 Frederick Snyder.  
 Leonard Reinsmith.  
 William Lafavour (Lafavre).  
 Daniel Hunsicker.  
 Adam Peter.  
 Daniel Snyder.  
 Daniel Krauss.  
 John Housman.  
 John Remely.  
 William Rex.  
 John Weidman.  
 Peter Hunsicker.  
 Samuel Boller.  
 Peter Krum.  
 Jacob Kressley.  
 John Weber.  
 Michael Hoffman.  
 George Sensinger.  
 Henry Bore.

[The amount of tax was \$498.02.]

**Early Settlers.**—The early residents of this township are all or nearly all mentioned in the list of land warrants, and the list of inhabitants in 1781 and 1812. Some of them are treated of at length elsewhere in this chapter, as for instance in the parts devoted to the history of Saegersville and Germansville, and accounts of the Peters and Handwerk families appear in the chapter on Washington township.

The greater part of the land now owned by Edward Neff and Joel Neff, in Heidelberg township, was originally by warrant dated June, 1745, granted to Andrew Shitler, and after his death it was conveyed by the administrator to his only son and heir, Conrad Shitler, who by deed dated Dec. 13, 1762, conveyed the same to Jacob Peter, who on Nov. 10, 1764, conveyed the same to John Hunsicker, Sr., who by deed dated Oct. 26, 1787, conveyed the same to his son, Jacob Hunsicker, who died leaving a widow and



seven children, and at an Orphans' Court held at Easton, Jan. 11, 1797, the said land, then consisting of two hundred and sixty acres, was accepted by John Hunsicker, eldest son of Jacob Hunsicker, who by his deed dated July 19, 1779, conveyed one hundred and thirty-seven and one-quarter acres thereof to Bernhard Neff, son of Ulrich Neff. Said tract did then adjoin land of Peter Missemere, Jacob Brandsteteer, Adam German, etc. Bernhard Neff had three sons, John, George, and Abraham. Bernhard Neff, by deed dated Jan. 23, 1829, conveyed sixty-nine acres thereof to his son, George Neff, and the balance thereof to his son, John Neff; about the year 1845, conveyed his portion to Abraham Lobach, who still resides on the same, and John Neff moved to East Penn township, Carbon Co., close to the Andrew Church, where he died and left one son, and only son and heir, who still lives on the place; and George Neff, by deed dated March 20, 1866, granted and conveyed a portion of his land to his son Edward Neff, who still resides on the same and of the balance of his land. George Neff died intestate on the 26th day of November, 1881, and on April 3, 1882, Joel Neff, another son of the said George Neff, accepted the same at the appraisal, and who is still the owner of it, but resides at Slatington, where he is an extensive operator in quarrying slate, etc. Abraham Neff, the other son of Bernhard Neff, in his early days resided here near Germansville, but afterwards moved to North Whitehall township, close to the Union Church, where he carried on the undertaking business, and afterwards established a carriage factory, and built up the village which is named after his name, Neffsville. Edward B. Neff, hotel-keeper at Slatington, is one of his sons.

Here is added a copy of a memorandum in the handwriting of Richard Peters (whose name is so frequently mentioned in the upper township in the old papers), which memorandum was found among the old papers of George Neff, deceased, as follows, to wit:

"January 18 1758 Memorandum that Monday, the third day of April next is Appointed for an Hearing Between Bernhard Neff and Henry Fide at the Secretaries office upon a Caveat. Entered the 6th September last by said Neff against the acceptance of a Survey made for the Said Frie on a Branch of Truckers Creek now (Jordan Creek) in Northampton County (now Lehigh Co) and the parties are desired to attend accordingly  
Bernard Peters.

"A true copy from its original."

A portion of the land now owned by Nathan Wachter was originally by a warrant dated Oct. 25, 1749, granted to Daniel Bürger, of Salisbury township. Said tract was mentioned as situated between Francis Giltner and John Snyder in Heidelberg township, Bucks Co., and which Daniel Bürger, by deed dated Aug. 1, 1772, conveyed a portion thereof to John Martin Wachter, Sr., who conveyed the same to his son, Martin Wachter, who conveyed the same to his son, William Wachter, who conveyed the same to his son, Nathan Wachter, who is still the owner

thereof. The above-named Martin Wachter was one of the Revolutionary soldiers under Washington.

Among the Peters who had original land here, near Saegersville and Germansville, was Rudolph Peter, to whom seventy-four acres, one hundred and forty perches of land was granted by warrant dated Jan. 28, 1754, which tract is situated north of Saegersville, and is now divided up and owned by Edwin Handwerk (son of Michael), Owen Hunsicker, Tilghman Peter, Lewis K. Peter, John Metzger, and David Hunsicker. Edin Handwerk is the owner of the largest portion of the same.

Jacob Peter, who was the owner of a tract of land between Saegersville and Germansville, and said tract was originally by warrant dated March 12, 1745, granted to him; it is the same where now Nathan Snyder and Jeremiah D. Suy reside. And Philip Peter was the owner about the year 1786 of a tract of land adjoining Jordan Creek on the west, and west of Germansville, where now the Germansville Depot of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad is erected.

Of the family of Peters who early settled in Heidelberg township were three brothers,—Caspar, Rudolph, and Jacob. Caspar settled in what is now Washington, and the account of his descendants will be found in that township. His son, Caspar, lived in the limits of Heidelberg, on the farm now owned by Gideon Peters. He built the present house in 1761, and placed in the wall a stone with the year marked upon it.

Rudolph Peter settled in Heidelberg, where Henry Handwerk now lives. He took out a warrant for seventy-four acres of land on the 28th of January, 1754. Eve Elizabeth, a daughter, became the wife of Adam German, who settled at Germansville. It is not known who his other children were. He died in 1813, aged fifty-seven years, and is buried in Heidelberg churchyard.

Jacob Peter, supposed to be a brother of Rudolph and Caspar, took out a warrant for thirty-one acres of land on the 12th of March, 1752; nothing is known of his descendants.

In 1781 Caspar Peter, Caspar Peter, Jr., William, Jacob, John, and the Widow Peter were assessed on real estate, and in 1812, John, Daniel, Johannes, Jacob, Theobald, William, Caspar, Sr., Caspar, Jr., John, Sr., Nicholas, George, Michael, Jacob, Henry, Sr., Henry, Jr., and John Peter, Jr.

It must be born in mind that Heidelberg in 1781 and 1812 embraced Washington. The line of Caspar Peter, one of the three brothers, has been well traced. Of the other brothers, Rudolph and Jacob, but little is known of the generation following. Nicholas Peter, whose name appears in 1812, had three sons,—Daniel, Elias, and John Jacob (2d). The latter lived where his son, Joseph, now resides.

A John Jacob Peters (1st) lived on the farm now owned by Aaron Peter. He executed the mason work of the county jail at Allentown in 1816. He married





Maria Krum, sister of Michael. They had seven children: Jeremiah, Adam, Polly (Mrs. Dutton), Henry, Abram, Jacob, and Reuben.

Johannes Hunsicker was the first of the family of that name known to be in the township. His son Henry married Maria Barbara Huff in 1786, by whom he had three sons and six daughters. She died in 1802, aged thirty-eight years.

Peter Hunsicker lived in 1794 on land adjoining Philip Mosser. The Heidelberg churchyard contains tablets to Susanna Hunsicker, born 1799, died in 1850, and Magdalena Hunsicker, born in 1731.

John Hunsicker, who was born in 1755, and died in 1836, aged eighty years, and his wife, Catharine (Stiegerwalt), born in 1757, died in 1823, were located near the Heidelberg Church, where his son Henry lived. He married Susanna —, who died in 1850, and left five children, of whom were Reuben, David, and Levi, the last two living on the homestead.

Joseph Hunsicker, a brother of John, married a daughter of Michael Ohl, by whom he had no children. He married for his second wife a daughter of — Krum, and a sister of Christian Krum, by whom he had Christian, Jonas, John, Daniel, Reuben, and Henry.

Christian settled on part of the homestead where his son Edwin now lives. Jonas settled where William Addis now lives. John on part of the homestead, and resides on the property with his son Levi. Daniel settled in Washington township. Reuben moved to Slatington, where he died, and Harry located in Carbon County.

John Handwerk, on the 9th of November, 1758, took up in Heidelberg township, on a warrant, fifty-seven acres of land, and on the 12th of August, 1766, Nicholas Handwerk took out on a warrant one hundred and ten acres of land. John was born in 1710, and died in 1791. In 1781 he was assessed with Peter Jacob, Sr., Peter Jacob, Jr., and among the single freemen is given Frederick Handwerk.

In 1812, Peter John, Peter Jacob, Henry and Philip Handwerk are assessed. In the Heidelberg churchyard are tablets to Peter Handwerk, born 1744, died 1826; Johannes Handwerk, born 1742, died 1813; Jacob Handwerk, born 1771, died 1826; Catharine Handwerk, born 1747, died in 1808. The family in the township and Washington are numerous, but like many others their records and memories are meagre.

Jacob Kemmerer moved from Saucon township to this township in the early part of his life, previous to 1754. He was a great hunter, and during his life shot a vast number of deer. He also was or acted as captain over a squad of men who went from here across the Blue Mountains to Gnadenhütten to bury those who had been killed by the Indians. He went to the Wyoming Valley to help to protect the whites from the horrible slaughter of the Indians. The land upon which he lived is now owned by Rev. J. S. Renninger, being adjoining land of the tract formerly

owned by Paul and Leonard Stein, now the property of Monroe Sensinger. He died about the year 1825, at the age of eighty-eight years. He had a brother Fritz, who was a miller in Allentown.

**History of Heidelberg Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The township of Heidelberg, Lehigh Co., Pa., has had up to this time but one church, and this has always been known as the Heidelberg church and the congregation as the Heidelberg congregation. The church, like most of those in Eastern Pennsylvania, where German immigrants of the Reformed and Lutheran faiths settled at the same time and the same place, was a Union Church; that is, the Reformed and the Lutherans held all the church property—such as the building, the church lands, the cemetery, etc.—in common, and had their divine services alternately in the same church building, either congregation entirely free, however, to engage in worship according to its own faith and teachings unmolested by the other, with admission to the members of the other faith as well as its own. The necessities of primitive times collected these divided members of one faith under one and the same roof.

The church stands about one mile east of Saegerville, nearly in the centre of the township. The first small springs of the Heidelberg Creek, which flows into the Jordan at Gideon Schmidt's, at the iron bridge, take their rise upon the church lands. The church, school-house, graveyard, and the lands of the congregation lie all together in one small valley, hemmed in by the surrounding low hills.

The first settlement by the congregation was made in the year 1735. The number of the first immigrants was small, consisting of isolated families who had come from Switzerland and Westphalia. Their names have been preserved, and show that they were from one neighborhood, but the name of the place is, unfortunately, forgotten. The names of the first arrivals were Jacob Peter, Casper Peter, and Wilhelm Peter, three brothers, but whether their father accompanied them cannot be ascertained. Later came Johannes Hunsicker, Jacob Mayer, David Gisi, Conrad Wirtz (now written Wert), Friederich Nisele, Ulrich Neff, Heinrich Hoffman, Peter Miller, Heinrich Roeder, Georg Grum, and Jörg Schmalz. This first company of settlers formed the foundation of the succeeding congregation, and at once staked off the land they intended to use for church and school purposes. They called it the Hill of Zion, and laid upon their descendants the solemn injunction that they should not rest until they had obtained lawful possession of the same through a warrant. The first immigrants passed through Upper Milford to the Kittatinny Valley, and followed the course of the Lehigh to the Blue Mountains. They traversed all the land lying between the Lehigh Hills and the Blue Mountains, and not until

<sup>1</sup> Written in German by Rev. William A. Helfrich, and translated by James L. Schardt, Esq.



the latter loomed up before their sight, and they saw their height, and the hillsides and the valleys below, forming the present area of the townships of Heidelberg and Washington, together with the excellent water and the fine forests, did they discontinue their journey, saying, "Here there are hills, woods, water, and rocks; here it is possible to live."

Between the years 1735 and 1740 there also came hither Palatines and Württembergers, and strengthened the colony. Among these there were, on the Reformed side, Heinrich Ohl, Jacob Riedy, Michael Fritzing, and others; on the Lutheran side, Ulrich Sensinger, Jöreh Reeks, Peter Handwerk, Johann Krauss, and others. The Lutherans likewise provided themselves with a piece of land for church and school purposes adjoining the Reformed lands on the south.

The organization of the congregation took place in the year 1740. Heinrich Ohl, who had taken up the land where Saegersville now stands, and who was the richest and most respected man in the settlement, agitated the matter of building a church, but four years passed before the church was constructed. Meetings were held, but as no minister could be engaged, the work of construction was discontinued. During this period the services of a reader from Lynn were obtained, and he was accustomed to hold services at the houses of the people. The place for assembling was at Jacob Daubenspeck's, about one mile south of the church lands. There divine service was held for a period of five years. Finally there came a talented Lutheran minister, by the name of Jacob Friederich Schertlein, who was undoubtedly sent through the interposition of Rev. Muhlenberg to this portion of the country.

And now steps were taken to build the first church, which was erected in the year 1744 as a log church, and was dedicated by Revs. Schertlein and Philip Jacob Michael. This first church building stood in the northeastern corner of the old graveyard, which has for a long time been filled with graves. At the same time a school-house was erected. From the very beginning the plan of the fathers contemplated the holding and enjoyment of these buildings in common. For this reason they built the church upon the Reformed land, and the school-house upon the Lutheran, and when the church was completed and dedicated, both branches of the congregation made a contract on the 28th of March, 1745, that it should be and remain a Union church. The following heads of families formed the congregation: Jacob Friederich Schertlein, the Lutheran minister; Philip J. Michael, the Reformed minister. Schertlein was a regularly ordained minister of great ability, who soon, however, left here and was called elsewhere, either to Maryland or Virginia. Michael, of whom we have already learned in the history of the Ziegel Church, was a reader, who was never ordained, and had elevated himself to the office of minister. The Reformed

elders were George Grum and Jörg Schmalz; the Lutheran, George Reeks and Michael Mosser. The members were Jacob Mayer, Heinrich Ohl, Ulrich Sensinger, George Schmalz (elder), Daniel Burger, Nickel Klein, George Grum (elder), David Gisi, Michael Fritzing, George Reeks (elder), Leonhard Mayer, Heinrich Oswald, Adam Winch, Heinrich Hofmann, Ulrich Neff, Andreas Schüssler, Friederich Schneider, Jonas Matzinger, Michael Fritzing, Jacob Peter, Caspar Peter, Rudolf Peter, Michael Mosser (elder), Jörg Newhard, Nickel Burger, Michael Ruch, Peter Miller, Conrad Wirtz (Wert), Friederich Nisele, Jacob Schlung, Hans Ulrich Arndt, Johannes Nisele, Heinrich Roeder. The above-named members were the builders of the first church, and paid for its construction £18 5s., of which the Reformed side contributed £13 18s. 8d., and the Lutheran £4 6s. 4d. None of the Lutherans were married.

Early circumstances were here as elsewhere in the congregations of Eastern Pennsylvania. (See the history of the Ziegel Church.) The Swiss characteristics peculiarly predominated in this congregation, and have been maintained down to our time. Swiss honesty and faithfulness are proverbial in Heidelberg. Here it was the custom, when one borrowed money from the other, to mark the loan with chalk upon the rafters of the house; and when later promissory notes came into use, a dispute having arisen as to who should have possession of the note, it was gravely decided that the borrower should retain possession of the note, so that he could readily see when it was to fall due. Their character is straightforward, rugged, blunt, and stiff-necked, but at the same time honest, true, open, and cordial; they are ready to render assistance at any time, are neighborly, and attached to each other; and they hold the church in high esteem, reverencing everything sacred. Worldliness and avarice have not made among them the same inroads as elsewhere. Their lives are simple and economical; they are industrious, and, although the land is of poorer quality and less productive here than in the townships lying towards the south and east of them, yet they always have money; so that it has, during these last twenty years, become a saying, that whoever desires to borrow money must go to Heidelberg.

The Indian massacres, which during the fifties of the last century devastated all the settlements across the Lehigh, at Guadenhütten (now Lehighton) and in Lynn, both on the right and left of the Heidelberg settlement, passed by this congregation almost without leaving a trace. Scarcely a single murder took place. Nevertheless the members were prepared to render each other prompt assistance. Fathers Longenour, Kemmerer, and others went to Guadenhütten and assisted in burying the murdered, and upon the occasion of the Lynn township massacre, when Zeislof and others were murdered, Father Bachman hastened to their assistance from Miller's Valley, near the present Lynnvillle. Zeislof and some of his



family were scalped, but were still alive when Bachman arrived, and he attended to them until death delivered them from their agony. Bachman said it was dreadful to see the bloody, disfigured heads, and to hear the sufferers calling for water to allay their thirst. The reason for the freedom of the congregation from the Indian troubles lay, besides the providence of God, possibly in the fact that no Indian village stood within their limits. The nearest village was in Lynn, and another was on the other side of the Blue Mountains, in the vicinity of Lehigh, and still another lay south of the Blue Mountains, across the Lehigh. An Indian path, however, led in a straight direction from the Lehigh Gap through the present village of Saegerville over the Schochary Mountain (where a spring on land then owned by Christian Miller is still known as the Indian spring) to the principal Indian path, which ran from the Lehigh Mountains through the Indian village in the Ziegel congregation's lands to the Blue Mountains.

The second church was built in the year 1756. The first little log church was destroyed by fire. The new church was also a log church, but very much larger and better arranged in every respect, being fitted out with galleries, aisles, pulpit, and altar. A new school-house was also erected at the same time with the church. This was placed upon the land of the Reformed congregation, which sold all its right in and to the old school-house to the Lutherans for £4 10s., and from this time on each portion of the congregation had its own school until later years, when the old school-house was torn down, and the schools again united in one. The new church was dedicated in 1757, and the old contract, that this building should be used in common, was renewed. From 1745 and 1757 the number of communicants was more than doubled. However, an increase from Europe partly accounts for this.

The names of the heads of families who built the new church are as follows:

Michael Ohl,	Johannes Hunsicker,
Simon Wehr,	Bernhard Neff,
Johannes Grum,	George Bloss,
Caspar Peter,	Rudolf Peter,
Heinrich Ohl,	George Haf,
Conrad Bloss,	Andreas Eder,
Friederich Schneider,	Johannes Schneider,
Jacob Riedy,	Johannes Farr,
Jacob Peter,	Friederich Kern,
Johannes Reinschmidt,	George Remely,
Simon Kreitz,	Michael Remely,
Conrad Lintz,	Jacob Peter, Jr.,
Christian Schmidt,	Johannes Reber,
Heinrich Neff,	Philipp Hammel,
Christian Grum,	Johannes Frey,
Nicolaus Wehr,	Christof Hoffman,
Heinrich Reinhard,	Peter Seidel,
Peter Mayer,	Johannes Rockel,
Ulrich Neff,	Johannes Peter,
Lorenz Wehr,	Samuel Schneider,
Johannes Reber,	Heinrich Hoffman,
Philipp Wehr,	Conrad Riedy,
Johannes Filler,	Johannes Neff,
Heinrich Ferber,	Daniel Borger,

Jacob Daubenspeck,	Jacob Freiman,
Wilhelm Fenstermacher,	Simon Rerig,
Philip Mertz,	Franz Grum,
Jacob Ferber,	Heinrich Geiger,
Jacob Hunsicker,	Wilhelm Kern,
Conrad Miller,	Johannes Kern,

Not until 1758, the year, following the building of the second church, did the congregation make efforts to obtain a fee-simple deed and lawful possession of their church- and school-lands. To accomplish this Michael Ohl, a son of Heinrich Ohl, and Simon Wehr were appointed a committee on the Reformed side to obtain the requisite papers in Philadelphia. At the same time the Lutherans acted in the matter. The following members of the Reformed Church obligated themselves to furnish the money for the purchase of the lands, viz.: Jacob Peter, Johannes Hunsicker, Johannes Grum, Rudolph Peter, George Haaek, Bernhard Neff, Jacob Riedy, Heinrich Neff, and Heinrich Ohl. Nancy Ohl, an unmarried daughter of the last named, had the church weatherboarded at her own expense in later years.

In the war of independence, this congregation furnished a number of soldiers, the names of only two of whom, unfortunately, have been preserved for historians, namely, those of Christian Schmidt and — Krumbach.

The first church records were, according to the statement of Father Johannes Hunsicker, who died when upward of ninety years of age, and who is the authority for most of the foregoing information, destroyed by fire with the first church building. The minutes of the Reformed Church record begin in 1764, and are still in existence; of the Lutheran, in 1768. On the title-page of the latter appear the names of Wilhelm Rex, Casper Schnerr, Tobias Ebert, and Samuel Miel as the Lutheran consistory.

A new cemetery was opened in the year 1832. The old graveyard was filled to its entire capacity. The congregation decided to use the ground to the east of the church, and this has been increased in size a number of times since.

In the year 1849 the congregation held an election to decide the question whether the schools should be joined in one, to abrogate the difference in the creeds. All the votes but three were cast in favor of uniting the schools. At this time Ferdinand Berkemeyer taught on the Reformed side, and Joseph Folban on the Lutheran. The latter resigned, and Berkemeyer was chosen as the common teacher.

A centennial festival was held for two days in the year 1845, upon the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of this congregation.

The third church was built in the year 1849. On the 17th of May in that year the consistory and members of the church assembled for the purpose of adopting a constitution, according to which the church should be built, and by which the congregations should in the future be ruled according to the establishment of their fathers.





The new church was placed on the other side of the little brook, hardly one hundred paces from the spot where the other stood.

The Reformed Consistory at this time was composed of Rev. Johannes Helffrich, the minister, George Peter and Michael Peter, elders, and Reuben Peter, Daniel Peter, Stephen Bachmann, and Johann Dorward, deacons. The Lutheran, of Rev. Jeremias Schindel, the minister, George Sensinger and Friedrich Kraus, elders, and Daniel Ross, Georg Schneider, Nathan Wuchter, and Nathan German, deacons. The building committee consisted of Johannes Schmidt, Gottfried Peter, Jacob Klauss, and Philip Krauss.

The number of those who contributed to the erection of the new church was three hundred and sixty-three, all of whom, with some few exceptions, as, for instance, certain widows, were the heads of families. What an increase in a hundred years! Especially when we reflect that besides these, at least one-fourth of the whole number had moved out of the limits of this congregation and helped to establish neighboring churches, such as the Friedens Church, and those at Slatington and Lobarsville.

The cost of building the new church was \$6279.95.

Scarcely was the church finished when the desire arose to possess an organ. The matter had already been agitated before this time, but the majority were always opposed to the idea. They preferred singing without the accompaniment of an organ. Upon the election held upon this matter, only sixty-three votes were cast in favor of purchasing an organ, while fourteen resolute ones were found against it. The construction of the organ was intrusted to Charles Hanzelman, an organ-builder, who had removed to these parts from Philadelphia. The organ was dedicated in 1853, and was for those times a perfect work.

A renovation of the church took place in 1882. The entire church was repainted, the interior was frescoed, and the pews were made better. In 1883 the organ also received a complete repairing at the hands of Messrs. Bohler, of Reading.

A new school-house of brick, with two rooms for the schools of the congregation and the State, was built in the year 1883, by the aid of the church, and was dedicated the same year.

The ministers of the congregation were: upon the Reformed side, Peter Miller, the teacher, from Lynn township. He was reader, and served before the construction of the first church, while services were still held at the homes of the members. With the building of the first church came Philip J. Michael, who resided near Dr. Long's church in Maxatawny township. He was followed by one Roth, who also elevated himself without ordination from reader to preacher, and then served in the latter capacity here and elsewhere. For some time during the year 1760 the Reformed part of the congregation must have been without any minister. The old Swiss reflected that

it was better to have no preacher than a poor one. They petitioned the Coetus (Synod) for help, and that body sent them in the years 1770 and 1771 one of their ministers, named Jacob Weymer, who stayed but a short time, however. The church records still show his handwriting. Together with this congregation, Rev. Weymer served also those in Lynn (the Ebenezer, formerly also called the Organ Church), Albany, Lowhill, and Greenwich township, as the records of the Coetus still testify. Rev. Weymer was afterwards called to Elizabethtown (Hagerstown), Md., where he died and was buried in 1790. He was an able, useful man.

The Rev. Johann Heinrich Helffrich took charge of this congregation in the year 1772. He had been summoned by the Coetus to the Maxatawny (Kutztown) Church. Scarcely was his arrival known, when the Heidelberg and Lowhill congregations turned with one voice to him, as the Coetus records show, which call was heard and heeded by the Coetus. Helffrich was from Mossbach, on the Neckar, in the Palatinate, and was sent with his brethren, Helffenstein and Gebhard, by the Holland Synod as a missionary to America. Rev. Helffrich served this congregation up to the time of his death, in 1810. When it became known after his death that his son had begun the study of theology with him, but that it would still take five or six years to prepare him for the ministry, Rev. Henry Diefenbach was chosen to serve during this interim, and he took charge of the congregation. In the year 1816, after he had been examined and accepted by the New Holland Synod, Rev. Johannes Helffrich began his ministry here, and continued in the same until his death, in 1852. His son, Rev. William A. Helffrich, was appointed his assistant by the Synod in 1845, and served as such until May, 1852, when he was unanimously chosen to succeed his father. He preached in his pulpit till the year 1879, when his son, Rev. Nevin A. Helffrich, was appointed his assistant by the East Pennsylvania Classis. The Helffrich family have served this congregation for more than one hundred years.

The Lutheran ministers begin with Jacob Friederich Schertlein, who was followed by a reader of the name of Freitag, undoubtedly the school-teacher of the congregation. The following-named ministers, Revs. Schellhard, Lehman, and Schumacher, served here, but in what succession cannot be told. The Rev. Daniel Lehman was first introduced into the ministry in America by the Rev. Buschkerch (Boskerek), at Macungie. The Rev. Daniel Schumacher removed from Reading to Weissenberg about the year 1750, and served as missionary to nearly all the congregations in this entire region. He is said to have preached in sixteen churches. The Rev. John Georg Jung served here, beginning in 1768; later he went to Hagerstown, Md. Revs. Doring and Wartman preached here from the year — till 1837. Rev. Jeremiah Schindel was chosen pastor in that year,



and ministered till the year —, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Steek. The latter was followed by Rev. Renninger.

The teachers of the congregation were — Freitag, Thänges Lupp (as the baptismal register gives his name), who taught between 1770 and 1780, and Jost Heinrich Müller, who served in the last-named year. A certain Harn was also teacher, as also Tatem, Fulton, Ferdinand Berkemeyer, and from 18— to 18— Joel P. Geiger.

**Common Schools.**—Heidelberg township has ten school districts, in each of which there is a good school-house. With four exceptions these were built in 1855, the expense being met with funds bequeathed by Frederick Miller. These exceptions are the houses in the Hawks, Water Ponds, Central, and Church districts. Following is a list of the districts, with cost of houses, etc.:

Number.	Name.	Description.	Cost.
1.	Mantz	Frame	\$800
2.	Hartner	Frame	800
3.	Germansville	Frame	800
4.	Saegersville	Frame	800
5.	Church	Brick (1883)	2000
6.	Pleasant Corner	Frame	800
7.	Peters	Frame	800
8.	Hawks	Frame	800
9.	Water Ponds	Frame	800
10.	Central	Brick (1881)	2000

The school directors serving since the free school law was accepted have been as follows:

- 1848.—Nathan Germann, Casper Handwerk, Jonas Peter, John Kressley, Jacob Hensing (president), Peter Miller (former secretary).  
 1849.—Elias Bittner, John Kressley (secretary), Nathan Fritzinger, Peter Miller, Nathan Clause (president), Jonas Peter.  
 1850.—Andrew Peter (president), Jacob Harter, Michael Rauch, Nathan Krum, Elias Bittner.  
 1851.—Jacob Harter (secretary), Elias Bittner, Michael Rauch, Nathan Krum, Frederick Krause (president), and Joseph Smith.  
 1852.—Christian Hunsicker, Nathan Wachter, Michael Rauch, Lorentz Heintzleman, John Jacob Peter, Jacob Harter.  
 1853.—Abraham Peter, Nathan Clause, John Kressley, Martin Handwerk, Elias Mantz, John Jacob Peter.  
 1854.—Nathan Clause, Elias Mantz, Martin Handwerk, Samuel Gehry, Andrew Peter, and John Jacob Wahr.  
 1855.—Nathan Clause, Andrew Peter, Joseph Hunsicker, Elias Bittner, Elias Snyder, Samuel Gehry.  
 1856.—Andrew Peter, Samuel Gehry, Jacob Harter, Elias Bittner, Elias Snyder, Christian Hunsicker.  
 1857.—Andrew Peter, Christian Hunsicker, Jacob Harter, Elias Snyder, Elias Bittner, and Jonas Sensinger.  
 1858.—Andrew Peter, Jacob Harter, Godfrey Peter, Jonas Sensinger, David Smith, Daniel Krause.  
 1859.—Andrew Peter, Godfrey Peter, David Smith, Nathan Hoffman, Jonas Sensinger, Levi Krause.  
 1860.—Godfrey Peter, Nathan Hoffman, David Smith, Jonathan Miller, Levi Krause, Jonas Krum.  
 1861.—Nathan Hoffman, Levi Krause, Samuel Gehry, Levi Handwerk, Jonas Krum, Jonathan Miller.  
 1862.—Nathan Hoffman, Levi Krause, Samuel Gehry, Levi Handwerk, Wilson K. Peter, Jonathan Miller.  
 1863.—Levi Krause, Nathan Hoffman, Samuel Gehry, Levi Handwerk, Elias Snyder, and Wilson K. Peter.  
 1864.—Levi Krause, Elias Snyder, Wilson K. Peter, Levi Handwerk, Samuel Gehry, Nathan Hoffman.  
 1865.—David Wehr, Michael Handwerk, Levi Peter, Wilson K. Peter, Nathan Hoffman, Elias Mantz.  
 1866.—Levi Peter, Nathan Hoffman, Elias Mantz, David Wehr, Thomas K. Moser, Jonas Germann.  
 1867.—Levi Peter, Nathan Hoffman, David Wehr, Elias Mantz, Thomas K. Moser, Jonas Germann.  
 1868.—Levi Peter, Nathan Hoffman, Elias Mantz, David Wehr, Thomas K. Moser, Jonas Germann.

The following were annually elected:

- 1869.—Thomas K. Moser and Nathan Gehry.  
 1870.—Aaron Peter and Nathan Hoffman.  
 1871.—Charles Engel and Paul Krum.  
 1872.—Thomas K. Moser and Samuel Gehry.  
 1873.—Joseph Clauss and Aaron Peter.  
 1874.—David Clauss and Charles Engel.  
 1875.—Thomas K. Moser and Reuben Rauch.  
 1876.—Aaron Peter and Moses Kressley.  
 1877.—Phaon Schaffer and Wilson German.  
 1878.—Thomas K. Moser and Levi Krause.  
 1879.—Frank Fritzinger and Wilson Kuukel.  
 1880.—Frank Krause and Jacob Freblich.  
 1881.—Phaon W. Mantz and Maurer Geiger.  
 1882.—Amos Robenolt and Levi H. Hunsicker.  
 1883.—William Metzger and Lewis K. Peter.  
 1884.—Phaon W. Mantz and Amades Bachman.

**Roads.**—The first entry in the Northampton County records concerning the laying out of a road through Heidelberg is under date of March 20, 1770, and reads as follows:

The inhabitants of Heidelberg and Lynn petitioned court for a road, "setting forth that divers of the petitioners are enclosed with plantations having no outlet or road to travel from their Habitations to places when they have business (only private Roads which may be stopped at the pleasure of the owners of the lands through which they pass), and suffer many inconveniences thereby that the Petitioners humbly conceive that a publick Road would be of great service to the inhabitants in general as well as to Travelers if laid out in the following manner: to Begin in the Great Road leading from Michael Ohl's Plantation to Philadelphia, about a quarter of a mile from said Ohl's house, thence to or near Barnet Giltner's house, thence between Tobias Everith (Eberts) and John Everts (Eberts) Plantation, and from thence to John Hartman's Mill, from thence to or near to Martin Eilers or Jacob Bachman's, thence to John Bear, thence to Michael Scip's place, and into the Great Road leading to Philadelphia by Michael Meyer's Plantation, praying the Court would be pleased to take the same into consideration and grant them such relief as in their wisdom shall seem meet, etc.

"Whereupon it is considered by the Court and ordered that Peter Haas, William Haintz, Daniel Knobs (or Knouss), Valentine Kromlich, Jacob Mohr, and Jacob Gentzer (or Yentzer), do view and if they or any four of them see occasion to lay out the said road thro' such convenient places as may be least to the Damage and Inconveniences of the neighborhood or parties concerned, and least injurious to the settlement thereabouts, and that they make return thereof to the next court after it is laid out."

June 19, 1770, the viewers made return to the court. "But it not appearing to the Court that all the persons appointed had viewed the said Road, therefore the court did quash the said return and did order and appoint Paul Balliet, Adam Deshler, Peter Barkholder, Joseph Showalter, John Shadt, and Jacob Bear to view the road, and if they see occasion to lay out road and report to the Court."



There is nothing in the records to indicate when final action was taken in laying out this road.

Information concerning the laying out of another early road is conveyed by the following extract from the records of Lehigh County, which, though it does not bear date, must have been recorded about the year 1814:

"Lehigh County, ss.

SEAL. "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Supervisors of the Public highways of the townships of Heidelberg and Lowhill in the county aforesaid. Greeting

"Whereas at the May Sessions of the court of Quarter Sessions of said county, The Viewers appointed to lay out a road from the old road leading to Northampton near the Houses of Jacob Hardman & Peter Ferwer, to the great road leading to Philadelphia near the land of Jacob Becker, made their Report in writing to the court, as follows, viz. 'To the Honorable the Judges within named. We the Persons appointed by the within order of court to view and lay out the road therein mentioned, Do Report. That we have viewed laid out and return for public use the following road. Beginning in a public road leading from the Blue mountain to Northampton. Thence on a line between Peter Ferwer and Jacob Hardman South sixty three Degrees East sixty three perches to a public road leading from *Lehigh Gap* to Kutztown. Thence along the same South fifteen Degrees West twenty four perches to a post. Thence through lands of said Jacob Hartman South twelve Degrees East thirty two perches East of a Hickory. South twenty six degrees West thirty four perches South forty nine Degrees East sixty four perches to a post East of Jacob Schneider's mill-race. Thence along the said race through land of said Jacob Schneider South thirty one Degrees East twenty one perches South forty seven Degrees East twenty one perches South seventy one Degrees East twenty three perches to a line of John Gressly's land. Thence on the said line South fourteen perches to a Gum-tree. Thence crossing Jordan creek on said Gressly's land South thirty five Degrees East seventeen perches to a small Hickory. Thence through land of Peter Hollenback South fifty one Degrees West thirty perches to a Hickory South twenty one degrees West twenty one perches to a post. Thence crossing said Jordan creek South fifty three degrees East thirteen perches South eight degrees West sixty seven perches to a post. Thence through the same land of Jacob Backer south seven degrees East sixty two perches to a small white oak. Thence through said *Baker's* land South twelve Degrees East fourteen perches East of a chestnut. Thence along said Baker's mill-race South thirty two Degrees East thirty six perches South forty two Degrees East thirty three perches and South eighty Degrees East eleven perches to a public road leading from the Blue mountain to Philadelphia.' Which said Report was at the succeeding September Sessions, confirm'd nisi. These are therefore to authorize and require you the Said Supervisors to make and open the said road according to the courses and distances above laid down, according to law, and for so doing this shall be your Sufficient warrant.

"By the court,

"HENRY WALTON, *clerk*."

The last half-century was a period prolific of road-making in this township. At a court of Quarter Sessions held at the borough of Northampton, in and for the county of Lehigh, Feb. 2, 1831, a public road was ordered to be laid out in Heidelberg township, beginning in a public road leading from Easton to Orwigsburg, near the house of Caspar Handwerk; thence by land of the same and land of Henry Kistler, Henry Ebert, John German, Michael Smith, Henry Hunsicker, crossing the Jordan Creek in another public road leading from the Heidelberg Church to Allentown.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Lehigh County, held Feb. 4, 1835, before the Hon. Garrick Mallory president, John Fogel and Jacob Stein associate judges, a petition was presented, where-

upon a jury was appointed to view and lay out the following public road leading from a public road leading from German's mill in Heidelberg township; thence through land of Samuel Gery, John Neff, George Neff, John Hunsicker, Conrad Roeder, John Handwerk, George Handwerk, Abraham Handwerk, Martin Handwerk, Michael Harter, George Sensinger, Andrew Kemmerer, Henry Bloss, Philip Hess, Sr., Philip Hess, Jr., Solomon Walter, Philip Hess, Sr., and Stephen Balliet to a public road leading from Kutztown to Mauch Chunk.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held at Allentown, Sept. 6, 1838, a public road was ordered to be laid out leading from Henry Bloss to the Blue Mountain by lands of Daniel Roeder to the public road leading from Saegersville on land of Daniel Roeder to the Heidelberg Church, which road was confirmed by the court and afterward opened.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held at the borough of Northampton the 5th day of September, 1837, a public road was ordered to be laid out, beginning in a public road leading from German's mill to Mosser's mill, on land of Reuben Rauch, Nathau Fritzinger, Michael Smith, Henry Hunsicker into a public road near the land of Michael Smith. This road was also confirmed by the court and opened.

Sept. 4, 1841, a petition was presented to the court of Lehigh County, in response to which a road was laid out leading from a road leading from Lowhill to New Tripoli in Heidelberg township, on line of the lands of Bernhard Kressley, Jacob Kressley, and thence through land of Bernhard Kressley, Samuel Snyder, Elias Lentz, into the State road leading from Kutztown to Mauch Chunk, near the house of Elias Lentz, which road was afterward confirmed by the court.

Daniel Saeger, John Saeger, Henry Smith, David Ross, and Adam German, jurors, appointed by the court April 15, 1856, laid out a public road leading from a road leading from Balliet's Furnace to Allentown, in the township of Washington, near the line of Heidelberg township, on land of George Rex; thence by land of said Rex, Daniel Krauss, and Stephen Peter to the public road leading from Kutztown *via* Saegersville to Lehigh, which road was confirmed by the court Aug. 5, 1856.

Samuel Kistler, Godfrey Peter, Frederick Krauss, Adam German, George Vliet, and Thomas Patzinger, jurors, appointed by the court Nov. 15, 1857, laid out a public road leading from Pleasant Corner (late Hollenville), Heidelberg township, to New Tripoli, on land of Daniel Rex, Abraham Rex, Allen Hoader, Elias Snyder, Michael Roach, George Greenwalt, and Benjamin Roach, to a public road leading from Germansville to New Tripoli, in the township of Heidelberg. This road was confirmed by the court May 20, 1859.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held at Allentown, Nov. 10, 1859, Samuel J. Kistler, Jacob German,







Edwin Rauch, Adam German, Daniel Peter, and David Kuerr, jurors, appointed by the court, laid out the public road beginning in a public road leading from Saegersville to New Tripoli in land of Elias Snyder, Benjamin Rauch, Jacob Smith, Nathan German, Philip German, Elias Clouse, Frederick Spicher, Joseph Smith, to land of Reuben Rauch, to a public road leading from Germansville to Mosserville in said Heidelberg township. This road was confirmed on Nov. 10, 1859, and ordered to be opened.

A wooden bridge was built in 1866 across the Jordan Creek, on the road leading from Christian Wehr's houses to Caspar Handwerk's, to which the township allowed the sum of forty-five dollars, and another bridge was built in 1871 across the Jordan Creek in the public road leading from Pleasant Corner to New Tripoli, to which the township allowed five thousand dollars, the rest of the costs being paid by the neighbors.

**Noted Localities.**—The rock called the Bake Oven is situated on the summit of the Blue Mountain, at about the centre of the dividing line between Lehigh and Carbon Counties. Its elevation is about one thousand five hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea. It has for years been a signal station in the United States Coast Survey, and has been of vast benefit for that cause. The Bake Oven has attained great fame as a place from which grand views can be had. Those who delight in the works of nature can here behold a sight that will never be forgotten. The rock has been visited by many, not only by those living in the vicinity, but by strangers who came from our larger cities.

Soon after the discovery of the Bake Oven it was found that about two miles west of the Bake Oven, on the summit of the mountain, was another height. This point is called the Bear Rocks, and has an elevation of fifteen hundred feet from the level of the sea. There are three large rocks standing in a row and connected by smaller ones piled on top of each other. This is the point from which the dividing line between Carbon and Schuylkill County starts, and thus the counties of Carbon and Schuylkill are upon the north and the county of Lehigh on the south. The townships extend to the summit of the mountain as well as the counties, so that the summit forms a dividing line between them. The greater portion of the Bear Rocks is situated in Lynn township, and the remainder in Heidelberg township. Since the discovery of the Bear Rocks they have become a great attraction, and people have been drawn to that point by the fame of the wonderful scenery of which this eminence commands a view. Looking southwest from the rocks the city of Reading can be distinctly seen, and the smoke as it pours forth from the stacks of the numerous work-shops is visible to the naked eye. Looking over our own county, one can see with the naked eye the church steeples and other high objects in the city of Allentown, which is at a distance of

about twenty miles. By taking a view of Carbon County, right before one, as it seems, appears the renowned Switch Back. The Delaware Water Gap and other places of interest to tourists can be seen from these rocks. The fertile valleys lying beneath, on both sides of the mountain, again broken by small hills, and now and then a tract of woods presents a scene that will always be remembered. Not unfrequently is the expression heard from tourists, who have had views from the Alps, that with the exception of the Alps, the Bear Rocks present the grandest view they ever saw. The rocks are frequently visited by parties coming from a distance, and never was any one known to regret a visit. They are accessible without much difficulty, and no one who is interested in the wonderful works of nature should miss the grand view which they command.

**Mechanical Industries.**—About the year 1832, Philip Hess, Jr., erected a large rifle-factory at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the south side, and about one-half of a mile west of the old Balliet's Furnace, afterwards known as the old Lehigh Furnace, on the west branch of the road leading across the Blue Mountain from Saegersville to Lehighton. This road is still familiarly known as the Factory road. The factory was supplied with water-power, and a very extensive business was done for a number of years by Philip Hess, Jr. He employed Solomon Walter, Frank Walter, Sr., and others in the vicinity, and at the same time Mr. Dehring and others from Philadelphia. The factory was long ago abandoned, and the property is now owned by Wilson and Peter German, who turned the factory into a distillery. Jonas Hess, Solomon Hess, and others in the vicinity continued in the gunsmith business for a number of years after the factory was abandoned.

John Jacob Snyder erected a grist-mill on Jordan Creek, near the line of Lowhill township, in the year 1808. This was the first mill erected in that vicinity, and is still standing. It is now owned and occupied by Elias Kressley.

**Township Officers.**—Justices of the peace have been elected in and for this township since 1840. The following persons have served the terms indicated:

Commissioned.		Commissioned.	
George Rex.....	April 14, 1840	Samuel J. Kistler.....	April 15, 1862
John Saeger.....	" 14, 1840	Joel P. Geiger.....	" 11, 1865
George Rex.....	" 15, 1845	Samuel J. Kistler.....	" 9, 1867
John Saeger.....	" 15, 1845	" " " " " "	" 13, 1869
Samuel J. Kistler..	" 11, 1848	Joel P. Geiger.....	" 8, 1870
John Saeger.....	" 9, 1850	Samuel J. Kistler..	March 21, 1874
Samuel J. Kistler..	" 13, 1853	Joel P. Geiger.....	" 13, 1875
John Saeger.....	" 14, 1855	Samuel J. Kistler..	" 27, 1879
Jacob German.....	" 11, 1855	Joel P. Geiger.....	" 30, 1880
Samuel J. Kistler..	" 13, 1858	Samuel J. Kistler..	" 1881
Wilson R. Peter....	" 10, 1860		

Among the early justices of the peace who were appointed by the government for the Heidelberg District we find the names of Henry Geiger, 1762; John Jennings, 1774; Henry Booken, 1774; Robert Levers,

<sup>1</sup> At this time the township was divided.



1779; Peter Kohler, 1785; Peter Rhoads, one of the judges, 1786; Samuel Everitt, 1798 and 1806; Conrad German, 1812; Nicholas Saeger, 1817; John Saeger, 1826; Nicholas Saeger, 1829; Daniel Saeger, 1812; William Fenstermacher, 1811; Peter Haas, 1820; Peter Snyder, George Rex, John Weiss, John Weida, Jacob Zimmerman.

The following is a list of the auditors who have served from 1804 to 1883:

- 1804.—George Horn, William Peter, and John Rex.  
 1805.—William Peter, Philip Reber, and William Fenstermacher.  
 1806-7.—Christian Smith, Philip Reber, and William Fenstermacher.  
 1808.—Christian Smith, Philip Reber, and George Kelchner.  
 1809.—Henry Hunsicker, Jacob Peter, and Michael Hoffman.  
 1810.—William Fenstermacher, George Kelchner, and Philip Reber.  
 1811.—Christian Smith, Gottfried Roth, and William Rex.  
 1812.—Philip Reber, John Ringer, and John Peter.  
 1813.—Conrad German, John Ringer, and Joseph Saeger.  
 1814.—Henry Peter, Christian Hausman, and Joseph Saeger.  
 1815.—William Fenstermacher, Abraham Riedy, Jr., and Joseph Saeger.  
 1816.—Daniel Peter, Abraham Riedy, Jr., and Joseph Saeger.  
 1817.—Christopher Kern, John Peter, and Joseph Saeger.  
 1818.—John Ringer, Conrad German, and Joseph Saeger.  
 1819.—John Saeger, Philip Krauss, and Jacob Schneider, Jr.  
 1820.—Joseph Saeger, Christian Schmidt, and Conrad German.  
 1821.—Joseph Saeger, Philip Krauss, and Abraham Riedy, Jr.  
 1822.—Abraham German, John Wuchter, and Abraham Riedy, Jr.  
 1823.—Conrad German and Joseph Saeger.  
 1824.—Conrad German, Joseph Saeger, and Abraham Riedy, Jr.  
 1825.—John Saeger, Michael Harter, and Henry Roth.  
 1826.—Durs Rudy, Jr., Joseph Saeger, and Henry Roth.  
 1827.—Joseph Saeger, William Fenstermacher, and Henry Stemler.  
 1828.—William Fenstermacher, Michael Harter, and Henry Roth.  
 1829.—Durs Rudy, George Rex, Abraham Riedy, Jr.  
 1830.—John Kullner, John Rex, Joseph Hunsicker, and Abraham Riedy, Jr.  
 1831.—Durs Rudy, Nicholas Kern, John Saeger, and George Rex, Jr.  
 1832.—John Wuchter, John Meyer, and Andrew Kunkel.  
 1833.—Conrad German, Jonas Buck, and George Rex, Jr.  
 1834.—Peter Miller, Jr., Henry Henritzy, and Jacob D. Kuntz.  
 1835.—Jacob D. Kuntz, Daniel Kullner, Peter Miller, Jr., and John Saeger.  
 1836.—Henry Smith, George Rex, Jr., Jonas Buck.  
 1837.—Durs Rudy, Jonas Buck, Jacob D. Kuntz, and Abraham Riedy, Jr.  
 1838-39.—George Rex, Ferdinand Berkemeyer, and Jacob D. Kuntz.  
 1840.—George Rex, Ferdinand Berkemeyer, and Peter Miller, Jr.  
 1841-42.—George Rex, Ferdinand Berkemeyer.  
 1843.—George Rex, Ferdinand Berkemeyer, and Peter Miller, Jr.  
 1844.—Godfrey Peter, Ferdinand Berkemeyer, and Peter Miller, Jr.  
 1845-47.—Godfrey Peter, John Fenstermacher, and Peter Miller, Jr.  
 1848.—Stephen Schlosser, John Fenstermacher, and Peter Miller, Jr.  
 1849-50.—Godfrey Peter, John Millhouse, and Peter Miller, Jr.  
 1851.—Levi Krause, John Millhouse, and Peter Miller, Jr.  
 1852.—Nathan Wuchter and Peter Miller, Jr.  
 1853-54.—John Kressley, Nathan Kemmerer, and Ruben German.  
 1855.—John Kressley, Jacob German, and Levi Peter.  
 1856.—David Smith, Jacob German, and Levi Peter.  
 1857.—David Smith, Stephen Peter, and Levi Peter.  
 1858.—David Smith, Stephen Peter, and Owen A. Miller.  
 1859.—Nathan Wuchter, Stephen Peter, and Owen A. Miller.  
 1860.—Owen A. Miller, Nathan Wuchter, and Gideon Hunsicker.  
 1861.—Stephen Peter, Nathan Wuchter, and Gideon Hunsicker.  
 1862.—Stephen Peter, Levi Hunsicker, and Gideon Hunsicker.  
 1863-64.—Stephen Peter, Levi Hunsicker, and Nathan Wuchter.  
 1865.—Stephen Peter, William F. Smith, and Nathan Wuchter.  
 1866.—Stephen Peter, William F. Smith, and Nathan Clouse.  
 1867.—William F. Smith and Nathan Clouse.  
 1868.—Jonas W. George, William F. Smith, and Nathan Clouse.  
 1869.—Jonas W. George, William F. Smith, and David Huff.  
 1870.—William F. Smith and David Huff.  
 1871.—Stephen Peter and David Huff.

- 1872-73.—Stephen Peter, Phaon W. Moutz, and Joseph Rauch.  
 1874.—William F. Smith, Phaon W. Moutz, and Joseph Rauch.  
 1875.—William F. Smith, Phaon W. Moutz, and Owen H. Peter.  
 1876-79.—Owen D. Snyder, Phaon W. Moutz, and Owen H. Peter.  
 1880.—Owen D. Snyder, Wilson S. Peter, and Owen H. Peter.  
 1881.—Owen D. Snyder, Wilson S. Peter, and Jeremiah P. Geiger.  
 1882.—Reuben H. Sensinger, Wilson S. Peter, and Jeremiah P. Geiger.  
 1883.—Reuben H. Sensinger and William T. Clause.

## SUPERVISORS.

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| 1803. Abraham Riedy.<br>William Peter.       | 1835. Joseph Hunsicker.<br>John Fenstermacher.       |
| 1804. George Remely.<br>John Lentz.          | 1836. Jacob Peter.<br>Henry Kern.                    |
| 1805. John Hunsicker.<br>Martin Wuchter.     | 1837. John Handwerk.<br>George Peter.                |
| 1806. Christian Snyder.<br>Henry Hunsicker.  | 1838. Jacob Remely.<br>John Snyder.                  |
| 1807. Andrew Gildner.<br>Daniel Reber.       | 1839. George Bloss.<br>Michael Wehr.                 |
| 1808. Michael Wehr.<br>John Frederick.       | 1840. John Bloss.<br>Peter Miller.                   |
| 1809. Joseph Hunsicker.<br>Jacob Rambol.     | 1841. John Wasem.<br>Adam German.                    |
| 1810. John Hunsicker.<br>John Peter.         | 1842. George Reber.<br>William Wuchter.              |
| 1811. Jacob Wehr.<br>Nicholas Kern.          | 1843. Jonas Hunsicker.<br>Jacob Rex.                 |
| 1812. Casper Peter.<br>Godfried Roth.        | 1844. John Reber.<br>Jonas Bloss.                    |
| 1813. Christian Kram.<br>Daniel Roeder.      | 1845. Frederick Krauss.<br>Jonas Bloss.              |
| 1814. Christian Hunsicker.<br>Henry Peter.   | 1846. Jacob Harter.<br>George Bloss.                 |
| 1815. Jacob Snyder.<br>Jacob Snyder.         | 1847. <sup>2</sup> Jonas Hoffman.<br>Benjamin Ranch. |
| 1816. Christian Smith.<br>Michael Wehr.      | 1848. Christian Hunsicker.<br>Philip Smith.          |
| 1817. George Bloss.<br>Henry Smith.          | 1849. John Kressley.<br>Samuel Gehrey.               |
| 1818. John Peter.<br>Abraham German.         | 1850. John Kressley.<br>Casper Handwerk.             |
| 1819. Peter Miller.<br>George Peter.         | 1851. Daniel Kemmerer.<br>Peter Miller (farmer).     |
| 1820. Joseph Hunsicker.<br>Henry Handwerk.   | 1852. Michael Wehr.<br>Elias Moutz.                  |
| 1821. Michael Harter.<br>Casper Peter.       | 1853. Casper Handwerk.<br>Elias Snyder.              |
| 1822. John Saeger.<br>George Rex.            | 1854. Peter Miller (farmer).<br>Martin Handwerk.     |
| 1823. Christian Missemer.<br>Daniel Kern.    | 1855. John Kressley.<br>Elias Moutz.                 |
| 1824. John Miller.<br>Jacob Metzger.         | 1856. Henry Krum.<br>George Moutz.                   |
| 1825. George Kern.<br>John Handwerk.         | 1857. Stephen Bachman.<br>Elias Moutz.               |
| 1826. John Kressley.<br>Jacob Snyder.        | 1858. Nathan Clouse.<br>Samuel Gehrey.               |
| 1827. Henry Peter.<br>Michael Peter.         | 1859. Jacob Kressley.<br>Samuel Gehrey.              |
| 1828. Daniel Krauss.<br>Jacob Clouse.        | 1860. Owen Miller.<br>Elias Moutz.                   |
| 1829. Jonas Buck.<br>George Bloss.           | 1861. Elias Moutz.<br>George Metzger.                |
| 1830. John Hunsicker.<br>Christian Kern.     | 1862. Casper Handwerk.<br>George Metzger.            |
| 1831. Henry Henritzy.<br>Christian Wert.     | 1863. Jacob Harter.<br>Nathan Clouse.                |
| 1832. Christian Snyder.<br>Daniel Sensinger. | 1864. Samuel Gehrey.<br>John Roder.                  |
| 1833. John Smith.<br>Daniel Helfrich.        | 1865. Samuel Gehrey.<br>Jacob Kressley.              |
| 1834. George Bloss.<br>John Reber.           | 1866. Daniel Kemmerer.<br>Jacob Kressley.            |

<sup>1</sup> Dec. 6, 1847, Washington township was formed.

<sup>2</sup> Dec. 6, 1847, Washington township was established.





1867-68. Samuel Gehrey.  
Jacob Kressley.  
1869-71. Samuel Gehrey.  
Nathan Wuchter.  
1872. Nathan Horter.  
Nathan Wuchter.  
1873-76. Samuel Gehrey.  
Nathan Wuchter.  
1877. Samuel Gehrey.

1877. Elias Lentz.  
1878-80. Nathan Wuchter.  
Nathan Horter.  
1881. Nathan Snyder.  
Nathan Horter.  
1882. Nathan Wuchter.  
Samuel Gehrey.  
1883. Nathan Wuchter.  
Mourue Sensinger.

## CONSTABLES.

1843-44. Nathan Peter.  
1845-47. George Hoatz.<sup>1</sup>  
1848. John Reber.  
1849. Henry Smith.  
1850-52. George Hoatz.<sup>2</sup>  
1853-55. William Adams.  
1856-57. Peter Miller (farmer).

1858-59. William Adams.  
1860-65. Tilghman Peter.  
1866-72. William Fry.  
1873-75. Harrison G. Snyder.  
1876-82. Aaron S. Lobach.  
1883. Harrison G. Snyder.  
1884. John A. Roberts.

The Village of Saegersville is located near the centre of the township, six miles west of Slatington, one mile west of Heidelberg Church, and a little over one mile east of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad station at Germansville. It has one hundred and forty-two inhabitants. Michael Ohl, Sr., was the original owner of the place, and had in his possession from six to eight hundred acres of land surrounding the village site. Tradition has it that all this land scarcely yielded enough to support himself and family. The same land is now divided between Peter Miller, Dr. Aaron S. Miller, Dr. Edward P. Miller, Samuel J. Kistler, Wilson K. Peter, Frank G. Snyder, Harrison G. Snyder, Peter Pfeiffer, Edwin Hunsicker, Levi Hunsicker, William Adams, David G. Handwerk, David Hunsicker, Lewis K. Peter, Thomas K. Moser, Tilghman Peter, Owen H. Peter, Aaron S. Lobach, Owen D. Snyder, William Fry, Sally Snyder, Maggie A. Zuill, Gideon H. Peter, David P. Handwerk, Reuben Reber, Wilson F. Peter, and others. Any single farm of those above mentioned, and they average about eighty acres, yields more now than did the entire amount of land while Michael Ohl, Sr., had it in his possession. The tract on which the hotel and store-house stands is now owned by Dr. A. S. Miller. Following is a brief account of the tract, which contains eighty-seven acres and eighty perches. It is the same tract which by patent dated the 5th day of December, 1760, was granted to Michael Ohl, Sr., who, by deed dated Dec. 20, 1785, conveyed it to his son, Henry Ohl, who, by deed dated April 24, 1805, conveyed the same to Samuel Ely and Jacob Sweier, who, by deed dated Jan. 29, 1806, conveyed the same to Nicholas Saeger, who, by deed dated the 3d day of February, 1807, conveyed the same to his son, Joseph Saeger, who, with his wife Margaretta, by deed dated May 4, 1846, conveyed the same to Peter Miller, his son-in-law, who, with Magdalena, his wife, by deed dated April 1, 1874, conveyed the same with other land unto his son, Dr. Aaron S. Miller, the present possessor. All the residue of the land of Michael Ohl, Sr., adjoining the above-mentioned tract, was patented

at the same time in the year 1785, or in the beginning of 1786, and he conveyed it to his son, Henry Ohl. Michael Ohl, Sr., owned land besides the above mentioned, which was situated in different localities within and out of the township. He had also another son by the name of Michael Ohl, Jr. (who finally moved away), to whom it seems he conveyed his remaining land. Henry Ohl, in April, 1805, conveyed all his land to Samuel Ely and Jacob Sweier, who both then resided in Maxatawny township, Berks County, and were dealers in land. Immediately after they secured possession of the land they divided it into suitable tracts and sold the same to different parties. Samuel Ely died in the year 1828, at his house in Maxatawny township, Berks County, and Daniel Woeburger was administrator of his estate.

Henry Ohl now having disposed of his land, moved with his family to Trumbull County, Ohio, where a township was named after him. Michael Ohl died in 1804, aged seventy-four years, and, with several of the Ohl family, is buried here in the Heidelberg Church cemetery. Mary Ohl, who was unmarried, gave five hundred dollars towards building the old Heidelberg Church. She is one of those who are buried there. None of the Ohl family or descendants of the family are now living in this township, or on this side of the Blue Mountains. But some of them are still living along Lizard Creek, in Carbon and Schuylkill Counties. They are the descendants of Michael Ohl, Jr.

Michael Ohl, Sr., erected the main portion of the house, which is still standing and used as a hotel. On one of the stones the year 1763 is carved.

Nicholas Saeger, who was a brother to Jacob and Daniel Saeger, of Saegerstown, Crawford Co., and the father of Joseph, John, and Daniel Saeger, of New York State, bought the land of Samuel Ely and Jacob Sweier in 1806. He sold the part on which the hotel and store is erected in 1807 to his son, Joseph Saeger, and the other part to his son, John Saeger. Joseph Saeger, after he had lived for a period of two years on the premises, commenced to keep the hotel and store, and continued in the business until the year 1831, when he moved to Allentown, and there entered in the mercantile business with Christian Pretz, under the firm-name of Pretz & Saeger.

Peter Miller in 1831 moved into the hotel, and was proprietor of the same. He also kept the store, having Pretz and Saeger as partners in the business until the year 1840, when they withdrew from the firm, and Owen Saeger became a partner, and the business was transacted under the firm-name of Miller & Saeger until the year 1846, when Owen Saeger withdrew from the firm, and removed to Allentown, where he entered into the hardware business. Then from 1846 to 1859, Peter Miller kept the store alone. During the time that he was carrying on the hotel and store his wife, Magdalena, more familiarly known as Polly, was carrying on the millinery business, and at the same time assisted him in the store. In 1859, Peter

<sup>1</sup> Washington township was formed Dec. 6, 1817.

<sup>2</sup> David Bloss appointed by the court in 1852. Election set aside.





Miller disposed of the store business, but still continued as proprietor of the hotel.

Samuel J. Kistler in 1859 became the owner of the store; he continued in the business until 1870, when he sold out to Abraham D. Kistler and Wilson K. Peter, who, under the firm-name of Kistler & Peter, kept the store until the year 1873, when Abraham D. Kistler sold his share, consisting of one-half, to Wilson K. Peter, who continued the store business until 1878, when he sold out to Herman A. Snyder. Peter Miller now being anxious to retire from public life, left the hotel in 1875, being succeeded by Willoughby Missemmer, who was the proprietor from 1875 to 1878. Herman A. Snyder, after having obtained the store, in 1878, also became proprietor of the hotel. He continued both in the hotel and store business until 1881, when he sold both to L. M. Holben, the present proprietor. Peter Miller had been proprietor of the hotel for forty-four years, and had kept the store for twenty-eight years.

The first post-office at Saegersville was established on Jan. 1, 1829, under John McLean, Postmaster-General, who appointed Joseph Saeger as postmaster. He served as postmaster until 1831, when Peter Miller was appointed, who held the office until the year 1852, when it was removed to Germansville, where Nathan German was first appointed postmaster, and afterwards David Ross held the office until 1862. It was then removed to Saegersville, and, in 1862, Dr. E. P. Miller was appointed as postmaster, and served until 1867, when Abraham D. Kistler was appointed, who held the office until 1869, when Sophia R. Miller (now Mrs. Dr. W. G. M. Seiple) was appointed postmistress, and served as such until 1871. Samuel J. Kistler was appointed postmaster, under Postmaster-General John A. J. Creswell, on Sept. 25, 1871, and still holds the office.

The general and township elections were held here from the first organization of the township, also when Heidelberg and Washington were all in one township. It has been the election-place since the township was divided, with the exception of several years, when the elections were held at Holbensville, now called Pleasant Corner.

**Peculiar Old-Time Politics.**—In 1811, when William Findlay, Democrat, and Joseph Hiester, Federalist, were nominated as candidates for Governor, Findlay defeated Hiester, and was elected. During this campaign great confusion ensued among the voters of this election district. There were then only about sixteen or seventeen Federalist voters in the township, the great majority being Democrats. The Federalists all changed their politics, becoming Democrats, and supporting Findlay for Governor. The Democrats changed their politics and supported Hiester for Governor. Joseph Saeger and Conrad German, Esq., were at the head of this movement. John Saeger, Esq., for a time opposed the change, but finally yielded. It was not until Hiester and

Findlay were again nominated for Governor, in 1820. In this campaign Hiester (Federalist) defeated Findlay, and was elected Governor. Judge Peter Haas and his adherents of Lynn township after this campaign changed their politics and became Democrats. Judge Haas, during the campaign, did all that was in his power for the election of Hiester. After the election of Hiester he disappointed Haas, who thereupon became his bitter enemy and a Democrat. The Federalists in Heidelberg voted that ticket until Joseph Ritner, in 1829, was first nominated for Governor and defeated. In 1832 he was again nominated, and also defeated. In 1835 he was renominated, and was elected. He was again a candidate in 1838, but was defeated. The voters of this district voted the Anti-Masonic and afterwards the Whig ticket. In 1838, when David R. Porter was elected Governor, defeating Ritner, there were only seventeen Democrats in the whole township (including what is now Washington) who voted for Porter. The following were among them, viz.: Henry Leh, Daniel Hausman, Daniel Kiehner, Nicholas Kern.

After the election of Porter the Democrats held a celebration at Allentown, and, sending coaches up to Heidelberg, gathered the seventeen Democrats and conveyed them to that place, where they were to participate in the celebration. It was a joyful occasion for them, and the event was long remembered.

Saegersville was the place where the militia held their yearly battalion drill. This was an occurrence that was anxiously waited for, and both young and old, not only from the immediate neighborhood but from far distances, came together to have a day of enjoyment. It was to them what the agricultural fairs are at the present, and the attraction seemed to be as great.

Saegersville, instead of having now but two or three mails per week as it had of old, has daily two mails by railroad, and besides an overland route to Macungie, going to and fro every alternate day. In July, 1880, the Lehigh Telegraph Company erected its lines through the village, and placed instruments in the office of S. J. Kistler. Thus communication is afforded by telegraph to all parts.

The first English school in the township was held in this place in about the year 1823. Judge David Laury and Mrs. Peter Miller went to school together here. The teachers were John Brown (one-armed) and William Lester, a Quaker, who came from Germantown. The house in which the school was held was a one-story log house, which stood until a few years ago.

**Tanneries.**—The first tannery in Saegersville was erected by Henry Drumbower, who had bought some land here from Samuel Ely and Jacob Sweier on Oct. 24, 1805. He carried on the business until about the year 1812, when he sold out to Abraham Roeder. Afterwards he moved to Mosser's tannery (the place at which it was situated is now called Mosserville).



There he lived but for a short time, when one of his children drowned. After that he removed to Quakertown, the place from whence he had come. Abraham Roeder continued to carry on the tanning business at this place until after his death, when his son, Conrad Roeder, Jr., continued until about the year 1850. After that Stephen M. Kistler carried on the business until 1853, when Stephen M. Kistler and Godfrey Peter entered into partnership, and commenced to carry on the business in the new tannery which Godfrey Peter had erected, on the north side of the road (the old tannery was standing on the south side of the road, where the old dwelling-house of the late Roeder's family is). Stephen M. Kistler and Godfrey Peter continued in business until June, 1856, when Stephen M. Kistler sold his interest in the firm to Godfrey Peter, and moved to Millport, Carbon Co. The business was continued by Godfrey Peter until April, 1860, and from then on under the firm-name of Godfrey Peter & Son, until April, 1864, when Godfrey Peter sold his interest to his son, Owen H. Peter, and to Thomas K. Moser, business being now transacted under the firm-name of Peter & Moser, who have been possessors of the same up to the present time. Owen H. Peter became the owner of the building and ground in 1861.

**Carriage-Factories.**—The first carriage-factory was started here in 1847 by Christian Greiner, who continued the manufacturing of carriages for several years, when he moved to Turbotville, Northumberland Co., Pa. He was succeeded by Phaon Lemmel, who carried on an extensive business until about the year 1874, when he disposed of his stock to William S. Godshall, and afterwards moved to Slatington.

W. S. Godshall continued in the business for several years, when he moved away from the place. Pfeiffer & Miller are carrying on the business at the present.

**Deibertsville** is situated about two miles east of Saegersville, on one of the roads leading from Saegersville to Allentown. The place was owned by John Krause (the father of Frederick Krause, deceased) about ten years ago. Peter Batz resided on the place after him, and he was succeeded by Henry Roth, who kept a hotel. He was succeeded by J. Peter Miller, who also continued the hotel business until the year 1842, when he sold out to Daniel Deibert, who was the owner of the property until his death, which occurred in the year 1881; during this time he conducted the business himself, with the exception of the last few years, when it was under the supervision of William Metzger, who became the owner, in 1882, of the hotel, store, and land, but sold it the same year to Harrison German. During the last two years the hotel was kept by B. F. Eisenhard. The store business was commenced there in 1848 by Levi Krause, who first kept the store in the next room in the building in which the hotel is now kept. He soon afterwards erected a store-house, which still

remains, standing opposite the hotel on the other side of the road, continued the business for several years, when he was succeeded by David Huff, William Hicker, and Jeremiah P. Geiger, who was again succeeded by Isaac S. Dietrich, who is the present proprietor of the store, who took possession in April, 1883.

**Germansville** is situated in Heidelberg township, one mile west of Saegersville, on the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad, seven miles west of Slatington, thirty-five miles east of Reading, Pa., and three miles south of the Blue Mountain. The Jordan Creek passes through the place. The original owner of the land on which Germansville is situated was Adam German, Sr., to whom two hundred and fifty acres of land was granted on June 30, 1742, and again one hundred and one acres and one hundred and forty-four perches adjacent land on Nov. 16, 1786.

Adam German, Sr., had seven sons and three daughters, to wit: Philip German, Conrad German, Abraham German, Adam German, Jr., Henry German, Jacob German, John German, Susanna (who was married to John Jacob Snyder), Eva (married to Henry Peter), and Catharine (married to Abraham Riedy). Philip German, whose wife's name was Eva, became the owner of the mill property. He died in 1819, being the father of Adam German (miller), who died in 1840, Michael German, Nathan German, and Philip German. Conrad German held the office of justice of the peace in this township until the year 1833, when he moved to Adams township, Seneca Co., Ohio. Abraham German, Adam German, Henry German, and Jacob German all died and were buried here. Adam German, Jr., was the father of Adam German, who is therefore the third of the same name. He was extensively known as a man of sound judgment and excellent business abilities. He died on Nov. 8, 1881.

Adam German, Sr., was the great-grandfather of Rev. J. P. German, of Berwick, Pa.

Henry German was the father of Nathan German, ex-recorder of Allentown (deceased), Owen German, Henry German, late register, and the grandfather of Henry J. German, Esq., of Allentown, Pa.

Jacob German, who died May 1, 1879, was a respectable and useful man in the community. He held the office of justice of the peace in the township from 1857 to 1862, and was the father of Jonas, Reuben, Enos, and Levi German.

John German moved with his brother, Conrad German, to Adams township, Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1833. Henry Peter, who was married to Eva German, was the father of John H. Peter, ex-commissioner, who died Nov. 13, 1881.

Abraham Riedy, who was married to Catharine German, was the father of Professor Owen Riedy, now of the State of Louisiana, and the grandfather of Wilson P. Riedy, of Heidelberg.

Germansville was, previous to 1842, known as Ger-





man's Mill. The mill seems to have been erected by Adam German, Sr. Afterwards it was owned by Philip German, Sr., who in 1814 added the dwelling part to the mill. His son, Adam German (miller), who died about the year 1840, made some additions to the mill, and erected a dwelling-house, post saw-mill, and a wool-carding machine. After the death of Adam German (miller), Nathan German became the owner of the mill, and he sold it to Philip Dieffen-derfer, who again sold the same to Enos German, who is the present owner. The present mill-dam and race was built in the year 1809.

The building in which the hotel and store is kept was built in 1842 by Nathan German, late of Allentown (deceased), who was the first one who kept the store and hotel in the place. Afterwards S. K. M. Kepner carried on the store for some time, and David Ross the hotel.

A post-office was located at Germansville from about 1852 to 1862.

Philip German for a short time was the owner of the property, and he sold the same to Peter Miller, who owned it until 1866, during which time O. H. Miller and others carried on the store and hotel business. Peter Miller afterwards sold the property to Jonas W. George and William G. Grosseup, who, under the firm-name of George & Grosseup, carried on the store and hotel business for a number of years, but several years ago dissolved partnership, Jonas W. George retaining the hotel, and William G. Grosseup accepting the store. Both still continue in their respective businesses.

W. G. Grosseup's ancestors were among the first settlers of Berks County. His great-grandfather, Paul Grosseup, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1790, which met at Philadelphia on Nov. 24, 1789, and closed Feb. 5, 1790. The other delegates were Joseph Heister, Christian Lauer, Baltzer Gehr, and Abraham Lincoln, who was the grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln.

Henry German, Sr., in 1835, sold his tract of land, on which now a part of the village is situated, to Samuel Gehry, Sr., who in 1835 moved with his family from Hereford, Berks Co., to this place; and afterwards sold his land to his son, Samuel Gehry, Jr., who with his son, Nathan Gehry, are the present owners of the remainder of the land.

Dr. W. K. Kistler, a nephew of Stephen Kistler (deceased), of Saunersville, moved to this place in the spring of 1871. He is one of the most prominent men of the village, and has an extensive practice.

The making of bricks has been carried on in the place for a number of years, and is still continued. A large ice-house was erected in 1847 by Daniel & Enos German, close to the mill-dam and railroad siding, in which ice is stored for the city market.

The Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad yearly conveys large quantities of lime to the station. Since the construction of the railroad, making easy the ob-

taining of lime, there has been a wonderful improvement of the land in this vicinity.

Germansville is the place in which ex-Sheriff Smith, late of Allentown (deceased), during his younger years resided and started in business. Both the first and second house in which he lived in the village are still standing. He first carried on the blacksmith business, and afterwards connected the tinsmith and stove business to his former business. John Heil is now residing where Henry Smith last resided when here, in 1879.

Edwin W. Snyder erected an agricultural machine-shop in Germansville, and is making machines.

There was a hotel kept in the old log weather-boarded dwelling-house situated a short distance south of this place, and now owned by Reuben German. The hotel was first kept by Abraham Riedy, Sr. (who in one of the deeds from his father, Jacob Riedy, was named Abraham Riedy), who had kept a store in connection with the hotel, and who, it appears, was the first store-keeper in that part of the old township which is now Heidelberg. He was then succeeded in the hotel business by his son, Abraham Riedy, Jr., who kept the hotel for some time, when he was succeeded by Mr. Newhard and George Muth-hard, who in turn were succeeded by Conrad German, who disposed of it to Jacob German, who kept it for a while as a hotel, and then discontinued the business.

After the closing of this hotel another one was started a short distance above the old hotel, in a stone house, built about the year 1820, now owned by Enos German. Peter Wuchter, who was a son-in-law of Conrad German, was the proprietor until it was abandoned in 1833, when Peter Wuchter, Henry Kistler, and his son John, with the rest of his family of Heidelberg township, and Michael Kistler, Sr., with his family, of Lynn township, moved with Conrad German to Adams township, Seneca Co., Ohio. Henry Kistler, while here, was the owner of the land on which Caspar Handwerk and his son, Owen, are now residing. Michael Kistler owned that on which Joseph Krause is now living. Michael Kistler, Sr., was the father of Michael Kistler, Jr., and John Kistler.

Either the first or second store in Heidelberg township was kept by John Mien, about half a mile west of Germansville, on land now owned by the heirs of Solomon Mayer, deceased. The store must have been started about seventy-five years ago. There was another store kept at about the same time by Philip Pretz, about three-quarters of a mile southeast from Saegersville, on the land which is now owned by Wilson F. Peter. The tract at that time consisted of ninety-four acres one hundred and twenty-nine perches, adjoining the lands on the west of John Yeager and John Ebert, now owned by William Krause; on the north by lands of the late Michael Ohl, now Dr. E. P. Miller, and Peter Snyder, deceased; on the east by land of the late Jacob Dauspesspek, now Joseph Kunkel's, and William F.







*Saml. H. Carter*



Miller's; and on the south by land of the late Francis Giltner and Jacob Weaver, now Jacob Kerns.

From the deed of David Hess, dated April 15, 1794, the year in which he granted this land to Philip Pretz, we infer that in that year he started the store business, and held the same until 1802, when he went to Lancaster, which was then the seat of the State government, for the purpose of patenting lands, and while there he became sick and died, and, on account of the inconvenience at that time of moving the dead, was buried there. His widow, Magdalena, with two sons, Godfrey and Christian, and daughter Margaret, held the old homestead until May 2, 1826, when Godfrey and Christian conveyed their interest to Joseph Saeger, who with Margaret, his wife, a daughter of Philip Pretz, by deed dated Feb. 3, 1832, conveyed it to Jacob Steelkel, who willed the same to his daughter Rachel, who became the wife of Dr. Henry Schall, who conveyed it to her son, Dr. John D. Schall, Aug. 28, 1848, who conveyed it to Nathan Peter, who, on March 29, 1870, conveyed the same to Francis Wilson Peter, a brother of Professor Moses Peter.

**Pleasant Corner** is situated about one and one-quarter miles southwest from Saegersville and about two miles south of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad, a branch of the Philadelphia and Reading, on Jordan Creek. The land upon which the village stands was taken up in 1744 by John Rice, but was afterwards granted, in 1748, to Michael Doderer, who sold it to Conrad Doderer in 1763, and in 1765 he conveyed it to John Hartman.

In 1763, Michael Evert obtained a certain portion of the land, which he conveyed to his two sons, John and Tobias (he also had another son, Philip, who resided in Lynn township). John Evert conveyed it again to his son Conrad, who conveyed it to his son Daniel. A part of this land is now owned by Stephen Sherley.

In 1851, Henry German started the first store and hotel in the place, and was the proprietor of the same until 1855, when he moved to Weissenberg township. William Roth succeeded him in the store and hotel business, and kept the same for about two years, when he was succeeded by Owen Hunsicker and Elias Bittner. Business was transacted under that firm until the death of Owen Hunsicker, when Peter Bittner became a partner. Some time afterwards Elias Bittner disconnected himself from the firm and moved to Allentown. John H. Hallenbach succeeded him, and became a partner with Peter Bittner. This firm carried on an extensive business, and several years ago sold out to David A. Bittner, who is now the proprietor of both the hotel and store.

The elections were held there for several years, from 1853 to 1854, when the voting-place was removed to Saegersville.

The original name of the place was Holbensville, and it was so called until the day on which Owen Hunsicker moved there, which was about six years after

the name of Holbensville was bestowed upon it. Its name was then changed to Pleasant Corner by Daniel Rex, of Lehigh, and Abraham Peter, of this township, which caused a good deal of commotion.

Jacob Holben erected a foundry about the year 1850, in which an extensive business was done. He also was the owner of the old grist-mill, which was built by John Evert in about the year 1789, which still remains, and is used as a mill. The hotel and store was also erected by him in the year 1851. His former place of residence had been in Lynn township until about 1840, when he moved to Pleasant Corner, where he remained until he was elected sheriff, when he moved to Allentown.

Joseph Rauch, in 1875, erected a large factory, in which carriage-wheels, etc., are made. This is quite a valuable industry for the village.

The village is nicely situated, and contains a number of nice residences. Rev. G. A. Struntz, of Pittston, lived there for a short time. This is the place in which Professor Oliver Holben, now of New York, and Hon. Evan Holben, of Allentown, spent their young days. It is also the birthplace of Professor H. J. Stettler, of Slatington, Pa.

The first post-office was established here in 1873, under the name of Jordan Post-office, and Lewis Bittner was appointed postmaster, and still serves as such.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### SAMUEL J. KISTLER.

Samuel J. Kistler, of Saegersville, Lehigh Co., is of German descent. His great-grandfather, George Kistler, was among a number of Palatinates or Swiss who, during the interval between 1735 and 1745, removed from Palkner Swamp and Goschenhoppen (now Montgomery County) to Lynn township, and settled in the vicinity of what is now called Jerusalem Church, and was formerly Allemangel Church. He had six sons and three daughters,—George, Jacob, John, Samuel, Philip, Michael, Barbara, Doroten, and Elizabeth.

Samuel Kistler, the grandfather of Samuel J. Kistler, was born Sept. 20, 1754, and died April 24, 1822. His first wife, Mary Elizabeth Ladich, was the mother of three children,—Barbara, Jacob S., and Samuel. Jacob S. Kistler, the father of Samuel J. Kistler, was born Oct. 5, 1781, and died Oct. 7, 1849. By his second wife, Catharine Brobst, he had the following children: John S., Michael, Christian, Daniel S., David, Jesse, Charles, Levi, Maria Elizabeth, Catharine, Salome, and Magdalena.

Jacob S. Kistler, the oldest son of Samuel Kistler, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was first married to a daughter of William J. Carl, whose two sons were John and Jacob.



His second wife was Catharine, and his third wife Anna Barbara, daughters of Henry Bausch. The former had no children. The third wife, Anna Barbara, who was born June 25, 1790, and died Nov. 19, 1867, had the following-named children: Nathan, Stephen, David J., Reuben, Jonas J., Charles, Salome, Mary, Lydia, Catharine, Anna Fenah, Helenah, Elizabeth, and Samuel J. Kistler. The latter was born Nov. 24, 1819, in Lynn township, Lehigh Co., about three-quarters of a mile west of Lynnvillle. His father, a farmer by occupation, had two large farms in Kistler's Valley.

He spent his early life with his parents on the farm, and received his education at the common schools at Lynnvillle. After attaining the age of twenty, he moved to Jacksonville, and served as clerk in the store of John Hermany, who soon afterwards established another store in Lizard Creek Valley, West Penn township, Schuylkill Co., which was managed by the now Hon. Z. H. Long, of Lehigh, Pa., and at times given in charge of Samuel J. Kistler. Hon. Daniel H. Creitz was at that time also employed by Mr. Hermany, and the three, after having completed their work, spent the time in study. Samuel J. Kistler, becoming desirous of acquiring further education, left Jacksonville in the fall of 1841, and, with Henry Rodly (a New York huckster), rode in a heavy four-horse huckster-wagon to Bound Brook, N. J., no railroad having at that time been constructed between Easton and Bound Brook, the latter being the terminus of the railroad.

He attended the academy for one winter, and in the spring of 1842 returned to Lehigh County, entering the employ of Miller & Saeger, at Saegersville, as clerk. He served as such until the spring of 1844, and then removed to Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., where he became clerk in the store of Elias Wertman, and remained two years. During the latter part of this period the store was removed to Rohrsburg, Columbia Co., Mr. Kistler remaining with him until the spring of 1846, when he again returned to Saegersville, Pa., Miller & Saeger having dissolved partnership, and Peter Miller becoming the proprietor of the store, under whom he served as clerk until 1859, and then became sole proprietor, continuing thus until 1870.

In 1848 he was elected justice of the peace, and, with the exception of several short intervals, has since that date held the office. The intervals occurred during his period of service in the State Legislature and while under the appointment as associate judge. During the entire time from 1848, in connection with his business, he was actively employed as justice of the peace, and served under appointments of the court as auditor, surveyor, executor, administrator in settling estates, etc. He was also identified with the general business of the county. In 1854 he was elected to the office of county auditor, and served as such for the term of three years. In 1859 he was

elected from Lehigh and Carbon Counties to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, serving during the term of 1860.

His first Presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay, at Bloomsburg, in 1844. He was frequently elected as a delegate to the State conventions, and was at the convention held in Chicago in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. He was also at the convention in Philadelphia when Gen. Grant was nominated for his second term. Mr. Kistler has been treasurer of the school board of Heidelberg township since the introduction of the free-school system, and assisted in the organization of the schools of the township while meeting great opposition.

He is one of the original directors of the Farmers' Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, and also one of the original directors of the National Bank of Slatington, Pa., as also president of the Saegersville Slate-Quarrying and Manufacturing Company.

He was married to Matilda Miller, a daughter of the before-mentioned Peter Miller, in 1849, to whom were born a daughter—Mary Magdalena—and a son,—Samuel J. Kistler, Jr. He is a Lutheran, and a member of the Heidelberg Church, near Saegersville.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### LOWHILL TOWNSHIP.

LOWHILL, the smallest of the townships of Lehigh County, is bounded on the north by Heidelberg and Lynn, on the west by Weissenberg, on the south by Upper Macungie and South Whitehall, and on the east by North Whitehall.

Jordan Creek enters the township on the north, and flows in an exceedingly tortuous course to Weidasville, and thence flows northeasterly along the foot of a range of hills out of the township, which, however, it enters farther south. It furnishes power for a number of mills, and Lyon Creek, which empties into the Jordan above Weidasville, turns the wheels of at least one.

The soil of this township is well adapted to the raising of wheat, rye, corn, oats, and potatoes, of which rye and potatoes are the principal crops. Along the creeks the land is very fertile, while upon the hills it is not so good. The township is hilly and abounds in springs, which are an important source of the streams we have mentioned.

The township contains six school-houses and a half-interest in one in Heidelberg, two churches, four post-offices, five hotels, one tannery, six grist-mills, two saw-mills, and three stores. The people are chiefly engaged in farming.

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledgments to E. H. Kneer, Esq., for assistance in gathering material.





**Organization of Township.**—The Quarter Sessions Court of Northampton County, at a session held the 18th day of December, 1753, passed the following, which is on record, and is the act that erected Lowhill into a township:

"The petition of Peter Der that a large tract of land bounded on the east by Whitehall township, on the south by Weissenberg and Macungie townships, and by Heidelberg township on the north, may be formed into a township be allowed."

There is no record of the bestowal of the name, but from this time forward Lowhill is recognized as a township. "Peter Terr or Der" was appointed constable of Lowhill township Sept. 16, 1755.

**Land-Warrants.**—The following persons took up land in Lowhill upon warrants dated as here indicated:

	Acres.
Michael Aver, Feb. 9, 1750.....	38
Peter Boll, Aug. 15, 1750.....	38
Valentine Bernishoff, April 22, 1752.....	63
Peter Boll, Feb. 9, 1775.....	33
Martin Buchman, March 20, 1767.....	42
Martin Buchman, Sept. 28, 1768.....	31
John Bear, May 19, 1767.....	54
Adam Cline, March 28, 1751.....	217
John Correll, April 26, 1751.....	61
John Correll, Nov. 26, 1764.....	15
Peter Derr, Feb. 7, 1747.....	51
Peter Douthace, Sept. 26, 1747.....	127
Michael Dieber, Nov. 21, 1786.....	28
Andrew Eshbach, June 17, 1766.....	68
Martin Eighler, March 18, 1767.....	67
Martin Eighler, March 18, 1767.....	31
Andrew Eshbach, April 28, 1767.....	12
George Ekenhart, June 3, 1767.....	44
Martin Ekerf, Aug. 31, 1767.....	22
Jacob Froch, Oct. 9, 1752.....	56
Henry Fuerbach, Oct. 23, 1753.....	91
Peter Frantz, March 11, 1789.....	12
Philip Fenstermacher, May 12, 1767.....	59
Henry Houser, Oct. 25, 1744.....	125
Christian Hoffman, March 17, 1785.....	42
John Hartman, Feb. 24, 1789.....	6
Jacob Horner, March 23, 1767.....	16
John Hartman, Sept. 28, 1768.....	2
Michael Kimball, Nov. 21, 1745.....	189
Philip Kerger, Jan. 17, 1754.....	41
George Kint, April 14, 1757.....	98
John Klotz, Feb. 1, 1775.....	30
Henry Krellon, April 10, 1766.....	102
Jacob Klotz, March 16, 1767.....	69
Jacob Klotz, Nov. 10, 1767.....	39
Michael Mosser, March 23, 1767.....	79
Peter Neider, March 30, 1768.....	53
George Oldwine, Nov. 2, 1758.....	59
John Conrad Redd, May 25, 1743.....	90
Jacob Rittle, June 3, 1746.....	131
Mandlin Robenholder, April 11, 1749.....	94
Andrew Rees, Nov. 15, 1750.....	58
David Rittle, Jan. 8, 1752.....	51
Jacob Row, Oct. 21, 1766.....	58
Zachary Satter, March 6, 1743.....	80
Henry Shedd, May 2, 1753.....	57
John Christian Stahl, Nov. 28, 1753.....	148
Peter Sell, Oct. 1, 1766.....	40
Andrew Sendell, Oct. 21, 1766.....	41
Andrew Slicer, Nov. 10, 1767.....	24
Reynard Vogdens, Nov. 4, 1745.....	126
John Wolfshuter, April 27, 1748.....	88
Jacob Wehaer, June 7, 1768.....	12

Of these names, only those of Philip Fenstermacher, Peter Frantz, Christian Hoffman, John Hartman, John Klotz, Michael Mosser, Jacob Row, and Peter Sell appear on the assessment-roll of 1781, which would indicate that all of the others who had taken out warrants were non-residents at that time. Following is the roll:

**Taxable Residents in 1781.**—According to the assessment for Lowhill made by the commissioners of Northampton County in 1781, the following persons were then property-owners:

Peter Boll.	Jacob Honsman.
Andrew Buchman.	John Klotz.
Jacob Buchman.	Abraham Knerr.
Nicholas Burger.	George Kandler.
Gabriel Boppenmeyer.	Henry Kragolo.
Conrad Biebelheimer.	Caspar Klotz.
Andrew Dobber.	Peter Kocher.
Michael Dieber.	George Krauss.
Jacob Dörner.	Stolle Keep.
Stephel Eiller.	Martin Keep.
Tobias Eber.	Peter Knodler.
John Eber.	Widow Leisser.
Jost Fries.	Michael Mosser.
Philip Fenstermacher.	Tobias Mosser.
Leonard Fry.	Paul Paulus.
Peter Frantz.	Jacob Rowe.
Jacob Fritz.	Jacob Rowe, Jr.
John Fry.	George Rowe.
Peter Fues.	Matthias Rittle.
Adam Geiss.	Peter Rish.
Simon George.	George Stern.
John George.	George Sin.
George George.	Andrew Sandie.
Jost George.	Paul Shoemaker.
Lawrence George.	Peter Sell.
Henry George.	George Snyder.
Jacob Heilman.	Ludwig Smith.
Jacob Hinner.	Widow Smith.
Christian Hoffman.	Caspar Thomas.
John Hartman.	Adam Thomas.
Henry Hartman.	Martin Wichter.
Peter Hartman.	John Wichter.
Peter Heilman.	Andrew Knerr.

#### Single Freemen.

Christian Heilman.	Jacob Shoemaker.
Michael Deeber.	

Abram Knerr and Michael Mosser are each assessed six pounds, the highest in the township, and all others are assessed three pounds and below. The total amount of tax was £207 18s. 8d. George Krouss was collector.

**Early Settlements.**—The name that appears in connection with the earliest warrant for land in Lowhill township is that of John Conrad Redd, in 1743. He is followed respectively by Henry Houser, 1744; Michael Kimball and Richard Vogdens, 1745; Jacob Rittle, 1746; Peter Derr and Peter Douthace, 1747; John Wolfshuter, 1748; Mandlin Robenholder and Zachary Satter, 1749; Andrew Rees, Michael Aver, and Peter Ball, 1750; Adam Cline and John Cowell, 1751; David Rittle, Valentine Bernishoff, Jacob Froch, 1752; Henry Shedd, John Christian Stahl, Henry Fuerboch, 1753; Philip Kerger, 1754; George Kint, 1757; George Oldwine, 1758.

Of these names, none appear in the assessment-roll of 1781. A Mathias Rittle appears in that year, but does not occur in the assessment of 1812. Peter Ball took out a warrant for land in 1775. The land owned by Henry Fuerboch was sold to John Horner, of New Jersey, who later sold to George Krouss, by whose descendants it is still owned. Peter Derr, who presented the petition to court for the erection of the township, and who was the constable in 1755, had two sons, Peter and Christian, who were in the township from 1812 to 1825, but whose names do not appear in the assessment of 1812. They lived on the



farm Daniel Miller now owns. From 1758 till 1764 there are no entries of warrants. In that year John Cowell took out a warrant for fifteen acres. Michael Mosser took out a warrant in March, 1767, for seventy-nine acres of land, but previous to that time, March 12, 1760, he purchased a part of a large tract of land which had been warranted to John Deter Bauman, which warrant bears date May 23, 1751 (his name is not in the list of warrants). This property later came into possession of Peter Klein, whose son, Jacob, settled upon it about 1806.

Michael Mosser erected a mill on the property he took out by warrant soon after its purchase in 1767. It was on the other side of the creek from what is known as the Hollenbueh Mill, which was erected by Michael Mosser about the year 1800. This mill was in possession of the Mossers until 1845, when John Hollenbueh, a son-in-law of Philip Mosser, became owner, by whom it was held till 1858, when it came into possession of Moses Hollenbueh, the present proprietor.

In 1781, Michael and Tobias Mosser were owners of property, and in 1812, Michael, Tobias, Abraham, and Philip Mosser were owners of real estate.

John Hartman took out a warrant for land at what is now Bittner's Corners in 1768 and in 1789. Soon after the latter purchase Andreas Bittner, a native of Germany, purchased the property of John Hartman, having previously purchased land adjoining. Here several of his children were born, but about 1890 he moved to Weissenberg, where he died. His children were John, Andreas, Jacob, Peter, Henry, Benjamin, and Daniel, Marie (Mrs. David Wille), Lydia (Mrs. Sebastian Wille), and Katrina (Mrs. Joseph Wille). They all settled in Lowhill and Weissenberg. Jacob was born in Lowhill in 1790, and when he arrived at years of maturity settled upon the land his father purchased many years before. He bought the old Jacob Becker Mill, and carried it on till about 1863, when he went to Pleasant Corners, in Heidelberg township, and lived with a son, and died about the year 1873, aged eighty-three years. The mill property came into possession of his son, Jacob Bittner, by whom it is still held. Daniel Bittner, the youngest son of Andreas, came to Lowhill in 1836, and worked at the mill with his brother for a time, and about 1845 started a store at Lyon Valley, and soon after a tavern in connection with it. Daniel Bittner is now the proprietor of the Pennsylvania House at Allentown.

Abraham Kuerr, the ancestor of the Kners of Lowhill, was born in the year 1714 (but where is not known), probably in Germany. He came to Lowhill between the years 1748 and 1750, and took up a tract of land at the Jordan Creek, about three hundred acres. He had two sons, John and Andrew. To his son, John, he gave a tract of land in Weissenberg (near where Claussville now is, and at present owned by Levi Knerr), and to his son Andrew he gave the tract at the Jordan (part of it was conveyed to him on May

18, 1784). He died April 21, 1793, at the age of seventy-nine years. He lived in wedlock fifty-two years.

Andrew married Catharine Elizabeth Schall, and had thirteen children, of whom four died young. Among those who came to maturity were Abraham, born Jan. 16, 1783 (married to Gertrude Smith), who kept the hotel at Claussville between the years 1810 and 1820, and later the hotel at Hynemansville, in Weissenberg. Catharine, born Dec. 23, 1784, married Paul Kramlich, and settled in Ohio. Andrew, born February, 1787, married Elizabeth Kocher, and bought a part of the old homestead from his father on Aug. 17, 1816, and another tract on May 13, 1822, in all about one hundred and fifty acres. He lived all his life in Lowhill, and died in June, 1865, at the age of seventy-eight years; his wife died four years before, and both were buried at the Union Church Cemetery. Anna Maria, born Feb. 10, 1796, married Jacob Brobst. Two daughters are living, one a widow, Matilda Romig, living at Allentown with her children and grandchildren and her sister Abbey, the wife of Levi Knerr, merchant, at Claussville. Elizabeth, born Aug. 27, 1798, married Peter Kuhns, of Lowhill. In the early time of Allentown they kept a hotel at the corner of Tenth and Hamilton Streets. Her only daughter, Mrs. Mary Young, widow of the late Col. E. B. Young (who was at one time mayor of the city of Allentown), is living at Allentown with her children. Salome, born Aug. 21, 1800, married George Braveber, who left early for Union County, Pa., where her descendants are living. David, born Sept. 29, 1803, married Sarah Horn. He took the original old home where the ancestor, Abraham, first settled, and held the same until his death, which occurred in December, 1864, at the age of sixty-one years. His widow is still living at Allentown. Elias, born April 1, 1806, intermarried to a Miss Peiffer, went to Crawford County, Pa., where he died. His descendants are still living there. Andrew Kuerr, Jr., of the third generation, who bought a part of the original tract, had nine children, who came to maturity. Polly, married to Charles Bachman, lived in Washington township, this county, where her husband conducted a tannery. In the year 1866 they left for Wisconsin, where they are still living. Amos left when young for New York State, and thence went to Kalamazoo, Mich., of which place he was one of the early settlers. He was married there, and died there in 1883. Jonas married Susan Muehlhaus (a daughter of the late John Henry Muehlhaus, who came from Hessen, Germany, and taught German schools in different parts of the county during the period of the German schools). Jonas and his wife are still living. At his father's death he bought a tract of twenty-two acres from the old tract, which adjoined his other land. Owen, who first married Susan Geddes, a native of Union County, still living in the township with his second wife, Mary Hartman, a descendant of the old Hartman family of Lowhill. Aaron, who married



Mary Hoffman, living at Allentown. Stephen, who left for Kalamazoo, Mich., where he settled and remained during his life; died about seven years ago. Mary, married to Moses Heilman, is living at Allentown. Amelia, who married Alfred B. Hallman, died 1868. Alvin, the youngest, is living in Monroe County, Pa.

Of David Knerr's family,—Sarah married John Hollenbach, and lived in Lowhill till after the death of her husband, which occurred in the beginning of the seventies, when she was married to Frank Herber, at present living in Weissenberg. Moses, married to Amanda Clauss (a daughter of Daniel Clauss, after whom Claussville was named), is living, and the owner of the old original homestead, of which he came in possession at his father's death, making a continuous possession to the Knerrs from one generation to the other for about one hundred and thirty-four years. Hiram, married to Leanna Roeder, is living at Washington township. Joseph, married to a Miss Quier, is at present a widower, living at Allentown. Carolina, married to Jon. Kemmerer, went to Iowa, where she died. Amanda married Lewis Peter, and died about fifteen years ago. David Franklin, married to Helen Wetherhold, is living at Allentown. John Andrew, married to Sarah Wetherhold, sister of the above, is in Allentown. Louisa, married to James Major, is also living at Allentown. David, the above, and his wife, Sarah, had thirteen children. Jonas Knerr, son of Andrew, has three children,—one daughter and two sons. Catharine, married to J. B. Heller, who died 1864, lives at Allentown. Willoughby, married to Martha Schlicker, lives in this township. E. Henry, married to Isabella S. Diehl, is living at Weidaville, holding the office of justice of the peace of Lowhill township.

Owen Knerr's children are Samuel, living in San Francisco, Cal.; William, living in Dakota Territory; James, married to Amelia Wamanaker, living at Kreidersville, Northampton County; Elizabeth, married to Byron Rupert, living in Monroe County; Ada, married to Willoughby Miller, living at Allentown; Asa, married to Laura Knauss, in North White Hall township; Milton J., in Dakota Territory; Albert Eugene, in Paw Paw, Mich.; and Mary J., Calvin, Emily, and Ida, who, being young, still reside in the township.

Michael Deiber, the ancestor of the Deibers of Lehigh County, emigrated from Sweden to America and settled in North Whitehall, in what is known as Deiber's Dale, some time prior to 1786, in which year he obtained a warrant. Among his children his son Michael came with him from the mother-country, and when he came to maturity he removed to Lowhill, and by warrant took a whole section of land lying at the Jordan, part of which is now in North Whitehall. He had four sons,—Michael, Daniel, John, Jonathan,—and one daughter.

Michael married Salome Newhard, Daniel married

Miss Buchman, John married as his first wife Miss Knauss, and as his second, Miss Moyer, Jonathan married Miss Dreisbach, Catharine married Philipp Peter. Michael had three sons,—Dennis, Reuben, and Solomon,—and one daughter, who died young. He and his brothers took the old tract and divided it, Michael taking that part lying on the south side of the Jordan and John keeping the homestead, and Daniel and Jonathan taking the rest. At his death his two sons, Dennis and Reuben, came in possession, Reuben taking his father's house and part of the land, and Dennis the other part. Reuben is still living and owns part of the original section; the rest of the land is divided up into small lots, on which the village of Ruhtown stands.

Jacob Klotz, the ancestor of the Klotzs of Lowhill, emigrated from Germany with his wife, who was born in Utelech. He took out a warrant for a tract of land in Lowhill in March of 1767, and another in November of the same year, lying between the site of the Morgenlander Church and the Jordan (now owned by Owen Knerr). They had two sons, John and Caspar. John married Franconia Krouse, and took out a warrant for thirty acres of land in Lowhill in February, 1775. In 1781, John and Caspar Klotz were each assessed on land in Lowhill township.

John had five sons—John, George, Jacob, Christian, and Daniel, the latter being twins—and four daughters,—Barbara, Polly, Catharine, and Maria.

John, Jacob, Christian, and Daniel all settled in Mahoning township, Carbon Co., where they died. The Hon. Robert Klotz, of Mauch Chunk, is a son of Christian, and has the baptismal record of his father and other records of the family. George kept the old homestead.

John took that part lying near where now the Morgenlander Church stands, and erected a building thereon, but later moved to East Penn township, now Mahoning, Carbon Co. About the year 1825, George, the father and grandfather of the Klotzs, of Lowhill, opened a hotel at the old stand, which he kept till a few years before his death, when he sold his property to his sons, Jesse and George. He had nine sons,—Abraham, who died at the age of sixteen; Andrew, married to Catharine Semmel; George, by his first marriage, to a Miss Haas, and by his second, to a Mrs. Sell, a born Dormoyer; Stephen, to Judia Weeder; Joel, by first marriage, to a Miss Hausman, and by his second, to a Mrs. Kern; Peter, to a Miss Lowrey; Jesse, to Lucinda Smith; David, who died single; and William; also two daughters,—Sallie, married to Jacob Miller; and Elizabeth, to Elias Stettler. Andrew lived in the township until his death, which occurred about seven years ago; his wife died a few years before. They are both buried at the Morgenlander Church. They had eight children who came to maturity, of whom Reuben and Solomon are still living in the township, and the others in different parts of the county.





George had three sons and four daughters. He owned a part of the old tract, and at his death his youngest son, George, came in possession and is still the owner of it. He died about twelve years ago, and was buried at the Morgenlander Church. His other son, Frank, owned a farm near the old homestead (where he died about seven years ago), and it is still in possession of the heirs. His daughters are living at Allentown.

Stephen and his wife are living in the township.

Jesse, who had the old homestead, sold it to one of George's sons, Frank, in the year 1869 and moved to Allentown, where he is still living with his wife and one son. His two daughters are also living at Allentown, and one son in Northampton County and the other in Iowa.

Joel owned a farm on the road leading from Claussville to Fogelsville, where he kept for a long time a hotel, and where, in early times, Balzer Fritz and, later, Andrew Shiferstine kept store and hotel. He had six sons and four daughters. One of the sons died young. Of the living, Meno is in the township, Jeremiah keeps a hotel at Guthsville, Thompson is in Iowa, Richard is a miller at Cedar Creek, and Frank (also a miller) in Ohio; Maria was married to Edwin Heberly, at Seigersville; Sallie, to John George, at Weissenberg; Matilda, to T. D. Frey, prothonotary, at Allentown; and Louisa, to Frank Good, at Seigersville, who died one year ago. She died a few years before, and both are buried at the Morgenlander Church. His second wife is living at Allentown. William left when young for Iowa, where he is still living. Sallie, married to Jacob Miller, is still living at Allentown. Elizabeth, married to Elias Stettler, is also living at Allentown.

The land of which the Shoemachers came in possession was first surveyed on a warrant dated Nov. 4, 1745 (containing one hundred and fifty acres, lying near the Jordan, in the upper part of the township), to one Raynard Vogdeas, who, on the 21st of May, 1746, conveyed the land to John Johnston, who assigned all his right to the said warrant and land to Joseph Johnston on May 10, 1789, who, on the 2d of July, 1789, assigned the same to Paul Schmumacher, the ancestors of the Schmumachers of Lowhill. Among his children Jacob remained in the township, and his father by deed confirmed the said warrant to him on Dec. 26, 1789. He (Jacob) had three sons, one of whom died young, and John and Peter still living, the former at the age of ninety years (he being the oldest inhabitant of Lowhill), and Peter, living at Allentown, aged eighty; Elizabeth married a Becker, Catharine married John Hollen, Eve died young; Lydia, who married Dan Hollenbach, is still living. John had five sons—John, Peter, Benjamin, John, and Daniel—and three daughters,—Caroline, Fyenna, and Sallie. John, Benjamin, Daniel, and Sallie are still inhabitants of the township. Peter had three sons—Solo-

mon and Jacob, and one died young—and two daughters. His son Solomon is living in the township, and Jacob is in Indiana.

Jacob (to whom Paul conveyed his land on Dec. 26, 1789) granted the same to his sons, John and Peter, on Dec. 7, 1833.

John sold his part to his sons, Benjamin and Daniel, and Peter, on the 21st of April, 1868, sold his tract (fifty-three acres) to his son, Jacob, who, on March 2, 1880, sold it to Daniel (a son of John), who, on the 27th of June, 1882, sold it to his sister, Sallie.

Peter Klein, a native of Germany, settled in Weissenberg, adjoining the family of Grim. About 1800 he purchased a tract of land of Michael Mosser, which was warranted by John Deter Bouman. His son, Lorentz, moved upon this land, stayed a few years, and returned home. John Jacob Klein, a younger brother, married Susanna, a daughter of Peter Gross, of Whitehall township, and settled upon this farm about the year 1806. He lived upon it all his days, and died there. His sons were Jonathan, Charles, Joseph, Samuel, David, and Solomon. Jonathan and Samuel settled near Laury's Station, where they died. Charles settled in Weissenberg, on the homestead of his grandfather. Joseph settled in the upper part of the township, and rebuilt the old Fenstermacher mill in 1848. He lived at the place seventeen years, and then moved to Allentown, where he now resides. David settled on the homestead, and remained there ten years, and moved to North Whitehall, where he now lives. Solomon lived upon the homestead, and about 1873 built the present mill, now owned by James Schlieker. He later moved to Hokenauqua, and now resides in Allentown. Of the daughters, Polly became the wife of the Hon. David Laury, of Laury's Station. She died in 1878; Sarah (Mrs. James Newhard) now resides in North Whitehall; Catharine (Mrs. Reuben Newhard) resided in the same township till after the death of her husband, when she removed to Allentown, where she now resides; Hetty (Mrs. Daniel Nagle) moved to Ohio; Hannah (Mrs. Ephraim T. Long) settled in Egypt, Whitehall township; Maria (Mrs. Charles Deshler) died in 1870; Susanna (Mrs. Josiah Shirer) settled in North Whitehall.

George Knauss purchased the land now owned by his grandson, Reuben Knauss, before 1781, of James Horner, who purchased it of the warrantee, Henry Fuerbach. He had three sons,—Andrew, Jacob, and John. Andrew settled on the homestead, where his son, Reuben, now resides. Jacob removed to Lynn township, and John to Weissenberg.

Peter Koehn, a resident of the township before 1781, lived above Bittner's Corners. Elias Koehn, now in the township, is a descendant.

Philip Fenstermacher, in May, 1767, warranted sixty-seven acres, and later purchased other land. He lived here until his death, which occurred before 1812. He left two sons—Jacob and John—and three daughters,—Mrs. Jonathan Klotz, Mrs. John George,



and Mrs. Hantz. Klotz and Hantz settled beyond the Blue Mountains, and George in Heidelberg. Jacob settled on the homestead, and also owned the mill which was built by his father, Philip. He died Feb. 11, 1829, aged fifty-four years, and left sons,—Jonas, Charles, and Elias,—and daughters, Judith (Mrs. Jonas Klein), Polly (Mrs. Solomon Ziegler), and Mrs. Peter Troxell, of Reading. Jonas and Charles are farmers in the township, Elias and Mrs. Jonas Klein reside in Allentown, Mrs. Ziegler settled at the mill property, which came into possession of her husband. In 1848, Joseph Klein purchased the mill and rebuilt and enlarged it. It now belongs to William Frey.

Martin Buchman took out a warrant for forty-two acres of land March 20, 1767, and for thirty-one acres Sept. 28, 1768. His name does not appear among the property-owners in 1781, but Andrew and Jacob Buchman were then in possession of his lands. In 1812, Andrew, Peter, and John were assessed. Andrew settled on land now owned by Solomon Haas. He had two sons,—Peter and Andrew. Peter settled on the homestead; his sons, Peter and Levi, live in Allentown; Andrew located on land north of the homestead.

Jacob Zimmerman, the first of the name in Lowhill, was born in Upper Macungie. His wife Kathrina (Kuoppenberger) was also a native of Upper Macungie. The parents of Jacob were George Wendel Zimmerman and Elizabeth Ziegler. His father, who was a native of Germany, emigrated to this locality, married and settled in Upper Macungie, and died Oct. 5, 1823, aged seventy-eight years. His wife also died at the same time, and they were buried in one grave. Jacob, one of his sons, came to Lowhill in 1809, and settled on land now in possession of Reuben, a great-grandson. His children were,—Jacob, born April 4, 1799; Jonathan, Charles, Solomon, Julia (Mrs. Stephen Blois), Lydia (Mrs. Peter Miller), and Polly (Mrs. Daniel Bittner). Jacob married Elizabeth, a daughter of Valentine Werley. He was a surveyor by profession, and was appointed justice of the peace in January, 1832, and served till his death, April 30, 1883. He kept the hotel and store at Lyon Valley many years. His son Edwin now lives in Allentown.

Jonathan, brother of Jacob, settled on the homestead, and died there. His son, Reuben, now occupies the farm. Julia (Mrs. Stephen Blois) settled in Washington township. Charles was a carpenter, resided in Allentown, and died in 1871. Solomon and his sister Lydia (Mrs. Peter Miller) reside in Heidelberg. Polly (Mrs. Daniel Bittner) resides in Allentown. Mrs. Diehl and Mrs. Sherer, sisters of the first Jacob, settled in Lowhill township, where they have descendants.

In 1781 there were assessed Simon, John, George, Jost, Lawrence, and Henry, of the family of George. In 1812, Andrew George and Christiana George (a widow) were the only ones whose names appeared. Jacob George, born in 1795, married the daughter of Jacob Woodring, and in 1826 became the landlord of

the "Leather Corner Post" tavern, which he kept until his death in 1878, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife still survives him. John George married a daughter of Philip Fenstermacher and settled in Heidelberg.

John Hartman, who took up land in 1768 and in 1789, was also here in 1801, and lived on Jordan Creek, as in that year, February 13th, the commissioners of Northampton County met at his house and made an agreement with John and Henry Hartman to build a bridge across Jordan Creek, near the house of John Hartman, in consideration of five hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-nine cents. The bridge was completed Jan. 11, 1803. In 1812, Christian, Jacob, Henry, and John Hartman were owners of real estate.

Leonard Frey, a native of Germany, settled, prior to 1781, on the farm now owned by Peter Frey, his great-grandson. He had sons,—John, Peter, and Michael. John was here until after 1812, but eventually emigrated to the West. Peter Frey had four sons,—Joseph, Michael, Nathan, and Peter. Joseph settled at Kutztown, where he now is, and the other three remained in Lowhill. Michael died a number of years since.

Peter Weida came from Berks County in 1803, and settled on one hundred and seventy acres of land about two miles north of Weidasville, where he lived until his death in 1837, aged seventy-six years. In 1811 he bought the land on which Weidasville was afterwards built. He had two sons, John and George, the latter of whom lived on the old homestead farm, at the place now owned by Nathan Shiver, and died there many years ago. He left a family, but none of its members are now in the township. John Weida married, in 1807, Elizabeth, daughter of David Kuntz, an old settler of the township. They settled in 1818, or thereabouts, at what is now Weidasville, and there John Weida died in 1864, at the age of seventy-seven. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and was also elected to the General Assembly. His children were Benjamin, Abigail, David, Anna, Peter, Saloma, and Solomon. Benjamin settled on the homestead, and now keeps store there. Abigail (Mrs. Joseph Stein) settled in Weissenberg. David is now in Allentown. Anna (Mrs. Benjamin Koehler) is in North Whitehall. Peter was a farmer many years, and now lives in Allentown. Saloma (Mrs. William Wetterholt) and Solomon settled in Reading.

Andrew Shifferstine, a step-son of Balzer Fritz, lived about two miles southwest of Weidasville. He was a justice of the peace and kept tavern. He had a large family. His daughter, Eliza (Mrs. Daniel Knerr), settled near Weidasville, and died there in 1877. John settled at White Haven. Nathan now lives at Tamaqua. Maria (Mrs. David Weida) died March 11, 1877, three days after her sister, Mrs. Knerr. Aaron removed to New Orleans. Mary died single. Mrs. Ephraim Yohe, Mrs. Owen Rulic, Mrs. Joseph Goekle, and Mrs. Wagner were also daughters.



Nicholas Slough, a settler of Upper Macungie, had a son, Joseph, who about 1830 moved to what is now Claussville and opened a store there. He now lives there, but is not in business, having sold the store to Levi Knerr. Two of his sons, F. J. Slough and W. C. J. Slough, became homœopathic physicians, and are located respectively at Allentown and Emaus. Evan, a son of Nicholas Slough, also became a homœopathic physician, and is now in South Easton. Another son, Lucas, died in Allentown in 1882. Two daughters, Mrs. John Shifferstine and Mrs. Solomon Brainard, reside in Upper Macungie.

**Residents in 1812.**—The following were the taxable inhabitants of Lowhill township in the year 1812 :

Henry Acker.	Jacob Knauss.
Andrew Buchman.	George Klotz.
John Buchman.	Andrew Andrew.
Andrew Bittner.	Jacob Leissa.
John Bittner.	John Lepig.
Michael Diebert, Sr.	Jacob Muthard.
Michael Diebert, Jr.	John Muthard.
Christian Delong.	Philip Mosser.
Daniel Dieber.	Solomon Hottenstine.
Solomon Delong.	Michael Moser.
Adam Diehl.	Abraham Moser.
Solomon Diehl.	Tobias Moser.
Sebastian Eitel.	Nicholas Ocher.
Michael Eberts.	Martin Oertal.
John Eberts.	John Peter, Sr.
Conrad Eberts.	John Peter, Jr.
Balzer Fritz.	George Rau, Sr.
Jacob Fenstermacher.	Andrew Rupp.
Peter Frey.	John Rau.
Michael Frey.	George Rau, Jr.
George Folk.	Jacob Resh.
Peter Frey, Jr.	Christian Smidt.
Andrew George.	Andrew Shnoble.
Christina George (widow).	Christian Seager.
Henry Haas, Esq.	John Smidt, Sr.
George Haas.	Daniel Seigfried.
Frederick Holben.	Henry Smidt.
Christian Holben.	John Sherer.
" "	Andrew Shifferstine.
Christian Haupt.	John Stern.
Jacob Hausman.	Michael Stern.
Christian Hausman.	Jacob Shoemaker.
Peter Hollenbach.	Nicholas Seibert.
George Hollenbach.	John Smith, Jr.
Christian Hartman.	John Weaver.
Jacob Hartman.	Peter Wolda.
Henry Hartman.	John Wolda.
Jacob Haaf.	Emanuel Wetzell.
George Heilman.	Jacob Zimmerman.
Tobias Heilman.	Jacob Benker.
Jacob Heilman.	Peter Buchman.
George Haaf.	Conrad Bellman.
Nicholas Herrniger.	Adam Bear.
Conrad Jacoby.	Abraham Knerr.
Adam Knanss.	George Kuntz.
Conrad Knerr.	Andrew Knerr.
Andrew Kuerr.	John Hartman.
David Kuntz.	Jacob Sherry.
Simon Kocher.	Conrad Smith.
Casper Klotz.	George Seibert.
Andrew Knerr.	Abraham Smidt.
Jacob Kline.	

*Single Freemen.*

Adam Frey.	Jacob Ocher.
Peter Freis.	Jacob Gressley.
John Kuntz.	Jacob Hausman.
Martin Serpert.	John Deibert.

Amount of tax, \$170.55.

**Moser's (now Hollenbach's) Mill.**—John Deter Bowman, by warrant dated May 23, 1751, came in possession of a large tract of land, part of which Michael Mosser purchased on May 12, 1760. The Mossers were the first millers in the township. They owned the mill where the Klines lived (now Schleicher's), before the Klines came in possession of it, and then bought the above tract, on which, about 1760, a mill was erected—not on the site now occupied by Hollenbach's mill, but on the other side of the creek. The present mill was built about the year 1800. The mill, or mills, were in possession by the Mossers until the year 1845, when John Hollenbach, a son-in-law of Philip Mosser (he, Mosser, being of the third generation), came in possession, who held the same until 1858, when it came in possession of his son, the present owner, Moses Hollenbach. Thus the mills were owned by this family *from one generation to the other for about one hundred and twenty years.*

**Early Store.**—It is believed by some that Balzer Fritz kept the first store in Lowhill, on the road leading from Claussville to Fogelsville, at the place where Andrew Shifferstine kept a hotel, and which was later kept by Joel Klotz.

Shifferstine was at one time a justice of the peace.

**The Lowhill Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The church building stands near the northwestern boundary of Lowhill township, Lehigh Co., Pa. The congregation dwell within a district which is bounded on the north by Heidelberg, and touches on the south the limits of the Morgenland (formerly the Jordan) congregation. The church takes its name from the township. The Jordan, which meanders from Heidelberg through this township, flows through a hilly country, made uncommonly fertile by the numerous little brooks springing out of the many narrow valleys. The surface of the entire township is divided into hills and small valleys, full of springs and brooks of the clearest water, hence the name of Lowhill.

These very springs of pure water, flowing through fertile meadows, and the hills well covered with forests, attracted the first settlers to this spot. When nowadays one wanders through this region, and sees the beautiful new houses placed upon the hills or by the side of the road, and asks where did the old house stand, he is invariably answered, "Down below there, by the spring in the meadow."

For the history of the settlement, see the history of Weissenberg Church.

The Lowhill congregation properly dates its beginning from that of the Weissenberg. The very members who originally formed this congregation assisted in founding the Weissenberg Church, and were of the principal communicants there. A controversy which broke out between the Lutheran and Reformed members of the Weissenberg Church caused the latter to

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. W. A. Heilrich.





leave that church and originate the Lowhill congregation.

The organization was effected at a meeting of the members held on the 27th of January, 1769, at which a constitution and rules for the construction of a church building were signed. Jacob Bachman, Jr., presented a tract of land, about three acres thirty square rods in extent, for the site of the church and for the burial-place. The lawful deed for this he presented on the day before named to the Assembly. The land lies about half a mile east of the Weissenberg Church, upon a beautiful elevation, where the third church now stands, and from which its bell sends its peals through the valleys below.

The names subscribed to the constitution then adopted are as follows: Jacob Bachman, Jr., Jost Georg, Nicolaus Mannebach, Andreas Eschbach, Johann Hartman, Johannes Georg, Peter Weiss, Georg Georg, Engel Thomas, Jacob Bachman, Sr., Nicolaus Bachman, Christoph Knör, Heinrich Kempfer, Peter Kocher, Paul Bachmann, Johann Simon Georg.

At the meeting above referred to a subscription-list was also begun for the purpose of defraying the expenses of building the church. In addition to the above names the following, who afterwards joined this church, also contributed towards its construction: Sylvester Holben, Wilhelm Holben, Elizabeth Reichel (widow), Bernhard Schneider, J. W. Schneider, Peter Bahl, Abraham Knör, Lorenz Bachmann, Friederich Schneiter, Heinrich Ohl (Heidelberg), Michael Deybert, Johann Tiesluss, Catharina Kempfer, Philipp Ennes, Christian Reiss, Johannes Rein-schmidt, Wilhelm Stumpf, Nicolaus Kocher, Michael Probst, Sr.

The total of the above contributions was £37 13s. 6d.; additional contributions at a meeting held after the church was completed, £1 16s.; total cost, £39 9s. 6d.

The church was built during the progress of the summer, and was dedicated on the 3d of September, 1769, by Rev. Philipp J. Michael. It was built of logs, but is said to have been more carefully finished than other churches of that neighborhood which had been constructed earlier. Upon the dedication, Heinrich Ohl, of Heidelberg, presented to the new congregation a black altar-cloth; Mrs. Heinrich Kempfer, a white one (in those days, indeed, they were called table-cloths, because a table was made to serve for the altar); Nicolaus Mannebach, two smaller cloths; Elizabeth Reichel, the widow of Johannes Reichel, a communion service; and Nicolaus Mannebach, with Abraham Knör, a baptismal service.

The following members soon joined the congregation (they were mostly emigrants): Johann Adam Geiss, Jacob Bär, Wilhelm Schmetton, Jacob Musser-gemng, George A. Guthekunst, Adam Dries, Jacob Harner, Esq., Georg Falk, Philipp Fenstermacher, Mathias Schlimann, Nicolaus Impody, as well as others.

About 1770, Dr. Johannes Yambert resided in this community. He had several children baptized here. He soon disappeared from the neighborhood, not finding employment sufficient to stave off hunger, for the hardy constitutions of the old German settlers required but a good strong dram-soup (Traumsuppe) for the speedy cure of their simple ailments. At the time of the discovery of coffee, Dr. Yambert found occasion to go to Philadelphia, and there bought some beans of the new vegetable, and brought them home with him to Lynn township. Madame Yambert did not know what to do with the coffee or how to prepare it for the table, neither did the doctor, for he had entirely forgotten to ask for instruction on this point. But as the coffee had been dearly paid for they resolved to prepare it in some way, and at length decided on cooking it with other vegetables. So the coffee was put into a boiler along with a dainty morsel of bacon, and hung over the fire. But the beans would not become soft like other beans, nor could the dish be reconciled to their appetites, and the doctor came to the conclusion that it was food fit only for hogs.

Soon the congregation recognized the necessity of a school-house. They did not like to send their children to the distant Weissenberg school. It was therefore resolved to erect a school-house. But for this purpose more land was needed, and Jacob Bachman, who owned all the land surrounding the church, in part sold and in part gave the congregation seventeen acres additional, so that the church and school lands now comprised twenty-two acres eighteen square rods. This was done on the 19th of March, 1786. The school-house was built and a teacher appointed, who, as everywhere else, in consideration for the use and occupation of the land, led the singing in divine service. For leading the singing at funerals, and for teaching school, he was paid.

At the founding of the church, while Rev. Michael now and then preached in an irregular sort of fashion without having received a formal call, no baptismal register was kept. This was not begun till 1772, when Rev. Johann Heinrich Helffrich was called to serve the congregation, and by him the prior baptisms were entered. From that year on the register was regularly kept until the time of Rev. Johannes Helffrich, who kept private memoranda, for the custom of having children baptized at home arose at that time, and they were not then entered upon the church register; and from that time on Rev. Helffrich and his successors began keeping their own private records, in which they entered notes of all their ministerial work, such as births, deaths, marriages, and confirmations, in the most careful manner.

In comparison with Macungie the land in Lowhill is very poor. The first settlers mainly raised buckwheat, corn, and rye. The meadows in the valleys they used for pasturing their cattle, to the raising of which they devoted themselves. Sheep they kept in numbers, and wherever there was a fertile spot of



ground they raised flax. With the arrival of winter the spinning-wheels hummed and buzzed in every home, and the flax and the wool were hardly all spun by spring. It was a joy to see the boxes and chests full of linens and woolen blankets. Every one wore home-made clothes, which were warm and strong. The spinning-wheel prepared the way for another occupation, that of weaving, with which many of the people supported themselves, for generally every sixth or seventh house contained a loom, in which the busy shuttle was plied from early morn until late at night. Even if the land was barren the people were industrious and more saving than elsewhere,—often-times too much so,—and so the Lowhill and all the Gravel settlers, even if not rich, were prosperous.

The second church was built in the year 1798. The old building had become too small. The old contests, too, were closed, since many of the young men had married maidens from Weissenberg of the Lutheran faith, and these desired to go to church and join the communion of their faith, so nothing was easier than the transition by which the purely Reformed Lowhill Church was changed into a Union Church. A new constitution was agreed upon, the church and all her possessions made common, and then the work of building was begun. On the 28th of May, 1798, the corner-stone was laid, with services conducted by Rev. Johann Heinrich Helffrich, the Reformed minister, assisted by Rev. Hermann Jacob Schellhardt, who was chosen the first Lutheran pastor of the church. In the fall of the same year the same pastors dedicated the completed structure. The church was built of logs, but artistically finished after the manner of those times. A neat pulpit and altar stood at one of the longer sides, and galleries spanned the other three. Later the building was weatherboarded.

The consistory, and the first Lutheran consistory who signed the constitution, were composed of the following members: Rev. Johann Heinrich Helffrich, Reformed minister; Rev. Hermann Jacob Schellhardt, Lutheran minister; Jacob Harner, Esq., Lutheran deacon; Nicolaus Imbotty, Lutheran deacon; Philipp Fenstermacher, Reformed deacon; Lorenz Georg, Reformed deacon.

The building committee consisted of Heinrich Hartmann and Christian Schmidt from the Reformed side, and Johannes Klotz and Conrad Lal from the Lutheran side.

Between 1850 and 1860 a new organ was placed in the church. It was constructed by Charles Hanzelman, who arrived in this region about that time, at Rev. Johannes Helffrich's house, in Weissenberg.

The third church was built in the year 1858, and was placed on the very site which had been occupied by the old church. It is constructed of brick, is crowned with bell-tower with bell, and is finished in modern style. The corner-stone was laid on the 13th of May, 1858, and the services were conducted by the Lutheran pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, and by the

Reformed pastor, Rev. William A. Helffrich. A wicked, unchristian affair took place on this day, occasioned by the sutlers, who were carrying on their trade here, as they did at many other places, on festival days. This caused both of the pastors to resolve never thereafter to lend their presence at any festival gathering where the congregation should not be willing by resolution to forbid the coming of the sutlers.

In this wise it occurred: It had for many years previous become a custom here in Eastern Pennsylvania for sutlers or hucksters, often to the number of twenty or more, to come to the church festivals, where many people congregated, and there range their wagons in a circle around the church, to erect booths, and to sell nuts, candy, cakes, beer, and even whiskey. The proverb says, where the carcass lies there the vultures will be found: and by means of these hucksters a rough element was attracted, who turned the day into an occasion more similar to a wild debauch than a decent, Christian festival. Thousands of visitors came from near and far, and were present at these customary festivals, such as corner-stone layings, dedicatory services, and, later, the Centennial anniversaries; and so, owing to these hucksters, many of the people were employing the holy Sabbath-day in trading, drinking, eating, or in walking through the woods about the church, engaged in laughing or frivolous conversation. During divine service they swarmed through the neighboring woods, while the church within was without worshipers, or the rough rabble ran noisily in and out, disturbing the services. Many of the most earnest church members were opposed to this disorder, and it was resolved that corner-stone laying in Lowhill should mark its overthrow. The pastors laid the matter before the consistory, and that body resolved that at the coming dedication no sutler should be permitted to be present. This resolution was not executed without considerable strife: even members of the church took sides with the sutlers. With the dedication-day came also the hucksters, in spite of notices published in the newspapers, and erected their tents. But during the progress of the ceremonies several members, who were of the same mind with their pastors, induced the sutlers, by threats of prosecution, to strike their tents and depart. The fight against them extended from here to other churches; and for several years past the disorder has entirely disappeared, although not without a desperate resistance.

The 20th and 21st days of November were first appointed for the dedicatory services, which were to be led by Revs. Jeremiah Schindel and William A. Helffrich, but for various reasons the services were postponed till the following spring. On the 24th and 25th of April, 1859, they took place, sermons being delivered by Revs. Joshua Derr, Thomas Steck, and William A. Helffrich.

The organ was repaired during the fall of the same year, and rededicated on the 25th day of September,



1859. Revs. Thomas Steck and William A. Helffrich preached.

On the 10th of November, 1865, it was resolved to build a new school-house, and an election was held to choose a building committee. A roomy brick house was erected during the next summer and dedicated on the 7th of October, 1866, by the pastors of the church.

A handsome bequest of two thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars was left the congregation in 1874 by John Holben, a venerable member of the church, upon condition that the interest derived from the same should be annually paid as salary to the pastors of the church. He died on the 19th of March, 1874. Had he foreseen that the pastors would in future receive less pay than before this bequest, through decrease in membership, he would hardly have ordered it so.

The Reformed ministers of the church were,—1. Philipp J. Michael, from 1769 to 1772.

2. Johannes Heinrich Helffrich, from 1772 to 1810.

3. Heinrich Diefenbach, from 1810 to 1816.

4. Johannes Helffrich, from 1816 to 1852.

5. William A. Helffrich, assistant from 1845 to 1852, and pastor from 1852 to 1867.

6. E. J. Fogel, from 1867 to 1877.

7. N. J. Bachman, from 1877.

The Lutheran ministers were,—1. Hermann Jacob Schellhardt, 1798.

2. G. F. Obenhausen.

3. Friederich Geissenhainer.

4. Georg Wartmann and J. Döring.

5. Jeremiah Schindel, from 1837 to 1858.

6. Thomas Steck, from 1859 to 1866.

7. J. S. Reminger, from 1867 to 1878.

8. Milton J. Kramlich, from 1878 to 1884.

**The Morgenland Church.**—This church stands upon an elevation in the southeastern corner of Lowhill township, Lehigh Co., a spot known long ago as the "Leather-Corner Post," surrounded on all sides by small valleys, through which the Jordan flows at a distance of a mile from the church.

The church has from its beginning been a Union Church. Reformed and Lutherans, divided and independent in faith and teachings, have yet equal and common right to all the church lands, church buildings, and the churchyard, and make free, undisturbed use of them together.

The organization of the church is of recent date. Members of the Lowhill, Union, Jordan, Ziegel, and Fogelsville congregations united, selecting this spot upon which to erect a house of worship, which should be nearer their homes and more convenient for them and their families.

On the 4th of April, 1857, a meeting was held for the purpose of selecting a site for a church and cemetery, which resulted in the selection of a piece of ground owned by Daniel Sechler for the location of

the church building, and of an adjoining tract, owned by Jacob Georg and Reuben Krauss, for a graveyard. The title to these tracts was afterwards secured through proper deeds.

Another meeting was held on the 13th of April following, at which it was resolved to begin the erection of a building without delay, and to organize the congregation by electing a consistory. This election resulted as follows: On the Reformed side: for elders, Jonas Mertz, Solomon Hamm; for deacons, Franklin Fritzinger, Gideon Haaf, Daniel Sechler, Levi Haas; for trustee, Solomon Diehl. On the Lutheran side: for elders, John Weida, Daniel Claus; for deacons, Benjamin Weida, George Klotz, Reuben Deibert, Peter Ertel; for trustee, David Heilman; for treasurer, Reuben Krauss.

At the same time the following were chosen as a building committee: By the Reformed, Simon P. Minnich, Jonathan Diehl; by the Lutherans, Jesse Klotz, Michael Deibert. The work of construction was immediately begun, and proceeded so rapidly that by the 23d of August of that year (1857) everything was prepared for the laying of the corner-stone. This was done on that day, with services held by Revs. J. S. Dubs and William A. Helffrich, who were invited for that purpose.

On the 31st of August, 1858, the dedicatory services were held, Revs. Joseph S. Dubs, Jeremiah Schindel, and William Rath leading. The church is of brick, and is constructed in modern style, and provided with every necessary convenience.

The congregation also provided itself with an organ, which was dedicated in 1870, the pastors, Revs. Fogel and Leopold, preaching.

By 1871, the old graveyard was well filled up, and a piece of ground on the opposite side of the street was laid out in regular lots for a cemetery. It was dedicated in 1871 by Revs. Fogel and Leopold.

The Reformed ministers of the congregation thus far have been: (1) Joseph S. Dubs, who was chosen the first pastor in 1857; (2) Joseph H. Dubs, who served from — to 1867; (3) E. J. Fogel, chosen in 1867.

The Lutheran ministers have been: (1) Jeremiah Schindel, from 1857 to —; (2) William Rath; (3) Owen Leopold.

**Schools.**—The Lowhill church was built in 1769, and soon after a school was established. About seventy years ago Jacob David, Jr., taught this school. After him were Jacob Hart, John Benner, Israel Benner, Sr.

The township of Lowhill paid nothing toward the education of the poor until the year 1833, when \$0.30 only was paid; in 1834, \$0.82; 1835, \$9.70; 1836, \$15.45; 1837, \$35.17; 1838, \$41.32; 1839, \$83.43. At an early day Lowhill had no schools but those which belonged to the Weissenberg District.

**Old Taverns.**—Probably the oldest tavern in the township is that known as the "Leather-Corner Post," which was built before the Revolution, and kept by

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. Wm. A. Helffrich.





Ludwig Smith from that time for several years, and in 1786 by Christian Nesher. He was succeeded by Moses Coyne, who also opened a store at the tavern in 1806. Jacob Woodring was the landlord during the war of 1812, and kept the tavern till 1826, when Jacob George, who married his daughter, succeeded him, and continued until 1878. The old house stood until 1861, when the present one was built. It is now kept by John P. Bear. The record of licenses for 1786 shows that in that year Christian Nesher and George Wright were licensed to keep tavern. In 1815, John Adam, Shaffer, Jacob Woodring, and George Folk were licensed, they having kept earlier, and, later, Conrad Bobst and Baltzer Fritz received licenses. The latter is said to have kept the first store in the township. He lived on the road leading from Claussville to Fogelsville, at the place where Andrew Shifferstine later kept a hotel, and, still later, George Klotz, who died there in 1856. The tavern at Claussville was erected about 1800 by Daniel Schumaker, and kept by him for a time. Later, and to the year 1830, it was kept by one Brough, Abraham Kuerr, Knoppenberger, Moses Cain, and Wolf, as tenants.

**An Early Road.**—On the meeting of the first court of Lehigh County, held Dec. 21, 1812, a petition was presented from the inhabitants of Lowhill and Weissenberg for a road "to lead from the house of Christian Hartman, in Lowhill township, through the land of George Row, to the house of John Bittner; thence to the house of George Shoemaker; thence to the house of Nicholas Werley, in Weissenberg township; thence coming in the great road leading from Heidelberg township, in said county, to Philadelphia." The court appointed Peter Gross, Henry Haas, Henry Good, Peter Kern, John Sieger, and Peter Snyder as viewers. They reported at the February term of court, 1813, that they had viewed the proposed route, and had laid out a road as suggested. The report was not acted upon until the May term, when, on the 4th of that month, it was confirmed.

**Justices of the Peace.**—Prior to 1840 the justices having jurisdiction over this territory were elected in districts, and their names will be found in the civil list of the general history. Those elected since 1840 are as follows:

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
John Weida.....April 14, 1840	Charles A. Wuth.....April 15, 1862
Edward Beck....." 14, 1840	Jacob Zimmerman....." 11, 1865
John Weida....." 15, 1845	Daniel H. Miller....." 9, 1867
Edward Beck....." 15, 1845	Jacob Zimmerman....." 8, 1870
Jacob Zimmerman....." 14, 1846	Daniel H. Miller....." 9, 1872
Peter Weida....." 9, 1850	Jacob Zimmerman.....March 13, 1875
Jacob Zimmerman....." 9, 1850	Daniel H. Miller....." 19, 1877
"....." 10, 1855	Jacob Zimmerman....." 30, 1880
Peter Weida....." 10, 1855	E. H. Kuerr.....April 19, 1882
John Weida....." 14, 1857	"....." 6, 1883
Jacob Zimmerman....." 10, 1860	Ed. C. Hollenbeck.....Aug. 20, 1883

**Weidasville.**—The land on which this village is located was warranted to John Gimbul, who sold to Nicholas Gower, who, on the 19th of April, 1765, sold to John George Smith, who, September 27th, the same year, conveyed it to John Zerfass, and Feb. 22, 1769, it passed to Jacob Homer. On the 12th of April, 1804, it

came into possession of Abraham and Andrew Homer, sons of Jacob. Andrew sold his interest to Abraham Feb. 23, 1805, who, on the 22d of March, 1810, sold to Caspar Schmick. May 26th of the next year Peter Weida became the purchaser of this tract of over two hundred acres. It has been in possession of the Weidas from that time to the present. In the year 1830 a store was opened by John Weida and his son, Benjamin. The latter remained in the store till 1864, having his brother David as partner for a few years, and later his son, John F. In the latter part of the year 1864, John F. purchased the entire interest, and continued until 1868, when Daniel Kuhns became associated with him. In the fall of 1869, Weida sold his interest to Jacob Peter, from which time the business has been continued under the name of Kuhns & Peter.

In 1863 a post-office was established, and John F. Weida was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded in 1869 by Daniel Kuhns, who is the present postmaster. The grist- and saw-mill were built in 1840. The village contains a grist- and saw-mill, store and post-office, and five dwellings.

**Lyon Valley.**—This settlement is in the valley of Lyon Creek, a branch of the Jordan. In the year 1845, Daniel Bittner came to this locality and opened a tavern, and soon after a store in the same building. Jacob Zimmerman, after about a year, became associated with him. They continued together six or eight years, when Bittner sold his interest to Zimmerman, who carried on the store until 1860, when it was sold to Dinkey & Mosser, who, in 1866, sold to Tilghman Frey. In 1872, Mr. Zimmerman sold the hotel interest to Mr. Frey, who carried them both on until 1879, when he conveyed them to C. W. Haas & Brother, who are still in possession. Mr. Zimmerman was justice of the peace for many years, and while living here had his office in the hotel.

A post-office was established at Lyon Valley in 1857, and Jacob Zimmerman was appointed postmaster, and served until 1868, when Albert Dinkey succeeded him. On the 1st of October of that year Tilghman Frey was appointed, and served until March, 1882, when Elias Hensinger, the present postmaster, became the incumbent.

**Claussville.**—In the year 1800, Daniel Schumaker built a tavern here, which was kept by various landlords until 1830. In that year John Shifferstine and Joseph Slough took the tavern, and also opened a store. They kept the tavern till 1834, and were succeeded by Daniel Clauss, who remained until 1851, when the place was taken by Martin Seibert. In 1856 his son, Jonas, became the landlord, and continued till 1861, when Jonathan Haas, the present landlord, came into possession. Mr. Shifferstine and Slough kept store for many years. In 1844 a new store and dwelling-house was erected opposite the hotel, which was occupied by Levi Kuerr, who has continued to the present time, with the exception of



a few years, when it was kept by Joseph Slough and Joseph Eisenhart. In the year 1830 a post-office was established, and John Shifferstine was appointed postmaster. The village contains a hotel, post-office, store, school-house, shoe-shop, and blacksmith-shop.

"Leather-Corner Post" is the somewhat odd name applied to a tavern-stand in this township. Its origin is involved in obscurity, but doubtless it arose from some trivial circumstance. A tavern was kept here during the Revolution by Ludwig Smith, and later by Moses Coyne (who also opened a store about 1806), by Jacob Woodring about 1815, and by Conrad and Christian Bobst. In 1826, Jacob George, son-in-law of Woodring, became landlord, and greeted the few guests who came this way until his death in 1878, being a Boniface for a period of fifty-two years. His widow is still living, aged eighty-four, or three years younger than her husband was at the time of his death. The present hotel at the "Leather-Corner Post" was built in 1861. It is kept by John P. Bear.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### LYNN TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

A REGION of country lying in this township and in the township of Albany in Berks County, adjoining, was from the earliest settlement designated as "Alle-mangel," and further for judicial purposes called "adjacents," or "back parts of Maeungie," and "The Heidelberg District." In March, 1752, Northampton County was erected; in June following Heidelberg township was organized, and at the October term of court, in the same year, a petition was presented asking for a new township to be taken from the west part of Heidelberg. An order was granted by the court, and viewers were appointed, who laid out the territory and reported their action at the June term of court, 1753, when it was confirmed. In this connection we quote the following, which appears on the records under date of June 9, 1753:

"The Petition of Sundry inhabitants lying under the blue mountains, between Heidelberg and the County line, to be laid out into a Township was allowed, and Edward or Nicholas Scull are appointed Surveyor to be Employed to Survey and make return of the same."

The report stated that there "was laid out a Certain tract of Land. Beginning at a post at a Corner of Heidelberg township and from thence Extending by the same north twenty (20) degrees west, 1280 perches and by vacant land 290 perches to Ye blue mountains thence along the mountains south sixty-five (65) degrees west 518 perches, south thirty (30) degrees west 60 perches, South fifty (50) degrees west 302 perches

and south sixty-seven (67) degrees west 1578 perches to the County line. Thence by the same line South East (S 45 E) 2200 perches to a stone in said line thence by Weissenberg township north East (N 45 E) 1640 perches to Ye place of beginning. Containing abt 20,000 acres which said described Tract of land is laid out and included for a township Called Lynn Township."

At the September court following the confirmation of the township Charles Folk was appointed constable, and on the 16th of September, 1755, George Briner was appointed to the same office.

Many people settled in the limits of Lynn township several years before warrants were taken out for the land, and the dates given below are not reliable data as to the time of settlement, as in many other parts of the country.

The names as found are here given, with the dates and number of acres:

	Acres.
Valentine Barotheisel, March 6, 1741.....	156
Michael John Bongardner, Feb. 15, 1743.....	109
Valentine Barotheisel, Oct. 16, 1750.....	51
Henry Brough, Jan. 19, 1753.....	61
Peter Beisel, Sept. 3, 1754.....	25
Jacob Billman, Sept. 4, 1772.....	40
Martin Brobst, Jan. 7, 1799.....	81
Michael Buck, Nov. 14, 1765.....	64
Peter Bulldoff (Baldanf), Sept. 21, 1768.....	43
Jacob Billman, Dec. 27, 1796.....	50
Jacob B. B., Nov. 4, 1767.....	121
Peter B. B., Aug. 21, 1768.....	36
Henry Brobst, April 6, 1780.....	97
Adm. Clause, April 3, 1767.....	136
Adam Creites (Adam Creitz), Dec. 19, 1768.....	151
Gottlieb Denaut (Gottlieb Donat), Aug. 21, 1756.....	95
John Everett, May 4, 1759.....	56
George Enos, May 30, 1785.....	42
Philip Enos, April 12, 1768.....	25
Philip Elerth, May 4, 1768.....	41
Thomas Everett, March 18, 1769.....	36
Gabriel Fongher, Oct. 25, 1748.....	63
John Flagg, Dec. 12, 1749.....	53
Samuel Frees, Oct. 22, 1752.....	60
Daniel Hiester, April 25, 1744.....	112
George Harmony, March 6, 1749.....	59
Zachariah Heller, May 11, 1769.....	223
Christian Henry, June 22, 1769.....	78
Abraham Kerper, Jan. 21, 1743.....	200
" " Oct. 30, 1741.....	21
Henry Kuntzman, Sept. 2, 1749.....	160
" " July 19, 1751.....	79
Jacob Kistler, April 30, 1806.....	126
John Kistler, May 21, 1760.....	42
Henry King, June 14, 1769.....	146
Evan Long, Feb. 8, 1744.....	348
Jacob Leaser, Oct. 14, 1749.....	115
Peter Lutz, Sept. 13, 1765.....	59
Michael Miller, Aug. 11, 1747.....	63
Simon Moser, Dec. 22, 1748.....	204
Christian Miller, April 29, 1749.....	31
" " March 23, 1750.....	72
Frederick Michael, Aug. 1, 1750.....	79
Adam Miller, Aug. 5, 1752.....	119
Michael Moser, June 8, 1754.....	54
Simon Moser, Nov. 19, 1766.....	33
Jacob Muntz (Moutz), Dec. 10, 1766.....	18
" " Dec. 10, 1766.....	39
Conrad Muntz (Moutz), Dec. 10, 1766.....	49
Christian Miller, April 7, 1767.....	105
Larance Miller, Oct. 19, 1767.....	41
George Nougner, April 1, 1747.....	73
George Neiss (or Neiss), Dec. 19, 1751.....	75
John Neart, Feb. 8, 1769.....	56
George Oswald, June 9, 1752.....	159
Daniel Oswald, April 27, 1768.....	75
" " May 11, 1769.....	112
David Pihlman, Oct. 4, 1738.....	200
Adam Potts, March 13, 1743.....	79
Michael Poke, May 11, 1748.....	124
Henry Podneck, May 3, 1749.....	115
Gadfrid Pratzle, April 30, 1767.....	131
Mathias Rhoads, April 15, 1749.....	201
Baltzer Redenhower, Nov. 29, 1748.....	124
Henry Rubrecht, Nov. 12, 1768.....	70
Joh. Sickfried (Earlist), Feb. 24, 1747.....	200
Charles Stronb, Sept. 5, 1748.....	293
Henry Sunday, March 6, 1750.....	159

<sup>1</sup> By Samuel J. Kistler, Esq.



	Acres.
Andrew Seachler (Sechler), May 30, 1785.....	40
Nicholas Smith, Sept. 30, 1765.....	107
Jacob Snyder, Oct. 11, 1765.....	112
Melchoir Geer, Nov. 12, 1766.....	109
Gabriel Vogel, June 8, 1751.....	37
Sebastian Verner, Sept. 8, 1758.....	125
Martin Wydsell, Sept. 29, 1741.....	168
Philip Wertman, Dec. 15, 1749.....	197
" Aug. 8, 1750.....	123
Henry Wetherstine (called Winderstein), Nov. 12, 1773.....	10
George Witzell, Dec. 28, 1767.....	17
Henry Wenderstine (called Winderstein), Feb. 1, 1768.....	86
Michael Wertman, April 27, 1768.....	42
Baltzer Yeager, Nov. 4, 1732.....	65
George Huns Zimmerman, Aug. 2, 1751.....	22

The names given below are taken from the assessment-roll made by the commissioners of Northampton County, Dec. 27, 1781:

Philip Anthony.	Christian Haas.
Adam Arend.	Leonard Haas.
John Anthony.	Henry Kraus.
Philip Breiner.	Andrew Kunkle.
Philip Bower.	Adam Krok.
John Breiner.	Christian Kock.
Michael Bock.	Jacob Kuntz.
John Bear.	John Kuntz.
Martin Baily.	Michael Kuntz.
Abraham Baily.	John Kistler.
Lorance Bachman.	Michael Kistler.
Paul Bachman.	Jacob Kistler.
Frederick Breynier.	Samuel Kistler.
Conrad Bylman.	Philip Kistler.
George Breish.	George Kistler (Dietrich Mill,
Henry Bantz.	over two miles from Kutz-
Martin Bear.	town).
Widow Bear.	Henry King.
Casper Bahlhauf.	Frederick Lyser.
Adam Clause.	John Lyser.
Adam Critis.	Peter Leitz.
Wilhelm J. Carl.	John Lyby.
Melchoir Derr.	John Lerah.
Matthias DeLong.	Christian Luff.
John Dietrich.	Jacob Mauss.
John DeLong.	Christian Miller.
Thomas Everett.	Simon Mosser.
Philip Ebert.	Philip Mosser.
Bastian Eitel.	Berghard Mosser.
George Eckroth.	Andrew Meyer.
Stolle Eckroth.	Eagle Meyer.
George Ehris.	William Meyer.
Michael Fenstermaechr.	Carl Meyer.
Bernhard Fullweiler.	Andrew Miller.
Philip Fusselman.	Jacob Miller.
George Folek.	Martin Metzger.
Joseph Gorber.	Conrad Nun.
Peter Gilt.	John Meyer.
Henry Gessler.	John Meyer, Jr.
Conrad Hallebach.	Daniel Meyer.
Christian Henry.	Peter Notstein.
George Hanesman.	Daniel Oswald.
Zachariah Haller.	Jacob Oswald.
Zachariah Haller, Jr.	Anthony Opp.
Henry Haller.	Philip Puhl.
Christian Haller.	Margareth Pugh.
Dewalt Hauck, Jr.	Matthias Probst (Matthias).
George Hermann.	George Probst.
John Heil.	Martin Probst.
Jacob Haas.	Philip Probst.
William Holby.	Peter Rerdenower.
Paul Hertzog.	Jacob Rex.
Daniel Ham.	Jacob Reegle.
George Hollenbach.	Henry Rupprecht.
John Herman.	Henry Riehes.
Jacob Heinbach.	Daniel Reiss.
Dewalt Hauck.	Henry Steigerwalt.
George Heilman.	George Samsley.
George Heilman, Jr.	John Swatz.

Peter Sheefly.	Abraham Shellhammer.
Michael Stein.	Philip Shellhammer.
Stoffle Sunday.	Bernard Snyder.
Charles Shuck.	Henry Snyder.
Widow of John Stein.	Daniel Snyder.
Frederick Sechler.	Samuel Everett.
George Shuck.	Daniel Stambach.
Martin Shuck.	Christian Shuman.
George Snyder.	Philip Shock.
Michael Shickly.	Jacob Steitly.
Andrew Sechler.	Jacob Wertman.
John Smith.	Martin Wertman.
Matthias Schitz.	Michael Wertman.
Daniel Straub.	Widow Weitzel.
Charles Straub.	John Weiss.
Andrew Straub.	Jacob Wannamacher.
Philip Sittler.	Jacob Wannamacher, Jr.
Ehrhard Seisloff.	Philip Wannamacher.
Henry Snyder.	Caspar Wannamacher.
Widow Stambach.	John Weisser.
Frederick Souder.	William Yett.
Adam Stahler.	

#### Single Freemen.

John Hermann.	Paul Anthony.
Daniel Shuman.	Henry Fink.
Leonard Bock.	Philip Opt.
Charles Bock.	George Ruprecht.
John Bahlhauf.	Deater Hanselman.
Philip Bahlhauf.	Andrew Hanselman.

Of these, the largest tax-payers were Philip Mosser, who was assessed for ten pounds; Thomas Everitt for eight pounds; George Hermann, Jacob Mauss, Martin Probst, John Swatz, Bernard Snyder, each seven pounds; John Breiner, Conrad Bylman, Geo. Breish, Paul Hertzog, Frederick Lyserbad, Michael Stein, each for six pounds; all others for lesser amounts.

The following names are copied from the assessment-roll made by the commissioner of Northampton County for the year A.D. 1812:

Paul Anthony.	Henry Creitz.
Daniel Arndt.	Henry Carl (estate).
John Arndt.	Adam Clause.
Valentino Probst.	Samuel Billman.
Jacob Bachman.	George Castorl.
Sebastian Benninghoff.	John Crash.
John Benninghoff.	Martin Crone.
Matthias Probst.	George Crone.
John Probst.	Martin Donot.
Michael Probst, Sr.	John Fogel, Esq.
George Breiner.	Job DeLong.
Jacob Baush.	George Dreine (Trenet).
Daniel Bachman.	Henry Drumbower.
Frederick Frey.	John Everitt (estate).
William Kistler.	John Everitt.
Martin Bear.	Peter Everitt (weaver).
Philip Bahlhauf.	Tobias Ebert.
George Bihl.	Philip Ebert.
Catharine Bahlhauf.	Peter Ebert.
Godfrey Probst.	Peter Eberoth.
John Baush.	John Eberoth.
Jacob Bear.	Ferdinand Fullweiler.
George Breisch (estate).	Daniel Fullweiler.
Abraham Belchley.	Henry Fusselman.
Michael Probst.	Ehrhard Fusselman.
James Brier.	Michael Fenstermacher.
Christian Beary.	Jacob Fenstermacher.
Jacob Benfield.	Frederick Fry.
John Bear.	Philip Fenstermacher.
Michael Croll.	Jacob Frederolf (Fethetolf).
John Carl.	Jacob Frey.
Widow Carl.	Christian Flik.
Jacob Behley.	Widow Frey.





Andrew Graver.  
John Seiberling.  
Daniel Greenwald.  
Philip Harman.  
Nicholas Hartman.  
Conrad Hartman.  
Adam Harry.  
Jesse Hermany.  
Peter Hunsicker.  
Jacob Holben.  
Deaterich Hunsicker.  
Widow Hausman.  
Jacob Haas.  
George Harman.  
Jacob Haas, Jr.  
John Heil.  
Lewis Herring.  
Nicholas Hollenbach.  
Christian Hollen.  
Samuel Ely.  
Daniel Hollenbach.  
Samuel Jenser.  
George Jenser.  
Philip Jaxheimer.  
Jacob Klingaman.  
Jacob King (Koenig).  
Henry Krum.  
John Kistler.  
Samuel Kistler.  
Jacob Kuntz.  
Philip Kistler.  
Jacob Kistler.  
John Kistler, Jr.  
Ferdinand Kistler.  
Peter Kishner (Kerschner).  
George Krumm.  
Michael Kistler.  
Jacob Kistler.  
Samuel Kistler.  
Peter Kunkle.  
Philip Kerschner.  
Conrad Kerschner.  
Jacob Kerschner.  
Conrad Kerschner.  
Christian Klingeman.  
Michael Klingaman.  
Michael Kistler.  
Frederick Andrew Leiby.  
Jacob Lutz.  
Daniel Leeser.  
Frederick Lutz.  
Jacob Leiber.  
Christian Lutz.  
Henry Lutz.  
John Lutz.  
Peter Lutz.  
John Lieble, Jr.  
George Lock (Lach).  
Zachariah Long.  
Abraham Long.  
Conrad Lutz.  
Andrew Miller.  
Peter Miller.  
Jacob Mance (Mantz).  
Henry Mance (Mantz).  
Philip Mance (Mantz).  
David Mosser.  
Borgart Mosser.  
Abraham Merckh (Merkel).  
Peter Myer.  
Michael Mosser.  
Jacob Mosser.  
Peter Miller.  
Andrew Miller, Jr.  
John Miller.  
Peter Miller.  
Abraham Miller.

Henry Moyer.  
Philip Mosser.  
George Mosser.  
John Neif (Neff).  
John Meyer.  
Peter Neif (Neff).  
John Nolestein.  
Daniel Oswald.  
Jacob Oswald.  
Jacob Oswald, Jr.  
John Oswald.  
John Oswald, Jr.  
Anthony Opp.  
Conrad Opp.  
William Peter.  
John Rubrecht.  
Laurence Reitz.  
John Reitz.  
George Raush (supposed Baush).  
George Rubrecht.  
Henry Rubrecht.  
Isaac Romick.  
John Sensinger.  
Andrew Straub.  
George Sherry.  
John Sittler.  
Jacob Schneider.  
Henry Schneider.  
John Stein.  
John Snyder (Schneider).  
Peter Schneider.  
John Steirwold (Steigerwalt).  
Jacob Smith.  
Henry Steirwold (Steigerwalt).  
Nicholas Schleicher.  
Jacob Sechler.  
Jacob Schneider.  
Conrad Stump.  
Valentine Sell.  
Andrew Sechler.  
John Sechler.  
Jacob Schallhard (Schellhart).  
Henry Schackler.  
Frederick Sechler.  
George Sittler.  
Daniel Saeager (late Crawford Co.).  
Andrew Straub.  
Andrew Sechler, Jr.  
John Stroub.  
Henry Strob.  
Jacob Schallhard (Schellhart).  
George Shnyder.  
William Shnyder (Snyder).  
Henry Smith.  
Mokider Schwab.  
Conrad Hartman.  
Henry Schitz.  
John Schaller.  
Henry Soudal.  
Andrew Steirwold.  
John Shnyder.  
Samuel Schneider.  
John Seiberling.  
George Sentee, Jr.  
Peter Shnyder.  
Frederick Sheoffer.  
Joseph Sechler.  
Christian Shnyder.  
Jacob Straub.  
George Schallhamer.  
George Wannemacher.  
Jacob Wartman.  
Philip Wartman.  
Philip Wannemacher.  
Daniel Wannemacher.  
Jacob Wannemacher, Jr.  
Jacob Wannemacher, Sr.

John Weiss.  
John Weiss, Jr.  
Christian Wert.  
Casper Wannemacher.  
Christian Wannemacher.  
Christian Kuntz.  
Thomas Everitt.  
Henry Weaver.  
Abraham Fenstermacher.  
John Miller.  
John Fenstermacher.  
John Shnyder.  
John Miller.  
Jacob Weaver.  
Andrew Hartzell.  
Peter Shnyder.  
Jacob Meyer.  
Jacob Mosser.

Henry Weaver.  
Henry Weaver, Jr.  
Andrew Wertman.  
John Ritter (estate).

#### Single Freemen.

George Benigheff.  
Jacob Bachman.  
Henry Reitz (supposed Reitz).  
Henry Loag.  
Charles Loag.  
Henry Koenig.  
Philip Brobst.  
Michael Kistler.  
John Kistler.  
Jacob Rubrecht.  
Henry Fullweiler.  
John Hoffman.

It is very difficult to gather reliable data concerning the early families who settled in the township, as their descendants in many cases know but little of them, except that the land they inherited came from some remote ancestor. Effort has been made to secure records of a few of the first settlers, with the result here given.

George Hermany emigrated from Europe in the year 1736, when but seventeen years of age, with his uncle, who settled in Kutztown, where George remained until 1749. On the 6th of March in that year, he took out a warrant for fifty acres of land, a part of the tract now owned by his grandsons. To this tract he later added by purchase. He lived on the farm till his death, and left two sons,—George and Philip. George emigrated to Ohio, and died there; Philip settled on the homestead, married Catherine Stiegerwalt, lived to an advanced age, and died about 1837, leaving a family of five sons,—John, Samuel, Daniel, George, and Isaac. John settled in Jacksonville, kept the hotel, store, and post-office, and died in 1863. Samuel married Salome, the daughter of Christian Wannemacher, and settled on the homestead, where he lived all his days, and died in 1868, aged sixty-three years, leaving four sons, of whom Charles became a civil engineer, and resides in St. Louis. Edwin, Lewis, Samuel, and Amanda reside on the homestead farm, which is one of the finest in the county. Edwin is actively engaged in the interest of the schools in the township. Lewis was captain in a Carbon County regiment in the last war. Daniel, son of Philip, settled at Lockport, N. Y. George emigrated to Ohio. Isaac located in Hamberg, Berks County. Of the daughters of Philip, Rebecca married the Rev. John Zulich; Magdalena became Mrs. Jacob Lieby; Catharine married Jonathan Smith, of Albany, Berks Co.; and Molly, Mrs. Henry Long.

Peter Hunsicker came to the township from Heidelberg after 1781, and located on land adjoining Philip Mosser. He was a farmer, and had one son, Peter, who died in 1883, aged ninety years. He left several children, of whom Renben and Paul reside in Heidelberg, and Joseph resides in the township. John D. Kistler resides on the old Hunsicker farm.



Of the Fetterolf family were four brothers,—Jacob, Peter, Philip, and John. Jacob lived below Jacksonville, where his family still reside. Peter resided in the Kistler Valley near the Berks County line. Philip lived on the farm now owned by Daniel K. Fetterolf, of Allentown. John was a miller, and settled in Kistler's Valley, at Fetterollsville, in Berks County.

Among the very first settlers of Lynn township was John Heil, Sr., who was the owner of a tract of land on the south side of Kistler's Valley. The tract is now owned by the heirs of David J. Kistler, deceased. John Heil, Sr., sold his land to his son, John Heil, Jr., and John Heil, Jr., had two sons,—David and John. John remained unmarried, and David, who was married, finally became the owner of the whole tract, and in his lifetime sold the same to the above-named present owners. David had sons and daughters, who are all scattered in different directions except his son, John Heil, who is residing with his family in Germansville, Heidelberg township. The family all the way down was a religious family, and the first John Heil belonged to the Moravian denomination, who had first settled here and who had a church here before any other denomination had succeeded that far, and is buried in the Moravian graveyard, on land of Jonas J. Kistler, in Kistler's Valley.

On the 24th of September, 1766, Peter Baldauff took out a warrant for forty-three acres of land. One Caspar Baldauff is assessed in 1781, and in 1798 Philip Baldauff lived adjoining land of Philip Mosser, and in 1812 Philip and Catharine Baldauff were assessed. The family died out without leaving heirs, and by authority of law Governor Shunk conveyed the property by deed to Michael Lauchnor on the 29th day of July, 1846. It now belongs to his sons, James and William F. Lauchnor. On the place is a station of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad. A store was kept there by Peter Miller from 1851 to 1855.

In the assessment-roll of 1781 occur the names of Martin, Matthias, George and Philip Probst. The name later was changed to Brobst. In 1786 Martin Brobst was licensed by the court of Northampton County to keep a tavern. It appears that four years later, Jan. 7, 1790, he took out a warrant for eighty-four acres of land. His name does not appear in the assessment-roll of 1812, when the following members of the family were assessed,—Michael Brobst, Sr., Michael Brobst, Jr., Valentine Matthias, John F., and Godfrey. In 1815 John F. Brobst was licensed to keep a tavern and lived near Steinsville. Jacob F. Brobst was a son of John F., and in 1822 married Lydia, a daughter of Philip Kistler; they had three sons, of whom Samuel K. Brobst was the eldest. He was born Nov. 16, 1822, attended the Washington College, Kutztown Academy, Marshall College, and later Washington College, where he gave instructions in German. In 1845 he was appointed agent of the Sunday-school Union and to establish German Sunday-schools. In May, 1847, he was licensed as a Lutheran minister in

the Zion's Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, and in 1850 was ordained in Pottsville. For a number of years he acted as missionary and supply for different congregations. From 1843 to his death, Dec. 23, 1876, he was connected with the publishing house at Allentown, and had charge of the St. Peter's Church in that city for several years.

Marcus, Jacob, Sr., and Philip Wannemacher were cousins who settled in Lynn township at an early day. Marcus located on land around and including Lynnport. He lived in a house that stood by the spring near where the depot at Lynnport stands. His name does not occur in the assessment of 1781. The names of Jacob, Sr., Jacob, Jr., Philip and Caspar appear. Jacob Wannemacher, Sr., lived near Lynnport. He built the grist-mill now owned by Joel Snyder. He died about 1829 and left Jacob, Daniel and Christian, and a daughter who married Jacob Wetherold. Jacob settled on part of the tract of his father. He was at one time commissioner of the county. His family are scattered.

Christian settled at Steinsville. His son, Charles, was for several years a merchant in Philadelphia, and now resides in Boston.

Philip Wannemacher resided on part of the tract, and where Edwin Hermans now resides. He died about 1829, and at the time of his death was the wealthiest man in the township. Catharine, his only child, married Joseph Sechler, and settled on the homestead.

Caspar settled on part of the original tract, now owned by Daniel Wannemacher, his son. He died about 1845, and left three sons and five daughters,—Joseph, Daniel, and Jesse.

Of the daughters, Catharine married David Folweiler, and settled in Lynnport. Maria married Abraham Leidy, who also settled at Lynnport. Susan became the wife of Reuben Fetherolf, and she now lives at the old Jacob Fetherolf place.

Michael Fenstermacher resided near Lynnville. He was a resident there many years previous to 1781, and built an oil-mill on the creek, which was later changed to a grist-mill. He also started a store in his dwelling-house. It is related of him that for many years his doors were without locks, bolts, or bars. He was urged to fasten his doors, and finally consented. The next week after he had bolted and barred his store it was broken into and some of his goods taken. He was living in 1812, and his sons, Jacob and Philip, were also owners of land at that time. His other sons were Abraham, Daniel, and Peter. Daniel, a grandson of Michael, now resides on the old homestead.

The land known as the Holben farm and mill property, on Switzer Creek, was originally warranted by Caspar Wieser, and by him sold to — Kuntz, and in 1750 came into possession of Sylvester Holben. He left Germany with his brother, John, and his wife. On the voyage John was taken sick, made his will in



favor of his brother, with the provision that Solomon should marry his wife. John died, and was buried in the sea. Solomon carried out the provisions of the will, married the widow, and settled on the Switzer Creek. He had two sons, Gideon and Jacob. The former moved to Lowhill, where his descendants now live. Jacob settled on the old tract, built a grist-mill about half a mile up from the present one, and in 1813 erected the present stone mill. He had three sons,—Jacob, Andrew, and David. The latter settled on the homestead, and died in 1882, leaving the property to a son, Dr. M. J. Holen, of Slatington, and a daughter. Jacob settled at Pleasant Corner, and died there. Hon. Evan Holben, of Allentown, and Professor Oliver Holben, of New York, are sons of Jacob. Andrew settled at Weissenberg, and died in 1883, aged eighty-two years.

Among the early land warrants appear the names of John Everett, with the date of May 4, 1759, and Thomas Everett, in April, 1769. It is not known whether these men settled in the township or not. There are families of the name residing in the township. Samuel Everett, whose name has not been associated with the others above mentioned, married a daughter of Philip Mosser. Although his name is not found at Easton in the list of justices of the peace of this district, it appears attached to many of the deeds as the justice taking the acknowledgments. He resided on a farm near the Jacksonville Church, and where for many years Jacob Oswald, son of John, resided. Michael Everett, a son of Samuel, settled at Lynnport, and kept the hotel and a store several years, and moved to Philadelphia, where he was a merchant. Other sons of Samuel removed to Ohio.

Jacob, Samuel, and John Everett, not of the line of Samuel Everett, Esq., were living in the township fifty years ago, and their descendants now reside here.

Andrew Miller was born near Lynnville, some time between 1730 and 1740; he married Magdalena Sieberling, and settled on the farm now owned by Nathan Bachman. He had three children,—John, Maria, and Catharine. Maria was the wife of John D. Heintzelman, and Catharine became the wife of Samuel Kistler. John was born in 1790; served in the war of 1812; married Maria Rex, and settled on the homestead. He died in 1835, and left six children,—Reuben, John, Stephen, Catharine, Mary, and Sarah. Reuben, John, and Catharine are residents in the township.

George Kistler was among a number of Palatinates, or Swiss, who, it appears, moved, between 1735 and 1745, from Falkner Swamp and Goshenhoppen (present Montgomery County) up to Lynn township, and settled down in the vicinity of what is now called the Jerusalem Church, formerly called Allemangel Church, which section of the country was then called "Allemangel." He was elder of the Allemangel Church about 1755 to 1768. The names of his children were George Kistler, Jr., who afterwards lived near Kutztown; Jacob Kistler, John Kistler, Samuel Kistler,

Philip Kistler, and Michael Kistler. Barbara was married, first, to a Brobst, and afterwards to Michael Mosser, of Lowhill. Dorotea was married to Michael Reinhart, and Elizabeth to a Keller, near Hamburg, Pa.

Samuel Kistler was born Sept. 20, 1754, and died April 24, 1822, at the old homestead, where Daniel B. Kistler now lives, and is buried at the said Jerusalem Church, who, with his first wife, Mary Elizabeth Ladich, daughter of Jacob Ladich, who was born Nov. 22, 1761, in Greenwich township, Berks Co., had three children,—Barbara, who was married to Henry Sunday, who died, and is buried at the Dunkels Church, near Klinesville; Jacob S. Kistler, who was born Oct. 5, 1781, and died Oct. 7, 1849, and is buried at the Jerusalem Church; and Samuel Kistler, who was born Aug. 12, 1785, and died Sept. 18, 1862, and is buried at the Ebenezer Church at New Tripoli. And with his second wife, Catharine Brobst, he had the following-named children, to wit: John S. Kistler, who died, and is buried at the Jerusalem Church; Michael Kistler, who moved to Ohio, where he died; Christian Kistler, who died, and is buried at the Ebenezer Church at New Tripoli; Daniel S. Kistler, who died in West Penn, Schuylkill Co., and is buried there; David Kistler, who is still alive, and is residing in West Penn township, Schuylkill Co.; Jesse Kistler had moved to Ohio and died there; Charles Kistler had also moved to the State of Ohio, in the neighborhood of Warren, and is still living; Levi Kistler, who was the youngest son and child, was born July 8, 1811, and died Feb. 9, 1884, and is buried at the Jacob's Church at Jacksonville, in Lynn township. Maria Elizabeth Kistler was married to Jacob Snyder, who moved to Ohio and died there; Catharine was married to George Weida, and died at an early age in Lowhill township; Salome was married to Jacob Mosser (the tanner), and died at Allentown; and Magdalena was married to Solomon Mosser, who died, and was buried at the Jerusalem or Lynnville Church. The above-named Samuel Kistler was the owner of large tracts of lands. He had at the time of his death, in 1822, a tract of five hundred and ninety-six acres one hundred and ten perches of land, all adjoining, in Kistler's Valley. Besides that he owned a tract of land near New Tripoli, on which he had built an expensive stone grist-mill, saw-mill, etc., and had also owned the tract on which now Parry Kistler resides, where he first started out. He was favorably known as a leading man in the upper part of the county.

Jacob S. Kistler was born in Lynn township, at the place where now Parry Kistler resides; was a farmer by occupation, and had two farms in Kistler's Valley, which together contained nearly four hundred acres of land. He held the office of justice of the peace, and served otherwise in the affairs of the township. He was first married to a daughter of Wilhelm J. Carl, with whom he had two sons,—John, who was born





Aug. 21, 1802, and who died Jan. 27, 1862; and Jacob, who died in or about the year 1836. Are both buried at the Jerusalem Church. His second wife was Catharine, and his third wife Anna Barbara, daughters of Henry Bausch. Jacob S. Kistler had no children by the second wife, and the following are by the third wife. She was born June 25, 1790, and died Nov. 19, 1867. Nathan Kistler was born April 6, 1811, and died Sept. 11, 1878; Stephen Kistler, born Dec. 26, 1817, died March 13, 1874; David J. Kistler, born Jan. 1, 1826, died Oct. 15, 1880 (all buried at the Jerusalem Church); Reuben Kistler, born March 8, 1816, is still alive, and is residing at Louisville, Ky.; Jonas J. Kistler and Charles Kistler are both living, and reside in Kistler's Valley, Lynn township; Salome, who was born Feb. 17, 1810, and married to John Hermany, died Jan. 27, 1851, and is buried at the Jacob's Church at Jacksonville; Mary, who was born Oct. 4, 1812, and who was married to Elias Wertman, died Sept. 21, 1875, near Yates City, Ill., is buried at French Grove, Peoria Co., Ill.; Lydia, who was married to Daniel Long, died Aug. 9, 1854, aged thirty-four years, at Ringgold, Schuylkill Co., and is buried there; Catharine, who is living yet, and who is now the widow of Reuben Buck, resides near Jacksonville, Pa., and Elizabeth at Saegersville, Pa.; Anna Fenah is married to Charles Lenhart, and resides near the Corner Church, in Albany township, Berks Co.; and Helenah, who was the second wife of Daniel Long (deceased), is now a widow, and resides near Atehison, Kan., and Samuel J. Kistler at Saegersville, Pa.

Philip, son of George, settled on the Billman land, in Kistler Valley, and died there. He left nine children,—Jacob, John, Ferdinand, Philip, Jonathan, Barbara, Maria, Catharine, and Elizabeth. Jacob located where the Kistler tannery now is, and died there, leaving a large family. He married Marie Bear. Mrs. Philip Fetherolf is a daughter.

John, known as the latter, married Sally Markle, settled on the Billman place, where his father had lived. He learned the trade of a latter, and carried on the business. He left two sons—Benjamin, of Allentown, and David, of Iowa—and three daughters. Judith became the wife of Jacob Kistler. Ferdinand moved beyond the mountains, and had two sons,—Adam and Isaac. Philip settled near Orangeville, Columbia Co.; Jonathan in Schuylkill County. Barbara married Jacob Wannemaehner, and settled near Lynnpport, in Lynn township. Maria married Tobias Wehr; settled beyond the Blue Mountains; later married Jacob Fetherolf. Catharine became the wife of Daniel Wannemaehner; settled near Lynnpport. Elizabeth married Peter Greenwalt, and lived in Lynn township.

Michael Kistler, son of George, removed to Ohio from Lynn township. He had seven children,—John, Michael, Joseph, Nathan, Monroe, Salome, and Judith. These all remained in Ohio.

Jacob, son of George, settled at the old homestead. He had eight children,—Philip, Jacob, Daniel, Michael, Solomon, Catharine, Magdalena.

Philip settled in Kistler Valley. He married Maria Freece. Rev. Samuel K. Brobst is a grandson.

Jacob lived at Levan's Tannery. He left Louisa (Mrs. Elias Hartman), Polly (Mrs. Joseph Seehler), of Indiana.

Daniel settled near Catawissa.

Michael was the tanner in Kistler Valley, and lived there many years, carrying on the business. His son Stephen was born here, and learned the trade with his father, and later went to Catawissa seven years; returned home, worked the tannery with his father, and after a few years he went to Lehigh, where he was in 1841. There ten years, and moved to Tannersville, Monroe Co., and purchased a tannery property. From this time he enlarged his business, building and buying tanneries at Stroudsburg, Great Bend, Bartonsville, Fennersville, etc., and established a headquarters in New York. His sons later became interested with him. He died in 1880, at Stroudsburg. The business is conducted under the same name.

Other sons were Parry, Jacob, Joel.

Dr. Willoughby K. Kistler, of Germansville, is a son of Jacob.

Solomon Kistler, son of Jacob, moved to Ohio.

Catharine married Jacob Baily, and also emigrated to Ohio.

Magdalena married Jacob Bear, and lived at Jeremiah Fusselman's, in Lynn township.

Henry Bausch, who came at the age of eighteen years from Germany, by the way of Amsterdam, to this country, and who was married to Anna Margaret Greenwalt, a daughter of Jacob Greenwalt, Sr., settled east of Peter Miller, on Switzer Creek, and had the following-named children: Jacob Bausch, Henry Bausch, John Bausch (Henry and John had moved to Columbia County, and died there), George Bausch, Maria Bausch, who was married to Peter Snyder, and settled near Bath; Anna Elizabeth married Henry Snyder, and afterwards to a Mr. Gray, and both died near Bath, Pa.; Dora was married to Nicholas Bachman, Catharine and Anna Barbara to said Jacob S. Kistler.

Jacob Bausch settled on the homestead; had one daughter, who married, remained at home, and died there. Henry and John moved to Columbia County, Pa. George married Peter Miller's sister, and settled on homestead. His sons, Joseph and Stephen, live on the place, and David, another son, lives near.

In 1781, Laurence and Paul Bachman were assessed on property in the township. Nicholas also was of the family. The tract on which they settled is partly owned by Owen Elwyn, near Switzer Creek.

Paul's sons were David, Daniel, and Nicholas. They mostly emigrated to Ohio.

The sons of Nicholas were Paul, Peter, Nicholas, Daniel, Jacob, and Jonathan. They settled for a



time on the land of their father, and later Paul and Peter emigrated to Ohio. Nicholas lived and died on the homestead, as did also his son John, whose sons, Levi and Jonas, now reside on the farm.

Daniel, son of Nicholas, settled near Lynnaville, where he died. His sons, Jonas, Peter, and Nathan, reside in the township. Jacob and Jonathan, sons of Nicholas, after a few years of mature life on the home farm, settled in Mahoning township, Carbon Co., Pa.

Bernardt Folweiler emigrated to this county from Switzerland, as one of the early settlers, and before 1781 purchased about one hundred acres of land, now owned by Edwin Schitz. He left two sons, Ferdinand and Daniel, and Susan (Mrs. John Brobst). She became a widow, married a man by the name of Taylor, moved to Ohio, and died there.

Ferdinand settled on the farm of the father. He was born Feb. 17, 1765, died April 1, 1844, aged seventy-nine years. He was a captain in the State militia, and at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection he called his men together and urged them to go with him; they refused, and he went to Lancaster, and went on without them. The agitation at the time was intense, and public opinion was quite equally divided. Upon the return, Ferdinand and his brothers were antagonistic in politics, Federalist and Democrat, and always remained so.

He had a large family of children,—Daniel, Henry, Ferdinand, Jonas, Israel, Anna, Maria (Mrs. — Grover), Catharine (Mrs. Eckerode), Magdalena (Mrs. Daniel Brobst), Susanna (Mrs. Henry Brobst), Leah (Mrs. Eckerode), Rachel (Mrs. Adam Lynn). The daughters all emigrated to Ohio.

Daniel moved to Schuylkill County, and Henry, Ferdinand, Jonas, and Israel settled in this township and died here.

Daniel, son of Bernardt Folweiler, was born Oct. 2, 1769, died Feb. 14, 1847, aged seventy-seven years. He married Marie Dorothea Leazer, daughter of Frederick Leazer, and settled on the land of his father-in-law below Jacksonville. He died there and left children,—Daniel, born 1793, died Dec. 23, 1878, aged eighty-three; John, now living at eighty-five years on the old Leazer farm; David, born 1807, now living at Lynnport, aged seventy-seven years; Jesse, living in the township at seventy-two years of age; Magdalena, born Jan. 26, 1792, married Henry Lutz, and is still living in the township with her daughter, Mrs. Jeremiah Fusselman; Elizabeth, born 1802, married Henry Creitz, and now lives at Jacksonville; Maria, born 1789, died July 20, 1865 (she married John Folk; they moved to Ohio, where he is living at the age of ninety years); Esther, born 1809, married Adam Kressley, lived in the township, she died about twenty-five years ago.

Daniel, the eldest, lived on the old Leazer farm and died there. His family are scattered. Two of his sons, Charles and Levi, live in Tamaqua; Jesse, eldest, lives in Lynn township, at Steinvile.

David Folweiler, Esq., of Lynnport, has in his possession a deed for land that was located on the Allemangel Creek, a branch of the Schuylkill, and sold to Joseph Gibson in 1750. The acknowledgment was made before Benjamin Franklin, one of the justices of the peace of the city of Philadelphia.

On the 14th of October, 1749, Jacob Leazer took out a warrant for one hundred and fifteen acres of land. In 1781, Frederick Leazer owned a tract of land now owned by his descendants. He was in the Revolution, and was engaged as a teamster, having his own team. He hauled the bell from Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, to Lancaster, when the British were threatening the city. The hubs of two of the wheels are in possession of Jesse Folweiler, a descendant, who resides near Jacksonville. Frederick Leazer had three children,—Daniel, who served in the war of 1812, and resided on the homestead; Anna Maria, who married the Rev. Miller; and Maria Dorothea, who became the wife of Daniel Folweiler. Mrs. Folweiler used to relate that she could remember when the Indians had their tents near her father's house, where she used to play with the Indian children.

The families of Daniel Leazer and Daniel Folweiler were numerous, and the Leazer tract is still in their possession.

In the Kistler Valley, Jacob Billman took up a warrant for land in 1766 and 1772, having lived there several years earlier. The story is current in the township that in the early times the Indians were in the habit of coming over the Blue Mountains and selling their baskets from house to house. The Billmans at one time set the dogs upon them. Some time after that the Billman family were aroused in the night by the Indians, and the whole family, with the exception of Mr. Billman, were murdered. No one else in the neighborhood was molested. They then crossed the mountains. John Kistler, the latter, settled upon the tract which came to him from his father, Philip. The farm is now owned by Deitrich.

The land at the mill and tannery of Mosserville was first warranted by John Much, Aug. 13, 1746, and was in two tracts,—one of forty-three acres, the other of thirty-nine. On the 2d of May, 1763, one of these tracts was sold to Philip Mosser, who also bought the other tract six years later, April 27, 1769. Philip Mosser came from Goshenhoppen when a young man, and settled at this place, and from time to time added to his lands.

A Sebastian Mosser took out a warrant for land in 1750. Whether this was a brother of Philip is not known. It was surveyed to Philip in 1810.

The sons of Philip Mosser were John, Philip, Jacob, and David. With the exception of David, the sons all removed to Centre County, in this State, where they now pass by the name of Musser.

A daughter of Philip Mosser married Michael Ohl, Jr., of Heidelberg, and settled in Schuylkill



County, where he owned a large tract of land, and was extensively engaged in milling.

David Mosser married Catharine Oswald, of the township. They settled here permanently; on the 25th of April, 1798, David buying the farm of his father, who lived with them till his death, in 1817. Philip Mosser had built a log grist-mill on the Attelana (or Maiden) Creek, which in 1817 was rebuilt by David. This mill, with additions and repairs, is still in use. David Mosser died in 1832, aged sixty-five years. His wife survived him, and died in 1857, aged eighty-one years. In February, 1838, the property was divided, John taking the tannery and Joseph the grist- and saw-mill.

Mrs. Mosser used to relate to her children that she remembered when (in 1794) two companies of New Jersey soldiers, on their return from the western part of the State, where they had been to assist in putting down the Whiskey Insurrection, tired and hungry, encamped on the farms of Philip Mosser, Jacob Oswald, and Peter Hunsicker. The ovens at these farm-houses were brought into requisition, and Mrs. Mosser was actively engaged in baking for the soldiers, who stood around anxiously waiting for the bread to bake. After their hunger was appeased and they were rested, they went on their way.

David and Catharine Mosser had eleven children, of whom were John, Jacob, Elizabeth (Mrs. Christian Kistler), William, Magdalena (Mrs. Daniel Kistler), Lydia (Mrs. William Kaul), Joseph, Catharine (Mrs. Joshua Sieberling), Esther (Mrs. Stephen Kistler), Sally (Mrs. James Sieberling), and David O. Mosser.

John was a farmer, and carried on a tannery that had been established in a small way previously. He conducted for this region an extensive business. David J. and John, his sons, continued the tannery. They also have a store at the tannery. John, the father, died in 1857. A post-office was established at the place in 1865.

Jacob was a tanner, worked here a few years, married Salome Kistler, moved to Trexlertown, and established a tannery at that place. Later he moved to Allentown and purchased a tannery on the Little Lehigh, which is now conducted by his grandson, William Mosser. James K. Mosser, a son of Jacob, established with others the tannery at East Allentown, and also one at Williamsport. Charles, another son of Jacob, came into possession of the tannery in Trexlertown, which he still owns.

William was a miller, and moved to near Steinsville in Berks County.

Joseph settled on the home-place, and still resides upon it. His sons are William F. Mosser, of Allentown, and Lewis F., who conducts the farm and mill.

David O. was ten years of age when his father died. He studied medicine in New York, and after graduation settled in Breinigsville, where he died in 1861, aged thirty-nine years.

Berkhardt Mosser, a cousin of Philip Mosser, who

came to the township in 1769, settled about the same time on the farm now owned by Jacob Mosser, Jr., his great-grandson. He started a store at the place in 1784, which was continued by his son, Jacob.

George Philip Wertman came from Berks County to this township, and on the 15th of December, 1749, took out on a warrant one hundred and ninety-seven acres of land, and on the 8th of August, 1750, took up one hundred and twenty-three acres. These tracts were where Daniel Wertman, his great-grandson, now lives, near the foot of the Blue Mountain. He had sons, of whom Michael took up forty-two acres, April 27, 1768. Other sons were George Philip, John Martin, Jacob, and Simon. George Philip went to Nova Scotia in 1799. John Martin and Simon moved to Schuylkill County. Jacob married and settled on the homestead farm. He died in 1819 and left four sons,—Andrew, Philip, Jacob, and Daniel,—and five daughters. Jacob and Daniel moved to Northumberland County. Andrew and Philip kept the homestead. Daniel, the son of Andrew, occupies a part. The family of Philip are scattered from the homestead. The farm is now owned by Joseph and Henry Weber, sons of Jonathan.

The Kreutz (or Creitz) family emigrated from Nassau to Switzerland about 1680, and, in 1735, John Adam Creitz emigrated to this country with his family, and settled in that part of Allemangel that lies in Albany, Berks Co., where now Jeremiah Belly resides. He died there, and left children, of whom were John Adam, Christian, Samuel, and Daniel. The sons, with the exception of John Adam, emigrated to the West. John Adam Creitz, Sr., took up a tract of land of one hundred and fifty-four acres, near Lynnport, now owned by John Braucher, on the 19th day of December, 1768. On this tract John Adam Creitz, Jr., settled. He married a daughter of Ritter, an early settler. He died in 1812, and left six children, of whom Henry, Isaac, and Samuel settled in the township. Henry married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Folweiler, and located on the farm where William Lory resides, near Jacksonville. Daniel H. Creitz, living in Schohora Valley, is a son. He was justice of the peace from 1860-68, a member of the Legislature in the term of 1868-69-70. He was actively interested in the introduction of the railroad through the township. He resides on the old Baer farm, which is now well stocked with choice fruit. Henry F., a son of Henry, is in the regular army, stationed at Fort Clark, Texas. William F., another son, is in Portland, Oregon. Lewis F. and Samuel F. are in Iowa. Isaac, a son of John Adam, and brother of Henry, settled in Jacksonville, and died in Tamaqua. Samuel, also a son of John Adam, settled at Wannemacher, and died in 1833.

George Custard, a German, came to the township after 1781, and purchased land now owned by Peter Bachman. He was born April 25, 1750, and died May 11, 1813. His wife, Anna Maria, died in 1841,







aged eighty-one years. They had no children, and half of their property was left to the Evangelical Association, of which they were members. Services were held at their house.

On the 19th of June, 1752, George Oswald took out a warrant for one hundred and ninety-nine acres of land in the territory that soon after became Lynn township. One Daniel Oswald, on the 27th of April, 1768, took up seventy-five acres, and on May 11, 1769, one hundred and forty-two acres, in the township.

In 1781 the names of Daniel and Jacob Oswald appear in the assessment-roll. In 1812, Daniel Jacob, Sr., Daniel, Jr., John, Sr., and John, Jr., appear. Jacob Oswald, Sr., lived on the farm now owned by Lewis F. Wertman. He was an assessor in 1798, when the Fries rebellion was at its height, and in the trial was called as a witness. He had two sons, Daniel and Jacob; both settled in the township. The family is still represented.

Of the daughters Anna Maria married — Frederici. They settled in Columbia County, and raised a family of children, who, after their parents' death, returned to this county.

The other daughter became the wife of John Neff.

John Weiss, who was a prominent man in the township and a member of the Legislature from Northampton County before Lehigh was erected, is said to have been brought to the township by some unknown family, and left here to the care of the people. The date is not known. He came into possession of land before 1781, and lived on the farm now owned by Owen Weida. He left three sons, Henry, John, and Daniel, and two daughters, who became Mrs. Conrad Opp and Mrs. Jacob Holben.

Christian Miller emigrated to this country from Switzerland, and came to this township partly by the Warrior's Path, which crossed the Lehigh River at Slatington. On the 20th of April, 1749, he took up a tract of land of thirty-one acres; March 23, 1750, seventy-two acres; and April 7, 1767, one hundred and five acres; and, later, other tracts. He was born June 25, 1706, and died July 14, 1785, aged seventy-nine years. He had two sons, — Andrew, who died in 1817, aged seventy-three years, and Christian; the latter was born in 1741, married Maria Butz. He died in 1778, aged thirty-seven years, and left John, Christian, Daniel, and Peter. John first settled at the old place and later moved over the Blue Mountains. Christian settled at Schwartz Dam on the Lehigh River. Daniel emigrated to the West. Peter was born Jan. 19, 1772, married Maria Magdalena Bachman in March, 1793, and settled on the homestead farm, where he conducted and commenced the manufacture of the tall clocks that are so well and widely known throughout this county. He died Aug. 22, 1855, aged eighty-three years, and left three sons, — Jonas, George, and Peter. Jonas married Salome, daughter of Jacob Baush, and settled on part of the old tract and died there. His descendants are in the

county. George also settled on part of the tract and left descendants. Peter also settled on part of the tract. His daughter became the wife of Samuel J. Kistler, Esq., of Heidelberg, with whom he now resides.

On the 11th of October, 1765, Jacob Snyder took up a tract of one hundred and twelve acres of land, and in 1781 Henry and Daniel Snyder were assessed on real estate. In 1812, the names of Peter, Henry, Jacob, John, George, William, and Samuel Snyder were on the assessment roll. The family are still in the township.

**Rex's Mill.**—This was probably the earliest mill in Lehigh County, north and west of the Lehigh Mountains. It was situated on Switzer Creek, in Lynn township, near the boundary line of Weissenberg, the dam being in Weissenberg. It was about a quarter of a mile below where Greenwald's mill now is. Rex's mill was built of logs, and was already an old mill that had probably stood for half a century in 1790 when Greenwald's mill was built. In 1790 and thereabout, Rex's mill was doing a large business, and Mr. Greenwald asked Mr. Rex to sell it to him, but the latter refused, and then Mr. Greenwald built a mill just above it. Rex's mill was used to make flour and chaff; also for hulling millet, which was at that time much used for pap, being considered an extra dish; and for breaking and cleaning hemp, and for bruising hemp-seed. The place where the mill was is still visible, although it has been torn down for many years. Such a place has its history, but who can trace it? When the sturdy farmers came from five, ten, to fifteen miles to mill, having a bag of grain on a horse, and sitting on top of it, often passing through woods for miles, without roads, but only paths, with Indians and wild beasts lurking about on each side.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE<sup>1</sup>

Commenced.		Commenced.	
Peter Snyder.....	April 14, 1840	David Follweiler.....	April 11, 1865
Jacob S. Kistler.....	" 14, 1840	Daniel H. Creitz.....	" 11, 1865
Jonas Haas.....	" 15, 1845	Alvin F. Creitz.....	" 11, 1868
Peter Snyder.....	" 15, 1845	David Follweiler.....	" 8, 1870
Jonas Haas.....	" 9, 1850	Alvin F. Creitz.....	" 15, 1873
David Follweiler.....	" 9, 1850	William F. Krauss.....	March 15, 1875
Peter Snyder.....	" 10, 1855	Alvin F. Creitz.....	" 23, 1878
William M. Kistler.....	" 10, 1855	William F. Krauss.....	" 30, 1880
William M. Kistler.....	" 10, 1860	Alvin F. Creitz.....	April 6, 1883
Daniel H. Creitz.....	" 10, 1860		

**Schools.**—The history of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches of the township includes the account of the early educational institutions. The first action of the people of the township, except in connection with the churches, was at what in 1812 was called Saegersville, later New Tripoli. A society was formed in that year for the erection of an English school-house, in which all instruction was to be in English. Daniel Saeger was the most influential in the movement. The school-house was built on

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1840 the justices having jurisdiction over this territory were elected in district, and their names will be found in the civil list of the general history.



what later in the town plot were lots 70-71, each sixty-six feet wide on Decatur Street, and one hundred and seventy-seven and a half feet deep. It was called the Saegersville English school-house, and school was regularly kept there from that time till the township accepted the school law. A copy of the rules and regulations is here given:

**"RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SAEGERSVILLE ENGLISH SCHOOL SOCIETY.**

"At an Election held at the House of George Tryne, Innkeeper, on the twenty-seventh Day of March, A.D. 1812, Jacob Mosser & Daniel Saeger, Esq., were Duly Elected a committee to establish Rules and Regulations, as follows, to wit:

"1st. That there shall be five Trustees and One Treasurer Chosen annually by ballot, and the Elections to be held on the second Saturday of April at the School-Room, and the said Trustees and the successors shall be elected in manner and form as is hereinafter Described, to have the name & title 'Saegersville English School Society.'

"2d. That the said Trustees, after each annual election, shall elect from among their own members a President and Secretary, and in all cases Two-Thirds of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum to transact any business.

"3d. That all elections to be held in Pursuance of this Rule Shall be conducted by two members of the society, who shall be appointed inspectors at the same time & Place where the Trustees are to be elected as ordered by the Electors then assembled, and the inspectors so chosen shall appoint one suitable person as a clerk.

"4th. That the Secretary of the Society shall make out and furnish the Inspectors of every election with a fair, true, and correct list of all members of the said Society & the number of shares set opposite their Respective names.

"5th. That in all elections to be held in pursuance of these Rules, every person of the age of twenty-one years who has subscribed for any number of shares in Said Stock of Said society, shall be entitled to a vote for each and every Respective Share.

"6th. That in case any vacancy happens by Death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, a majority of the Trustees assembled shall appoint special election for supplying such vacancies, and every special election shall be held and Conducted as is directed for the annual Election, and the Persons so legally chosen shall hold said office for the remainder of the time in whose place he was elected.

"7th. That it shall be the Duty of the Trustees yearly and every year to get a School-Master who is by them judged competent for Business, and agree with him for his salary for Three months, to commence from the first day of December, or as near that time as conveniently may be, and defray the said salary. Each subscriber of the said English School Society shall pay quarterly the sum of two Dollars, and every month if not amounts to a quarter the sum of eighty cents, and every non-subscriber shall pay quarterly the sum of three Dollars, & every month if not amounts to a quarter, the sum of one Dollar & twenty cents; and if it should happen that it would not be money enough to pay said salary, and no money in the Treasury, then every Subscriber shall pay his proportionable part according to the number of shares subscribed, & if money left, then to remain in the Treasury for any use the said Trustees shall direct.

"8th. That after the said quarterly school is expired, and any number of said subscribers is Desirous of having School for any time before the then next quarterly school, they shall apply to the Trustees, who shall grant them leave for any time for getting a School-Master competent for Business to have a school at said School-house at the expense of the Company applying for said school.

"9th. That in case the Teacher or employees should think themselves aggrieved, they are to make known their complaint to any one of the Trustees, who can at any time call a meeting of the Board of Directors in all cases.

"10th. That the Trustees take particular Notice that Sufficiency of wood be provided for the stove during the quarterly school mentioned in the 7th article, for the comfort of the Teacher and Scholars.

"11th. That the said Trustees & their successors shall be Impowered to keep the school-house & appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, all in good order and Repair, and to Draw the Money from the Treasury of said society found to defray the expenses of all warrants or orders on the Treasury which shall be signed by the President of the Society.

"12th. That the present Trustees and their Successors shall permit

and suffer all Persons of Lawful age who shall offer to subscribe in their own name or the name of any other person who shall Duly authorize the same for any number of Shares in the Stock of said Society, and the Shares in Said Stock shall be Ten Dollars each, and that each and every subscriber shall have and to hold the several and respective shares for which subscribed for themselves, their Heirs, or Assigns, & the warrants or titles for said shares or Share shall be signed by the President of Said Society.

"13th. That a book to be kept by the Trustees and their proceedings recorded therein.

"In witness whereof we, the said Committee, have hereunto set our hands the twentyeth Day of August, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve.

"JACOB MOSER.

"DAN. SAEGER."

A paper was circulated, a copy of which is here given:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the managers or trustees of the Saegersville English School Society the sum of Ten Dollars for every share of stock in said society or company set opposite to our respective names, in such manner and proportion, and at such time as shall be determined by the Trustees of the said society, and the said sums of money to be applied for the use of the aforesaid English school, as witness our hand this 20th day of August, A.D. 1812."

Names of Subscribers.	Number of Shares
Jacob Moser.....	2 \$20
Daniel Saeger.....	2 20
Henry Mantz.....	2 20
George Tryne.....	2 20
Buckhardt Moser.....	2 20
Christian Holben.....	2 20
John Kishler.....	2 20
John Sittler.....	2 20
George Sittler.....	2 20
David Moser.....	2 20
Samuel Fly, Jr.....	2 20

On the 2d of April, 1813, an election was held at the school-house, and the following persons were elected trustees: David Mosser, George Sittler, John Sittler, George Tryne, and Henry Mantz. These trustees chose George Tryne president, and Henry Mantz secretary.

From the old minutes from which the above facts are derived it is learned that the school-house cost £85 3s. 5½d.

Teachers were employed, and the school was well conducted until 1838. Robert M. Blair was the last of the teachers under the old system.

This school-house at New Tripoli (Saegersville English school-house) was occupied until the township accepted the school law in 1838. At that time there were in the township three hundred and seventy-five persons liable to taxation for school purposes; \$242.78 was received from the State for schools. Jesse Hermany was chosen president of the board of school directors, J. S. Kistler secretary, and Daniel Brobst treasurer. Slowly under the new law schools began to be kept, log and frame houses were erected. In 1855 there were thirteen in the township, and there were six hundred and four pupils.

There are at present (1884) fifteen schools in the township, as follows:

*Jacksonville.*—At this place was erected about 1839-40 a log house, which was used until the present brick house was erected about 1856.

*Federal.*—The present house, the first at the place, was built of brick in 1860.



*Donnot*.—The present house, built of stone, was erected about 1845.

*Steinville*.—About 1862 a school was started in a room rented in Odd-Fellows' Hall, which is still used.

*New Tripoli*.—The old Saegersville school-house was in use by the board of directors from 1838 till 1857, when the present two-story brick edifice was erected.

Other houses are at Lieby's, Fenstermacher's, Snyder's, Baush's, Lynnville, Weaver's, two at Lynnport, Camp's, Kistler's, and Jacob Kistler's.

**New Tripoli**.—The land on which this village is located was prior to 1811 part of the farm of Henry Mantz, who, on the 29th of July, in that year, sold the water-privilege of the Antalaunee Creek to Daniel Saeger. He built the stone grist-mill soon after, and a stone house in which he kept a store. In 1812 a few people had gathered near there, and the place took the name of Saegersville, and in 1812 a society was formed to erect a school-house in which the English language and English studies should be taught. A full account of the school will be found in the history of the schools of the township.

Soon after the establishment of the school, Daniel Saeger, who was a brother of Nicholas and Jacob Saeger, late of Allentown (deceased), moved to Allentown, and he and Jacob then built the flour-mill, now of Pretz, Weinsheimer & Co. He soon afterward sold the same to Dr. John Romig's father. After that Daniel Saeger lived on the farm where the Allentown Furnace is situated, and afterward bought a farm on Cedar Creek, near the Lehigh Poor-House. After he had resided there several years, he then (about 1822) moved to Crawford County, Pa., to the place now called Saegerstown, which town he laid out and named. In 1836 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and soon after he had returned from said convention he died.

Daniel Saeger sold the mill property and store to Samuel Ely, Jr., on the 11th of March, 1813. He was a miller, and kept the mill, store, and tavern. The tavern has a stone in its wall with "1771" engraved upon it. In 1816, Samuel Ely, Jr., proprietor of the place, engaged James Price, surveyor, to lay out lots, streets, and alleys, which was done in July, 1816, and named "New Tripoli," in honor of the success of the United States navy at Tripoli, and on the 28th of July the lots were offered for public sale at the house of Samuel Ely, Jr. The first one was bought by Peter Haas, No. 31, for twenty-one dollars, fronting on Wayne Street.

The streets and alleys running north and south were named Washington Street, Apple Alley, Franklin Street, Mantz Street, Butchers' Alley, Madison Street, Market Alley, and Water Street. The streets and alleys running east and west were called Pumpkin Street, Egg Alley, Bridge Street, Farmers' Alley, Jefferson Street, Brewers' Alley, Perry Street, Jack-

son Alley, Wayne Street, Cherry Alley, Market Street, Hucksters' Alley, Decatur Street, Merchant Street, and Drovers' Alley. From No. 1 to 284 regularly-numbered lots are laid out.

The following is a list of names of men who bought lots at New Tripoli in 1816-17:

Peter Haas, Nos. 31, 42, 13, 64, 65, 81, 82.

Christian Kuntz, No. 115.

Jacob Fenstermacher, Nos. 10, 14, 61, 62, 72-77.

Abraham Smith, Nos. 39, 40, 80, 87.

John Straub, Jr., Nos. 31, 67, 68.

John Schoenberger, No. 88.

Henry Weaver, Nos. 89, 90, 91.

Jacob Sehneck, Nos. 10, 13.

Philip Everett, No. 86.

Isaac Miller, No. 85.

Henry Rubrecht, Nos. 83, 129, 130.

John Sehneck, Nos. 11, 12.

Andrew Kunkel, No. 20.

Andrew Straub, Nos. 66, 125, 126.

George Lock, Nos. 29, 30.

Henry Meyer, No. 103.

John Settler, No. 102.

Michael Krum, No. 116.

John Kresley, No. 131.

Solomon Kistler, Nos. 118, 119.

Abraham Miller, No. 63.

Jacob Linn, Nos. 133, 134.

John Reitz, Nos. 127, 128.

Daniel Marburger, No. 115.

George Tryne, No. 48.

Daniel Shaeffer, No. 16.

Christian Biery, Nos. 7, 8, 15-18.

William Wuchter, No. 132.

John Bier, No. 9.

John Mantz, No. 69.

Henry Falmer, of Bucks County, Nos. 32-38.

Adam Heckman, No. 43.

Diedrich Hiesler, Nos. 44-47.

Daniel O'Daniel, Nos. 17, 122.

Andrew Krause, No. 49.

Andrew Shidderstine, No. 50.

Samuel Marx, No. 21.

Daniel Koeh, Nos. 18, 109.

Isaac Frober, No. 37.

Henry Rossman, of Berks County, Nos. 19, 36, 39-42, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68, 73, 74, 79, 80.

Solomon Hartman, Nos. 14, 123, 124.

Samuel Ely, Nos. 4-6, 64.

Conrad Hartman, No. 78.

Jacob Moyer, Nos. 11, 12.

John Kistler, No. 51.

Daniel Kern, Nos. 100, 101.

Morris Ancona, No. 66.

Jacob Hillegas, No. 157.

Maria Hiller, Nos. 120, 121.

Jacob Grim, No. 22.

John Derr, No. 79.

Conrad German, Nos. 52, 105.





Daniel Dorward, Nos. 104, 167.

John Mohr, Nos. 58, 59, 99.

At the time of this sale Samuel Ely, Jr., kept the hotel, and Daniel Saeger the store. He (Saeger) soon after moved to Allentown, and Peter Haas moved from Lynnvillle to New Tripoli, and purchased the store. In the year 1819, Samuel Camp, who had married Esther Tryne, daughter of George Tryne, came to town and entered the store of Peter Haas, and in a few years became a partner. Later, the interest of Mr. Haas was purchased by Mr. Camp, who carried on a prosperous business many years, and sold the store to his son Edwin, who continued the business till 1866, when he sold to James & W. P. Krum, who carried on the business for a year, when W. P. Krum sold to James Krum, who continued till April, 1868, when he sold to Jonas German, in whose possession the store and hotel now are, he having built a new store and hotel building at the corner of Madison and Decatur Streets.

The post-office was established at New Tripoli in 1823, and Samuel Camp was the postmaster, and remained many years. He was succeeded by Silas Camp and Edwin Camp, and in 1866, James Krum was appointed, and served till 1869, when Jonas German became postmaster, and served till 1872. W. F. Krause succeeded to the position, and served ten years, and in 1882, Elias K. Giltner, the present incumbent, was appointed.

Samuel Camp, who came to the place in 1819, married Esther, the daughter of George Tryne, who lived near here. Mr. Camp was a member of Legislature in 1862. His son, Silas, was recorder of Lehigh County from 1868 to 1874, and now resides in Allentown. Edwin, who was in business in New Tripoli for several years, resides in Tannersville. Franklin, another son, resides in New Tripoli.

The mill property was owned by Mr. Ely from 1813 to Dec. 12, 1820, when it was conveyed to Henry Weber, who, in September of the next year, sold it to Jacob Grim. He continued the business till his death, in 1833, when it was sold by his executor to Jonathan Shoemaker, Feb. 26, 1834. It passed, in 1838, to George Blank, in 1839 to George Blook, in 1843 to Thomas Tryne. The property is now owned by Reuben Sherman, having been purchased of Joseph Ricker in 1867.

W. H. Krause, in 1858, came to New Tripoli, and entered the store of Samuel Camp, and later became landlord, merchant, postmaster, and justice of the peace. He is now engaged in grain, coal, and lumber, and also interested in slate-quarries near the village.

**The Ebenezer Church.**<sup>1</sup>—This church is also known by the name of the Lynn Township Church, and in earlier times was called the "Orgel Kirche," or "Organ Church," being the only church in that

region which had an organ. The church stands at New Tripoli, in Lynn township. The limits of the congregation extended to the Blue Mountains on the north, to the limits of the Heidelberg congregation on the east, to those of the Jacksonville on the west, and to those of the Weissenberg on the south. The jurisdiction of the church comprises a territory lying between the Blue Mountains and the Schochary Mountain, three or four miles in width, with low hills and short valleys, from which the Antalaunee, and, more toward the east, the west branch of the Jordan arise. The church has always been a "union" church, although it takes its origin properly from the Reformed.

The settlement was made by a portion of the Allemängel colony; it was the northern, as the Weissenberg settlement was the eastern, limit of that colony. While Kistler's Valley was settled properly by Allemängel immigrants, principally of the Lutheran faith, those of the Reformed Church settled here more particularly. The slopes of the Schochary were occupied before Kistler's Valley was settled. The earliest pioneers were Christian Weber, Georg Ludwig Schüt, Heinrich Oswald, Philipp Gabriel Vogel (Vogel) with his two sons, Conrath and Johannes, the latter of whom moved back with the remainder of the family and founded Fogelsville; Valentine Schneider, Jacob Lynn, and others, all of whom came here about 1735. They were all Palatines, Swiss, and Huguenots. Soon others followed, and moved farther into the valley, and quickly took possession of the good tracts, especially those along the sides of the Antalaunee, where there were excellent woods and fine meadows inviting the settlers. The following heads of families generally pass for the first settlers, but of these many came later, and some may even belong to the succeeding generation:

Peter Scholl.	Philipp Mosser.
Peter Biesel.	Philipp Wertmann.
Mathias Schütz.	Philipp Antoni.
Wilhelm Mayer.	Martin Schmuck.
Heinrich Widerstein.	Dietrich Sittler.
Bernhard Schneider.	Melchior Düer.
Aaron Hattell.	Jacob Manz.
Jacob Hoffman.	Joseph Holder.
Jacob Lynn.	Erlard Zeisloff.
Christian Müller.	Jacob Grünewald.
Joseph Gerber.	Michael Feustermacher.
Johannes Schmidl.	Jacob Oswald.
Burkhard Mosser.	Heinrich Hauss.
Michael Bock.	Conrath Billmann.
Michael Hätinger.	Johann Adam Kressly.
Peter Kirschner.	Andreas Stramb.
Stephen Gross.	Thomas Everitt.
Abraham Schellhammer.	Heinrich König.
Philipp Schumann.	Georg Kistler.
Martin Grentler.	Abraham Offenbach.
Sylvester Holben.	Adam Arnalt.
Michael Hubbes.	Jacob Donatt.
Adam Brenitz.	Friederich Hess.
Georg Brenner.	

The foundation of the congregation dates from about the year 1740. Where the road from Lynnvillle to the Blue Mountain crosses the Antalaunee there stands,

<sup>1</sup> By the Rev. W. A. Hellrich.



a couple of hundred paces on the other side of the creek and on this side of Kistler's mill, an old weatherboarded log house, in which for many years Peter Snyder, Esq., of Lynn, resided. This old house witnessed the origin and beginning of the Ebenezer Church. About the beginning of the decade between 1740 and 1750 it was the residence of Peter Scholl, one of the prominent and most active of the founders of the church. The settlement contained at that time a very talented teacher by the name of Andrew Steiger, who kept the winter school. In response to the solicitations of his neighbors he held the first divine service, with reading of sermons, prayer, and praise. The house in which Peter Scholl lived being the most appropriate for the purpose in the vicinity, these services were held in it until after the church building\* was erected. It was also the place of refuge in the time of the Indian troubles for the neighbors when threatened with danger. The walls under the weatherboarding, as we were informed by Squire Snyder, are pierced with loopholes for protection of those within. It was at the same time a store, which was kept by Scholl, who transported the necessities of life from Philadelphia and sold them to his neighbors.

About the year 1745 the neighborhood agreed to build a church. The construction languished, however, for fifteen years. All that was done was the extending of invitations to Revs. Philipp J. Michael and Melchior Muhlenberg to preach and to found the church. Both of these pastors preached here once, and then apparently delivered the further charge of the congregation to the schoolmaster.

In 1760 the congregation purchased from Jacob Hoffman the piece of ground which still forms its church and school lands. It lies near Scholl's house, above referred to. The brethren who accomplished the purchase were: Peter Scholl, Bernhard Schneider, Aaron Hartel, Jacob Hoffmann, Peter Beisel, Heinrich Widerstein, Philipp Wertmann, Philipp Mosser, Dietrich Sittler, Martin Schueck, Jacob Lynn, and Jacob Oswald.

In the year 1761 the building was erected. The building had been planned as early as 1750, but the Indians, who had a village in the vicinity, becoming troublesome and burning down more than one-half of the dwellings of the settlers, the construction was postponed from year to year until they believed themselves safe from further attacks of the savages. The building here, as everywhere else, was of logs; there was neither flooring nor any side-boarding. An ordinary table served for the altar, the pulpit was constructed of rough boards, and a small organ (from which the church became known as the *Orgel Kirche*, or *Organ Church*) stood on one side. Where this came from or who brought it there no one can tell. Rev. Michael, and one of Rev. Muhlenberg's assistants—undoubtedly Rev. Schellhardt—dedicated the church.

No community suffered more during the Indian

Wars than this one. They occupied the extreme bounds of the settlements of the whites, and before the Indians could attack those farther in they must first overcome these. Here, therefore, the massacres and the burnings began. Right through the middle of the settlements ran one of the principal Indian paths, leading to the southern regions. Conflagrations were a common occurrence in Lynn, and frequently the entire population fled to the settlement lying farther south. Upon the southern slope of the Schochary Mountain, above Lynnuville, in a small hollow on the left hand side of the present road, dwelt the Zeistoff family, who were overtaken in their flight by the Indians, and butchered without mercy. And yet nearly all the settlers returned and erected their log houses again, and strove anew to maintain possession of the ground. The old fathers used to relate that every night they would place the loaded guns and their well-sharpened axes within easy reach from their bed, not knowing when they might be attacked by the savages.

There are few communities which have remained so entirely secluded from public intercourse during the whole of the last century down to the middle of the present as this one of Lynn. This accounts also for the preservation of the ancient customs and ways in their primitive simplicity. It accounts, likewise, for their want of advance or development. This is the case in worldly as well as churchly affairs. Even now along the sides of the Blue Mountains can be found dwellings whose construction dates back to the earliest times. The ground naturally is more suited to agriculture than farther south, and that upon the Weissenberg and Lowhill hills; but the conveyance of lime to Lynn used to be a difficult matter, and so frequently remained undone, and the crops, consequently, became poorer than in the country farther south. But since the construction of the Berks County Railroad an unusually rapid advance has been made; the harvests testify to the use of lime, and new residences and immense Swiss barns have everywhere been erected; and the people enjoy prosperity and wealth. Especially is this the case since the slate quarries of Lynn have been bringing their excellent products to the notice of the public markets.

The church records begin with the year 1764. The old writings concerning the first church are entirely wanting; and many family histories, containing accounts of the first settlements and their early circumstances, were destroyed by fire during the Indian wars.

Between 1790 and 1800 the congregation owned a parsonage in common with the Jacobs' and the Bethel congregations.

The community early erected a school-house, and for the most part had able preachers.

The Second Church was built in the year 1798. A storm had almost entirely destroyed the old building. The organ, too, lay in ruins (and, by the way, did not



reappear in the following building). A new building was a necessity, and the work of construction was willingly undertaken. The consistory resolved to erect a two-story church upon the site of the old. In the course of the year it was constructed. This church was also built of logs, but had galleries and all the conveniences of those times. The dedicatory services were held by Rev. Johannes Roth, the Reformed minister, and Daniel Lehmann, the Lutheran.

Concerning the construction of the Third Church, there are complete records at hand. The congregation adopted a new constitution, founded upon the former contracts made between the Reformed and Lutheran members, under which constitution they resolved to maintain the church—a union one—as it had been originated by their fathers. This constitution answers its purposes better than that of any of the neighboring churches. The corner stone was laid on the 16th of May, 1824, and the services of the day were conducted by the pastors of the church, Revs. Johannes Helffrich and Däring and Wartman, assisted by Rev. Johann Gobrecht, of Whitehall, and Conrath Yaeger, of Hanover, who were present by invitation. The teacher of the school at this time was Jacob Salem.

The members subscribed towards the building the sum of \$2433.53; the cost of erecting the church was \$2425.04. The church was dedicated in the fall of the same year. The building still stands, firm and sound. It is of stone, and is more beautifully finished, and provided with more conveniences than any other in the neighborhood.

The consistory at the time of building the Third Church were as follows: On the Reformed side, Philipp Ebert, elder; Jacob Oswald, trustee; Daniel Oswald, Abraham Fenstermacher, Peter Mayer, Johann Miller, deacons; Philipp Ebert, and Jacob Fenstermacher, building committee. On the Lutheran side: Jacob Mosser, elder; David Mosser, trustee; George Trein, Heinrich Straub, Jacob Kistler, George Bansch, deacons; Jacob Mosser and George Trein, building committee. The work of George Fusselman, the carpenter, and of Peter Neff, the mason, puts to shame that of many of the artisans of the present day.

A new organ was built under contract by Charles Heinzelman during the summer of 1850. It was dedicated on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th days of October, with services conducted by Revs. Johannes Helffrich, William A. Helffrich, J. S. Dubs, and Jeremiah Schindel. The Lutheran pastor, Rev. Zacharias Peter Oberfeld, was drowned on the 2d of September preceding in the great flood at Tamagua, where he lived. The teacher at the time was Frederick Schmidt.

Some years after the building of the organ, in 1853, a new Swiss barn was erected upon the church lands.

Frederick Schmidt, who had served the congrega-

tion well and faithfully as a schoolmaster and organist for many years, had also brought the church lands—which had always lain neglected—by his industry to a fine state of cultivation. The old barn being about to fall into ruin, and there being no room for storing the products of the soil, the new barn was put up. Schmidt was a man in every sense of the word; he was not only a well-educated school-teacher from Germany, devoting himself with his whole heart to his calling, but was also faithful and honest without wavering.

The old school-house which was first occupied by Jacob Salem, another capable teacher, was of stone, and stood several feet farther within the meadow than the present one. It had one story, with a hall running through the middle. On the left was the school-room, on the right a room used as a living and sleeping-room, and another small room used as a kitchen. The children slept in the loft where the snow was often blown in, and lay in heaps upon their beds in the morning. But the old ways have disappeared even here. The congregation built a new dwelling-house recently appropriate to the times. Here the old teacher, worn out by his manifold labors, spent with his spouse, a worthy German matron, and surrounded by their children, the declining years of his life in peace. Friederich Schmidt died in April, 1876, and was interred on the 27th of the month, with services held by Revs. William A. Helffrich and H. S. Fegeley, the pastors of the church, in the cemetery of the congregation, whither his wife had already a short time before preceded him. His son, Theodore, became his successor.

At the same time with this house a two-story brick school-house, with two rooms—one for the school, the other for the congregation—was also erected.

The old God's-acre had been filled and enlarged and filled again, and a cemetery was therefore laid out upon a regular plan and interments begun.

The Reformed preachers of the church were:

1. Philipp Jacob Michael. He was elected in 1760, and preached till 1770. Before his time there was a reader here by the name of Andreas Steiger, who also remained for some time after Rev. Michael came, but must soon afterwards have died or moved away. There is also mention made of a certain Peter Miller, likewise a reader, who came about this time to Heidelberg and the surrounding country, and is yet spoken of in Lynn. Rev. Michael is the same minister who preached in the Ziegel Church.

2. Peter Miller, formerly a reader, was afterwards accepted as pastor. He did not serve for a long time. He died here, and his remains rest in the old cemetery.

3. Heinrich Hentzel, commonly called Herzel, who was also only a reader, but preached in several of the churches of this neighborhood. How long he labored here cannot now be told.

4. Johannes Roth, also a man who, without being





educated, elevated himself to the ministry, and was accepted as minister by the congregation, because no other was to be had. Both Hentzel and Roth had made application to the Synod for ordination, but were both rejected on account of their unfitness. None of these four were ordained, nor did they acknowledge any higher churchly authority. They undertook the office like a trade. The worthiest of the four was Michael; but he was not fully qualified for the ministry. Roth lies buried at Jacob's Church. He was buried beneath the altar, but it is said the new church does not occupy the same location as the old.

5. J. Friederich van der Slat, a minister belonging to the old Synod, was called by the congregation, but he preached only occasionally. Yet with this the congregation were well satisfied: they would sooner have none than incompetent preachers.

6. Johann Heinrich Helffrich, who served from 1804 to 1810, when he died. He brought the congregation into subjection to the Synod.

7. Heinrich Diefenbach, from 1810 to 1816.

8. Johannes Helffrich, from 1845 to 1852. He had his son, William A. Helffrich, as assistant.

9. William A. Helffrich, from 1845 to 1867.

10. E. J. Fogel in the last-named year was appointed his assistant, who, however, served the congregation alone till 1874, from which year till 1879, Rev. William A. Helffrich again served as the pastor.

11. Nevin A. Helffrich was in the latter year appointed his assistant.

The Lutheran ministers were (1) Melchior Muhlenberg, and his assistants preached occasionally; (2) Hermann Jacob Schellhardt; (3) Daniel Lehman; (4) Friederich Gaisenheimer; (5) Johannes Knoske; (6) G. F. J. Yeager; (7) Döring and Wartmann; (8) Jeremias Schindel; (9) Peter Z. Oberfeld; (10) August Bauer; (11) W. Siegelin; (12) Owen Leopold; (13) S. S. Klein; (14) — Zuber; (15) H. S. Fegeley.

**Steinsville.**—The land on which Steinsville was originally located was granted to Michael Stein by warrant about the year 1756. After the Steins, J. L. Brobst possessed the hotel and store until the year 1878, when it was conveyed to Dr. J. D. Graver. It is occupied by Joseph Rose.

Steinsville at present includes the property of Jacob Miller, which was by warrant granted to him about the year 1760, conveyed to Philip Wannemacher in 1791, and in 1812 to Christian Wannemacher, who began to improve the same in 1825. He built a grist-mill at the Antalaunee stream, which with the farm was conveyed to his son, Daniel Wannemacher, in 1840, who rebuilt the mill in 1866. In 1874 the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad was cut through the property, and the Steinsville depot was located upon it. Soon after that year a hotel was built near the depot by Benjamin Swan, a stone

building erected by William Fusselman, steam saw-mill by Jerry Klingman, and a foundry by Klotz & Billig, and a marble-yard by Milton Kergner. In 1878 the Wannemacher farm was conveyed to Dr. D. S. Shade, and the mill property to Willington B. Griessamer, and in 1881 Benneville Lutz became the owner of the mill and occupies it at present.

The village of Steinsville is situated in the north-western part of the county, one mile south from the foot of the Blue Mountains, and one-fourth of a mile north of the Antalaunee Creek, on the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad. It was founded by John Stein in 1810, a son of Michael Stein, who emigrated to this country from Germany. The Stein family consisted of eight sons and one daughter. The father being a man of industry, decided to provide homes for his children in the West, and traveled as early as 1825 to the Scioto, at Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio, and secured land for all his children, and afterwards one by one, from the oldest to the youngest, all moved to their Western homes, and finally the father, after the decease of his wife, followed his children as late as 1847. Dr. Joseph Soliday came to Steinsville, footing his way from Sumneytown, Pa., in 1826, and settled down to practice medicine. After being in practice several years, he became wedded to the daughter of John Stein. He was engaged in continuous practice until 1856, when he removed to Circleville, Ohio, with his family, consisting of four sons and one daughter. Two of his sons are physicians, and two practice dentistry. In the year 1818 a young German Reformed minister, Rev. John Zulick, came on foot from Philadelphia, and began to preach not only at Steinsville but also to congregations across the Blue Mountains, in Albany, Berks Co., and Jacksonsville. He was fond of travel on horseback, and followed his calling in that style until he died in 1874. He was married to Rebecca Hermany, a daughter of Philip Hermany, of Jacksonville, and was blessed with seven daughters and one son, John, who was prepared in 1855 to take upon himself his father's labors, when he was taken with consumption and died. The homes of both the clergyman and doctor are at present in the same state as they left them, the former being occupied at present by two of his daughters. The hotel and store building, built by John Stein in 1832, is a spacious brick structure. The carriage-factory is operated by its founders, Ely & Waidelich. It was established in 1852. Dr. D. S. Shade was the successor to Dr. Soliday in 1856, and is at present following his practice, in connection with his partner, whom he took in with himself in 1870, viz., Dr. J. D. Graver. In 1860 several people of Steinsville and vicinity obtained a charter and organized The Steinsville Hall Association for religious, society, and educational purposes, and in 1861 erected a fine brick building, where from that time to the present the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows have held their lodge meetings. Religious services

<sup>1</sup> By Dr. J. D. Graver.



are held, and a good school is open for children and the more advanced scholars. In the fall of 1881 a few men in the village and surrounding country started a creamery to manufacture butter and cheese, which has proved a success and is highly appreciated. The country immediately surrounding Steinsville is productive and healthy. Slate was first discovered here by three brothers,—John, Michael, and Samuel K. Lutz,—sons of Samuel J. Lutz, in 1851, and quarries were opened and first operated by Foulk, Daniel, and William Roberts. No especial interest was manifested in the slate industry until in the year 1869 a storm uprooted a willow-tree on lands of Samuel F. Lutz, which unearthed a slate-bed that was afterwards quarried and is now owned and operated extensively by George W. Griessamer. In 1874 the Berks and Lehigh Quarry was opened by Mosser, Krumm & Roberts, and is at present operated by Lutz & Keever. In 1876 the Centennial was opened on lands of Charles Foust. In 1880 the Standard was opened by a foreign party on the same tract, and in 1882 the Quaker City Quarries on lands of Wiltoughby and Charles Lutz.

The Steinsville post-office was established in 1858.

**Jacksonville.**—The land on which this hamlet is located was in 1781 owned by Daniel Hamm, who resided where William Long now lives. He gave the land for the church and churchyard. It lies on a ridge of land north from the Antalanee Creek, in the direction of the Blue Mountains, and on the line of the Berks County Railroad. The first house was built there about 1820 by Martin Baer, and was later purchased by John Hermany, who made additions to the house, and opened a hotel and store. A post-office was established about 1845, with Zachariah Long as postmaster. His successors have been John Oswald and Jacob Oswald, John Hermany, E. F. Lutz, and the present incumbent, John Folweiler. The hotel and store is now conducted by E. F. Lutz. The store was for a time owned by Uriah Long.

**Jacob's Church.**—This church stands in Jacksonville, Lynn township. It is a Union Church, held in common by the members of the Reformed and of the Lutheran faith, as is generally the case in churches in Eastern Pennsylvania. The first settlement of this region took place about the same time as that of Allemangel. The same throng of settlers which came from Oley and Goshenhoppen, and originated the Ziegel, Allemangel, Weissenberg, and Ebenezer Churches, also caused the beginning of this congregation. The beautiful tracts of land bordering on the Antalanee attracted these wanderers, and soon the valleys and hills were dotted with their small log huts. These settlements were made between 1730 and 1740.

Among the first settlers were the following families: Vollweiler, Oswalds, Wannemacher, Corell, Lutz, Tittell, Hamm, Koenig, Probst, Franz, Mosser, Baer,

Nungesser, Sechler, Everett, Friess, Stumpf, Miller, De Long, Krietz, Klingemann, Fusselman, Reitz, Straub, Enos, Wietzel, Lanenberger, Gerhard, Witterstein, Hess, Billman, and others.

About the year 1750 the first church was built, and with it a school-house. The dedication of this little log church, which stood on the spot now occupied by the third church, was held by the Revs. Philip J. Michael and H. J. Schellhardt, who were also chosen the first pastors.

No church records were kept in the early times. It was only about the year 1774 that the first church book was kept, and the first baptismal records were entered by the Rev. Conrad Steiner, Jr., who at that time was the minister here. Probably a church book was kept before that year, but was no doubt destroyed by fire during the Indian troubles. The want of these records leaves us very much in doubt as to the early history of this congregation.

The second church building was erected about the year 1808. The corner-stone was laid, and the church dedicated according to the customs of both faiths. At the same time a constitution was adopted, which was changed and extended in the year 1854.

The third building was constructed in the year 1864. It is of brick, surmounted with a tower and bell, and is a beautiful building, suitable to these times.

In the course of time the old log school-house was remodeled in the year 1780, and in later years, after the construction of the new church, a new school-house of brick was erected. This was dedicated on the 9th and 10th days of October, 1858.

The members of the Reformed faith of this church owned in earlier times a parsonage in conjunction with three other congregations. About the year 1812 this house with the surrounding land was sold.

The Reformed ministers were Rev. Philip J. Michael, followed by the Rev. Peter Miller, who was the regular preacher of the Ebenezer Church. Heinrich Hertz (Hentzel) also preached here for a time. Then came — Roth. None of these preachers had been admitted to ordination. The congregation could not obtain the services of any minister from the Synod, and the congregation preferred having these rather than none. Johannes Roth was followed by Rev. Conrad Steiner, Jr., who was a preacher from the Synod, and served here from 1774 up to the close of 1777. He began the church records, which are still in existence. Rev. C. Steiner was called by several other congregations, and Peter Roth was again elected because the Synod would not send a minister. In the beginning of the present century Henry Diefenbach came to this church, being sent by the Synod. He was followed, about the year 1816, by the Rev. John Zulich, and served till some time later. Rev. J. M. Bachman became his successor, and he is the present pastor.

The Lutheran ministers were Rev. Herman J.



Schellhardt, Daniel Lehmann, Frederick Geissenhainer, Johannes Knoske, G. F. J. Yaeger, Elias B. Kraulich, Owen Leopold, F. Zuber, S. S. Klein, H. S. Fegley.

**Lynnville.**—The first person to build on the site of Lynnville was Valentine Stull, in the year 1806. He opened a store, which he carried on for many years. He had no children, but adopted a nephew of his wife, named Peter Haas, who carried on the business after his uncle's decline. He (Haas) was elected to the Legislature several terms, also served as associate judge for some years. John Sieberling built a house in 1807, and opened it to the public. He was the landlord and proprietor of the Lynnville Hotel up to April, 1846, when his son James became possessor by purchase. The post-office at Lynnville was established in July, 1820, and John Sieberling made postmaster. He continued as such up to his death in December, 1875. He died at the age of ninety-two years, and served as postmaster fifty-five years. Solomon W. Baehman is the present postmaster.

The hotel is now the property of Dr. F. C. Sieberling.

The village at present contains a hotel, school house, post-office, store, harness and blacksmith-shops, and six dwellings.

The elections of the township were held at this place for many years till 1879. At what is known as Greenwalt's, on the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad, a store was opened about 1850, and kept for a short time by Henry Neff.

**St. Peter's Church.**<sup>1</sup>—This church stands upon an elevation along the Sieberlingsville road, south of Lynnville, and is in Lynn township. This is also a Union Church for Lutherans and Reformed. The church was founded in the year 1857, members of the Weissenberg, Lowhill, Lynntown, and Jerusalem communions uniting in forming a new congregation here.

The corner-stone was laid on the 30th of August, 1857, on which occasion appropriate services were held by Rev. W. A. Helffrich, the Reformed minister, and Rev. Siegh, the Lutheran minister.

On Whit-Sunday the 23d and Whit-Monday the 24th days of May, 1858, the building was dedicated to the service of God. Sermons were preached by Revs. J. Derr, Jeremiah Schindel, and William A. Helffrich.

**Lynnport.**—Marcus Wannemacher was the original owner of the land on which Lynnport is situated. He lived in a house that stood near the railroad depot by the spring. Michael Everett, about the year 1814, erected a part of what is now the hotel, in which he lived, and opened a store for the use of the people roundabout. Levi Kistler, Feb. 8, 1843, opened a tavern in the building. David and William Kistler kept the store at the time. Lewis H. Oswald, the present proprietor, came to the place in April, 1865,

and keeps hotel and store and post-office, the latter having been established under Levi Kistler. In addition to the hotel, post-office, and store, there are two school-houses, depot of Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad, a slate quarry, and about forty dwellings.

Slate quarries were opened near Lynnport first about 1844, by James M. Porter, McDowell, and Daniel Jones, and the same who opened Slatington. David Folweiler was the superintendent. They have been worked more or less from that time.

A mantle factory was started by Anthony Donnon, of Philadelphia, in 1860, and continued by Henry F. Martin. It is carried on by Jesse B. Keim, of Philadelphia.

Lanrel Hill Mantel Factory was established in 1880 by Alvin F. Greitz, Moses K. Jacob, and Charles K. Henry, who sold to Potter & McHose, who are now running it.

**Stein's Corner** is situated in the southeast corner of the township. The land on which it is located was formerly owned by the Grims. About 1855 Simon Lentz erected a hotel and was the landlord from that time till 1865.

About 1875 a post-office was established with Joshua Weida as postmaster, who kept it till his death, when he was succeeded by William Seaman, who retained the position till 1884, when William Stein, the present postmaster, was appointed.

About 1874 William Stein opened a store, and now has charge of the hotel, store, and post-office.

**Oswaldsville**, now called Raber's Corners, was started about 1860, at which time Jonas Oswald, who owned a farm at the locality, built a hotel and store, which were kept by him for five or six years. A post-office was also established at the place and kept by him till 1866, when it was removed to Mosserville.

**New Slatedale** contains twelve or fifteen dwellings and a hotel kept by Joseph L. Lutz. The place was started by the opening of slate quarries about 1854 by Daniel Faulk. Quarries are now worked by Lutz & Kcever, and Griesemer & Brothers.

**Reitz.**—At the store of Samuel Reitz, nearly in the centre of the township, the elections of the township have been held since 1879. Prior to that time they were held at Lynnville. The old stone house at this place was built by Andrew Straub, Jr., in 1817, his father, Andrew Straub, Sr., having taken up ninety-two acres of land at that place on the 22d of March, 1800, and transferred it to his son, Andrew, on the 23d of May the same year. It later passed to John Ulrich, who in 1849 erected a store and kept it for many years. In 1862 Jonas Reitz purchased the property now owned by his son, Samuel.

**An Old Graveyard.**—In Kistler's Valley, in Lynn township, on the farm of Mr. Jonas J. Kistler (being the same farm which was formerly owned by the late Rev. Samuel K. Brobst, deceased, grandfather of Philip Kistler, deceased, and Father Jacob Brobst, deceased), exists a graveyard established by the Moravians over a

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. W. A. Helffrich.





hundred years ago. The sacred spot is well preserved. The first congregation brought into existence in those parts was formed by Moravian missionaries from Bethlehem, and was called the Allemangel Moravian Church. Later, Rev. Muhlenberg established a church in the same vicinity, and called it the Allemangel Lutheran Church, now known as Jerusalem. The old Moravians' burial-ground is numerously dotted with clayed mounds, underneath which repose members of the ancient brotherhood from that section. Among them a preacher by the name of Wirs or Wirz.

In the old burial-ground at Miller's, near the Baush school-house, many old tablets are standing. Some of the names and dates are here given:

Christian Miller, Sr., born June 25, 1706; died July 14, 1785, age seventy-nine years, nineteen days.

Christian Miller, Jr., born Jan. 6, 1741; died Oct. 9, 1778, age thirty-seven years, nine months, and three days.

Maria Elizabeth Hansin, born April 10, 1809; died Sept. 18, 1820, age eleven years, five months, eight days.

Anna Elizabeth Miller, died Dec. 16, 1830, age seventy-three years, one month, four days.

Andreas Miller, died 1817, age seventy-eight years, three months.

Salome Miller, wife of Jonas Miller, daughter of Jacob Bausch, born May 20, 1802, age twenty-five years, six months, fourteen days.

William F. Miller, son of Stephen Miller, born June 21, 1854, age eight months, twelve days.

Mary Kuhns, wife of John Kuhns, died April 2, 1843, age forty-seven years, nine months, fifteen days.

Mary Cathilla, daughter of John Kuhns, died Sept. 18, 1838, age sixteen years, eight months, twenty-eight days.

Apoloma Ellinger, daughter of Peter Miller, died May 29, 1813, age thirty-one years, ten months, three days.

Peter Miller, Sr., born Jan. 19, 1772, age eighty-three years, seven months, three days.

Maria Magdalena Miller, wife of Peter Miller, born Oct. 20, 1770, age ninety-three years, seven months, six days.

David Miller, born Dec. 30, 1829, age twenty-nine years, four days.

George Miller, born Feb. 10, 1798, age sixty-seven years, three months, twenty-five days.

Maria M. Miller, wife of George, born Jan. 1, 1805, age sixty-nine years, eight months, six days.

Anna Maria Custard, wife of George Custard, born April 15, 1760, age eighty-one years, nine months, ten days.

George Custard, born April 25, 1750, age sixty-three years, sixteen days.

John Kuhns, died Sept. 20, 1830, age forty years, nine days.

Lehigh Mountain, thence followed an Indian trail in the western part of the county to the territory along the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain, where they settled. As the country they had left was similar to that in the upper end of the county, it was natural for them to seek their homes in a land of like character. A few, however, settled early in the Macungie Valley, which became by the industry of these German settlers, the most fertile in Eastern Pennsylvania. The surface is generally level, although in some places rugged and somewhat broken.

The first steps towards the formation of a township were taken in January, 1742. On Jan. 28, 1742, the territory was surveyed by Edward Scull, and contained twenty-nine thousand four hundred and forty acres of land. A petition was presented to the court of Bucks County, signed by Jeremiah Trexler (Drechsler), Peter Trexler, Henry Sheath, John Eckel, Frederick Rowey, Peter Walbert, Jr., Philip Schmidt (Smies), Joseph Albright (Albrecht), Jacob Wagner, Melchior Schmidt, George Steininger, Jacob Moyer (Meyer), George Hain, Adam Koch, Casper Moyer, Kayde Grim, and Adam Braus, in which they complained that "they had lived here these many years without having a township laid out." This petition was presented to court June 16, 1743, and the territory as surveyed erected into a township. In 1743 it contained six hundred and fifty inhabitants,—more than any other district beyond the Lehigh Mountain. The fact that the first road from Philadelphia, through the territory that now constitutes Montgomery County, and through Upper Milford to Jeremiah Trexler's tavern, at Trexlertown, was made in 1732, as the colonial records show, proves also that the population had increased to such an extent that they could pressing demand a public road to Goshenhoppen, since the government was not too ready to open roads unless urgent necessity demanded them. It is a well-authenticated fact that the first white inhabitants of Macungie township were Jeremiah Trexler and children, who came from Oley, Berks Co., as early as 1719, and settled at a place on Spring Creek, known as Schwartz's farm, near Trexlertown. Many of the titles to the land along the Little Lehigh Creek, which flows into the Lehigh River at Allentown, show that this section was one of the earliest settled, on account of the water facilities and the fertility of the soil.

Millerstown, now Macungie, became the centre around which many emigrants from Württemberg and French Protestants settled, whose descendants became German, and to-day number among the most prosperous and honored citizens. These brave pioneers came to this new country surrounded by unspeakable difficulties, and made it one of the loveliest spots on earth. They had suffered untold misery under the tyranny of Europe, and sought here civil and religious liberty and equality.

They had to "earn their bread by the sweat of their

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### UPPER MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THE settlement of the territory now known as Upper and Lower Macungie township, was commenced about the year 1730. Macungie (Mauck-Kuntshy) is an Indian name, and signifies the "eating-place of bears." When food became scarce along the mountains, the bears would come into the valley for it; hence the name. The land was overgrown with scrub-oak, and was supposed to be worthless by most of the early immigrants, and, as a consequence, many crossed the

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. M. J. Kramlich.



brows," and the present generation can form no correct idea of the difficulties they had to encounter and the many hardships they were obliged to endure. Nor was the education of their children neglected. Many brought their teachers with them, and they saw to it that their children were properly educated. The German A, B, C book, the Psalter, and the Testament, among others, were their text-books. They were God-fearing men and women, and made an early effort to establish churches wherever practicable, in which they could worship God according to the dictates of their consciences.

**Early Roads.**—The first public road in the township from Trexlertown to Goshenhoppen, as already mentioned, was laid out in 1732. In March, 1749, a petition was presented to the court of Bucks County for "a new road from Wiester's plantation (farm) to the place called Jourdan (Jordan), and to Guth's mill, thence to the great road called Maconschly (Macungie) road." This petition was signed by Peter Drexler, John Lichtenwallner, Heinrich Steininger, Jacob Schlanch, Lorenz Schadt, Bernhardt Schmidt, Frederick Romich, Heinrich Drexler, Peter Haas, and others. The road from Easton to Reading, passing along Trexlertown, was not laid out until 1753. On March 22, 1757, a petition, signed by the inhabitants of the township and many others, was presented to the court of Northampton County, setting forth the difficulties they labor under for want of a road from "the county line on or near the land now or late of Jobst Henry in Macungie aforesaid, and from thence the highest and best way to Easton." The court appointed as commissioners George Knauss, Lewis Klotz, Thomas Armstrong, Jeremiah Trexler, Melchior Schmidt, and Frederick Romich, to view and lay out the same. The report of the commissioners was submitted to the court, and confirmed June 2, 1757.

**Constables.**—The first constable of whom there is any record was John Brandenburg, appointed in 1737. Joseph Olbert was appointed constable by the Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Easton, in October, 1752. Adam Braus was appointed Sept. 16, 1755.

**Licenses Granted.**—There is no record of a license granted to Jeremiah Trexler, who kept a tavern at Trexlertown as early as 1732. Conrad Culp applied for a tavern license in 1737, and John Trexler in 1737, which appear to be the first licenses granted by the Bucks County court. John Bieber received a license in September, 1758. At the June session of the Northampton County court, in 1759, licenses were granted to the following: Michael Henninger, Philip Hemel, George Strother, and Samuel Depue; in 1760, to George Guth and Michael Henninger; in June, 1786, to Jeremiah Trexler, Peter Haas, Philip Knauss, Joseph Savitz, Henry Schwyer, Christian Hartman. At the May term, in 1815, of the Lehigh County court, licenses were granted to George Christman, George Miller, and Jonathan Dichl, of Millerstown. About

the year 1818 the court issued licenses to Moses Cain, George Miller, Peter Wolf, Henry Keck, Peter Haas, Charles Trexler, and William Haines.

**Description of the Present Township.**—Macungie township was divided into Upper and Lower Macungie May 3, 1832. The township of Upper Macungie, under this division, is bounded on the northeast by South Whitehall, on the southeast by Lower Macungie, on the north and northwest by Lowhill and Weisenberg, and on the southwest by Berks County. It has an area of twenty-four and one-half square miles, or fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty acres. It is densely populated. In 1840 it had a population of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, and since then it has increased to three thousand and twenty-three (1880).

The surface is generally level, and the soil is mostly limestone, with the exception of a small strip in the northern and western portion, which is of slate formation. In the eastern part is Chapparral Ridge, which, however, is fast losing its character under the influence of the progressive spirit of its inhabitants. Haas' Hill, in the southeastern part, is the highest elevation in the township. The soil is carefully cultivated and is very productive. Wheat, rye, corn, and oats are the staple productions. Iron ore is found in large quantities in the vicinity of Breinigsville, Fogelsville, and Trexlertown. It is of the different kinds, such as rock, pipe, black and red shoen. The Crane and the Thomas Iron Companies control most of the leases. The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad runs through the township, with the Farmington Branch, from Trexlertown to Farmington, and the Crane Branch, built in 1883, from the main road, starting at a point about a mile above Trexlertown, and extending a distance of about three miles to Lichtenwallner & Laros' ore-beds. The branches were built chiefly for the purpose of conveying the ore to the main road, and thence to the furnaces at Catasauqua and Hokendauqua.

Numerous creeks drain the land. Among the most important is Macungie Creek, which starts among the hills in the vicinity of Ziegel's Church, flows in a southeasterly direction toward Trexlertown, where it empties into Spring Creek, which flows into the Little Lehigh near the Iron Bridge in Lower Macungie. The northern portion of the township is drained by Haas' Creek, which empties into the Jordan. Cedar or Schantz's Spring, the source of Cedar Creek, is in the southeastern part of the township, and "is remarkable for its strength and uniformity as to quantity of water." Cedar Spring furnishes abundant power for the mills erected along the stream. This spring received its name from the cedar-trees that had overgrown the hills surrounding it, which, however, have all disappeared. There are three grist-mills, two saw-mills, and a tannery in this township. The population in 1880 was three thousand and twenty-three.



## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. David Schall.	1866. Solomon Fogel.
Willoughby Fogel.	1868. John Albright.
1845. David Schall.	1869. Thomas C. Breing.
Willoughby Fogel.	1874. Robert H. Fogel.
1850. David Schall.	Herman Rupp.
Willoughby Fogel.	1877. William F. Roth.
1855. David Schall.	1878. A. D. Fogely.
Willoughby Fogel.	1879. Robert H. Fogel.
1857. William C. Lichtenwallner.	1880. William F. Roth.
1860. John Albright.	1881. Robert B. Spinner.
1861. Solomon Fogel.	Peter R. Bear.
1865. Henry Stine.	

**Early Settlements.**—It is difficult to ascertain the names of those who first took possession of the land, as many of the old deeds cannot be found and the present owners are unable to furnish data. The earliest grant of land of which there appears to be any record is that of George Moltz, who received a warrant dated Feb. 15, 1734, for seventy acres.

A warrant, dated Aug. 23, 1735, for a certain tract of land situated near Maxatawny, containing two hundred acres, with the usual allowance of six acres for roads, was granted to Stephen Starlan; but not having complied with the conditions therein specified, upon application a warrant for the same tract, dated March 14, 1742, was granted to George Haan. John Lichtenwallner, the ancestor of the Lichtenwallners, took possession of the tract of two hundred acres, to whom a patent of confirmation was issued, dated May 4, 1752, for the consideration of thirty-one pounds. This tract, together with three other contiguous tracts, containing in all four hundred and thirteen acres and three-quarters, John Lichtenwallner, the elder, granted unto his son, John, by deed dated March 15, 1765, who died intestate in 1796, and left real estate amounting to nine hundred and fifty-two acres, valued at five thousand and ninety pounds, which was equally divided among his ten children,—John, George, Peter, Christopher, Jacob, Catharine (married to Mathias Leibelsberger), Ann, Mary (married to George Schaeffer), Barbara (married to Philip Leibelsberger), Margaret, and Magdalena.

John accepted the two farms lying about half a mile west of Fogelsville. Upon his death they passed into the hands of his son, John, who bequeathed them to his two sons, John H. and William C. Lichtenwallner. The homestead of the Lichtenwallner family is now in the possession of Peter R. Bear, Esq. Upon the death of William C. Lichtenwallner, his farm passed into the hands of his widow and children.

Moyer's land at Fogelsville was among the earliest settled. On Aug. 23, 1735, a warrant was issued to John Michael Koontz for one hundred and fifty acres, and surveyed Sept. 6, 1736; but failing to comply with the conditions thereof, "sold and assigned his right, if any he had, to Abraham Yeakle, of Macongy," who had it surveyed by Edward Scull, Sept. 7, 1736.

Yeakle entered upon it and improved it, and sold it to Hans Jacob Meyer (Moyer), May 10, 1737. Another tract of land containing forty-nine acres and eighty-four perches, in pursuance of a warrant dated Oct. 12, 1738, was surveyed to Hans Jacob Meyer, Nov. 14, 1739. These two tracts Meyer occupied as one plantation or farm, which he granted to his eldest son, Nicholas, by deed dated June 22, 1761. In 1783 Nicholas Meyer died, and it now became the property of his son, Jacob. Solomon and Daniel Moyer inherited the farm from Jacob, their uncle, and since the death of Solomon it is in the possession of Daniel Moyer. Jacob Moyer died in 1852, and is buried in a private lot on the farm.

The farm now in the possession of Levi Krantlich, known as Keck's farm, containing one hundred and forty-three acres, was warranted April 30, 1740, to Balthazer Yeakle. Conrad Keck received a patent for it Feb. 21, 1812. Upon his death it passed into the hands of his son, John, who died in 1847, when his oldest son, Ephraim, purchased the property, and sold it the same year to Joseph Miller.

Richard Hockley, a merchant of Philadelphia, received a warrant dated Feb. 8, 1742, for a tract of land containing four hundred acres, situated near Fogelsville, now the property of the Mohrs. This tract was sold by Richard Hockley to Richard Johnson, of Germantown, Jan. 11, 1743. William Morry, of Upper Merion, purchased the land of Johnson in 1749. After Morry's death his sons, Jacob and William, became the owners. On Dec. 29, 1760, Herman Mohr, the ancestor of the Mohrs, purchased the four-hundred-acre tract for five hundred and fifty pounds. Nicholas and Herman, sons of Herman Mohr, received the estate upon the death of their father in 1778, except twenty acres, which he had given to his son, John. Herman Mohr had nine sons,—Nicholas, Herman, Frederick, John, Jacob, Henry, Peter, William, and Christopher. Before any division was made of the property Nicholas died, and his undivided half was bought by his brother, Henry, for fifteen hundred pounds. The descendants of Mohr are still in possession of the property.

Among the most prominent men of Upper Merion are the Fogels. Philipp Gabriel Fogel is the ancestor of the Fogel family. In 1731 the ship "Samuel," with one hundred and seven emigrants, landed at Philadelphia. Among these is found, in the colonial records, the name of Philipp F. Fogel; but it should be Philipp Gabriel. The spelling of these old German names was terribly mutilated in English by the officers at Philadelphia, and so it seems Frederick was substituted for Gabriel. The subject of this sketch came from the province Hanau, in Churhesse, and is one of the first Reformed families that settled in Lehigh County. His children were born in Germany, and all grown when they and their parents emigrated to America. The family lived a few years in Bucks County, and migrated with others

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1840 the justices having jurisdiction over this territory were elected in districts, and their names will be found in the civil list of the general history.







in 1734 or 1735, to the territory now included in Albany and Lynn townships. They settled at the Schochary Mountain, near Lynnvile. Here they owned about five hundred acres of land. The father died here, and was buried in the cemetery of the Ebenezer Church, at New Tripoli, of which he was one of the founders. He had four children,—Conrad, Johann, Jacob, and a daughter, who was married to one Weber, whose descendants still live on a part of the original tract of land. Jacob moved to Philadelphia, and later to one of the Southern States.

Conrad Fogel was the oldest son of Philipp Gabriel, and brought his family from Europe. He had two sons—Johannes and Philipp—and daughters. His brother Johannes married Conrad's widow. After the death of Conrad, about the time of the Indian wars, Johannes Fogel, with his family, moved to Macungie. Near the village of Fogelsville a new effort was made and a permanent home established. Here he bought several farms from the Schwenkfelders. Possession of the land around Fogelsville had been taken by these people many years previous. Johannes Fogel left three sons—Jacob, Conrad, Heinrich—and daughters. The old home remained in possession of Conrad's descendants, and was last owned by Judge Willoughby Fogel, and upon his death became the property of Jonas Moyer. Philipp, the youngest son of Conrad, received a tract of land near Breinigsville.

Johannes Fogel, the oldest son of Conrad, inherited the farm now in possession of Hon. John H. Fogel. He was married to Rosina Schael. They had three sons—John, Jacob, and Benjamin—and four daughters. Their home was noted for its hospitality, and the poor were always welcome. John Fogel died when he was about sixty years of age, and was buried in the cemetery of the Trexlertown Church, of which he was one of the founders. His son, Jacob, became the owner of the farm near Bath, Northampton Co., and Benjamin received the farms at Fogelsville.

Judge John Fogel was born Aug. 12, 1774, and was the son of John Fogel. His father was anxious that one of his sons should learn the art of dyeing. John learned the trade, but this sphere was too narrow for him. He sought a larger field. Assisted by his father, he built the hotel in 1798, and founded Fogelsville. He worked at his trade, kept hotel and a store. He also superintended his farm, and continued to prosper. Later he erected a dwelling on the property, now in the possession of Levi Kramlich, in which he resided many years. He served as justice of the peace, and as associate judge of the Lehigh County courts, and discharged his duties with fidelity. He was married to Catharine Stettler, and had two children,—Solomon Fogel and a daughter, Sallie, married to Jacob Schantz. He died Sept. 7, 1838. His remains lie buried in the cemetery of the Fogelsville Church, of which he was an active and consistent member.

Solomon Fogel, Esq., was the only son of Judge

John Fogel, and was born Feb. 11, 1801. Fogelsville at that time had no educational advantages to offer. The schools in those days were especially poor among the German settlements. Instruction was given mostly in the German language. Nothing remained for those people who wanted their children educated in English except to send them away from home. Solomon was sent to school at Philadelphia, where he remained five years. He was especially fond of mathematics, and had decided to become a surveyor, but his father overruled his son's inclination, and induced him to learn the business of a merchant. After returning from school he entered as clerk one of the stores at Allentown. During this time he and some other young men made an effort to establish the first Sunday-school in Lehigh County. The churches were averse to what they deemed an innovation, but they succeeded in securing the court-house for the purpose. Here they met several Sundays, but the court-house was also closed to them. The Sunday-school was something new, and declared a "nuisance." In 1825 he was married to Anna Stahl, of Upper Milford. He soon entered upon an active business career, and opened a general store in the building now in the possession of Jonathan Gross, which commanded a large trade all over the surrounding country. Although he was successful at first, his inclination led him to other pursuits. He inherited several farms from his father, but in farming he found no pleasure. He was appointed county surveyor by the Governor, and afterwards elected to the office for successive years. Often prevailed upon to give his name for the office of justice of the peace, he refused on account of a partial loss of his sense of hearing. He yielded, however, at last, was elected and commissioned April 30, 1861, re-elected to the office in 1866, and held it until his death, which occurred on Aug. 22, 1868. He died at the age of sixty-seven years, six months, and eleven days. He had two sons—Rev. E. J. Fogel and Llewellyn J. Fogel—and daughters. His son, Rev. E. J. Fogel, pastor of the Jordan charge, occupies the homestead, and his widow, now in the seventy-eighth year of her age, resides with her youngest daughter, in the house adjoining.

Solomon Fogel was a man of an enterprising spirit. He was one of the first to take an active part in the public works and enterprises of the county, and his influence was always directed to promote the welfare of his fellow-men. For many years he was a director of the old Allentown Bank. He was one of the originators of the Lehigh County almshouse. The public-school system found in him one of its earliest and strongest advocates. In every enterprise which was calculated to benefit the people at large he took an active interest. He headed the list of subscribers for the construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and took special interest in the building of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, which brought the iron-



mines in the township into the market, and made this territory one of the richest in the State. This same spirit led him to establish new enterprises on his own behalf. A steam-mill and foundry, which he erected at Fogelsville, was premature and proved unprofitable. This active and noble spirit was manifested no less in his church relations. The progress of the church enlisted his warmest interest. He was liberal, and contributed largely of his means to the different objects of the church. When St. John's Church was built, in 1835, he was elected treasurer, and made himself personally responsible for the payment of the indebtedness arising therefrom. Through his efforts an act was passed by the Legislature, Feb. 24, 1860, incorporating the Fogelsville Male and Female Academy, but for want of proper patronage this school did not go into operation. He died as he had lived, in the full assurance of a blessed immortality.

Gen. Benjamin Fogel was born Nov. 8, 1791, at the old homestead near Fogelsville. He was married to Anna Trexler. They had three sons—William B., Willoughby, and John H.—and daughters. He carried on farming successfully for many years, and retired to private life in 1847, after he had accumulated a large fortune. He owned three large farms and other property, which, upon his death, passed into the hands of his children. He held many positions of trust, the duties of which he discharged faithfully. Popular among all classes, he wielded a large influence in the affairs of the township and county in which he lived. Hon. John H. Fogel, his son, who was born Oct. 30, 1825, was an officer on the staff of Gen. Robert S. Brown, with the rank of major, and represented the people of Lehigh County in the Legislature of Pennsylvania from 1866-69, and so great was his popularity that he was again elected to the Legislature in 1875 and 1876. He was also instrumental in securing the charter for a national bank at Kutztown, and served as its president for eight years. He discharged his duties with fidelity.

Gen. Benjamin Fogel died March 8, 1869, after a few days' illness, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years and four months. The *Allentown Democrat*, in an obituary notice, sums up his life and character in the following words: "He was a plain, unassuming, and exceedingly worthy man, held highly in esteem for his correct moral deportment, amiability of disposition, honesty of intention, kindness of heart, ever ready in the hour of danger and need to administer to the wants of his fellow-man, and of sterling integrity. He served the citizens of Lehigh County as a member of the State Legislature for three years, and also was elected to the office of coroner in 1824, in both of which positions his predominant characteristics as a man of honesty, good sense, and unostentatious sincerity of thought and purpose, were clearly exemplified. During his early life he took an active interest and was conspicuously connected with the militia organization of our county, and for a term of years held

the position of brigadier-general. Mr. Fogel was one of the old standards of Democracy, a long-trying and valuable friend of the party, entertaining for it warm attachment, and always a firm and unflinching worker in the cause, believing that the principles of the party were best calculated to preserve and bless our common country. As a companion, he was social, entertaining, and instructive." He was one of the founders of St. John's Reformed Church, of which he was a consistent member. His widow survives him and is ninety years of age.

Willoughby Fogel was a son of Gen. Benjamin Fogel. He was born Feb. 20, 1815, at Fogelsville, where he always resided. He was married to Maria, daughter of Rev. C. G. Herman. They had five children—Achilles J., Robert H., Dr. Solon C. B., Josephine, and Dora. Judge Fogel died in 1872, and his wife in 1883. Dr. Fogel occupies the old homestead and enjoys a large practice. In 1840, Judge Fogel was commissioned justice of the peace of Upper Macungie, and served in this capacity continuously until 1856, when he was elected associate judge of Lehigh County. We take the following extract from an obituary notice of him, published in the *Lehigh Register*, of Allentown, a few days after his death: "So great was his popularity that he had the honor of a re-election in 1861, and performed the duties of his office with eminent satisfaction until the fall of 1866, when Hon. James Fry was elected his successor. Judge Fogel filled various other positions of trust. He was secretary of the Lehigh County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, notary public for three years, and president of the Lehigh Grain, Coal, and Lumber Company. He was one of the originators of the Macungie Loan and Building Association, and when any good project claimed the attention of the citizens of the village that bore his name, he was ever foremost in lending his influence and means to prosper it. He was a surveyor and scrivener, and such was the general confidence reposed in him that he was intrusted with settling up large numbers of estates and private accounts. He was a lifelong Democrat, but his liberality in politics was very marked, so much so that he enjoyed the esteem of men of both parties. The community suffers an irreparable loss by his sudden death, and the county loses one of its most prominent and honored citizens."

Egidius Grim purchased between seven and eight hundred acres of land in the western part of the township, in the vicinity of Ziegel's Church. A patent deed from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania for three hundred and fifty acres is dated Feb. 14, 1743. This tract was bequeathed by Grim, in 1760, to his two sons, Jacob and Heinrich,—the former receiving two-thirds and the latter one-third of the tract. In 1793, Heinrich Grim left to his son, Jacob (father of Sam Grim), who lived at Allentown, a tract "containing two hundred and sixty acres and thirty-two perches, together with all the buildings," which



was valued at that time at eight hundred and fifty pounds.

Johann Georg Guth, in 1743, purchased a tract of land (two or three square miles) along Cedar Creek, and erected upon the creek three water-powers in such a way that they did not interfere with one another. They have so remained to this day. He built the old mansion about a mile above Schantz's mill, which was torn down in 1868, where he resided. He also erected a mill at the spring, and granted water-rights until 1766, when he sold the mill-property and sixty acres of land to his son, Johann Georg Guth, Jr., but reserved certain water-rights. In 1786 it came into the possession of Philip Bortz, together with twelve acres of land and water-power. Jacob Schantz, who afterwards became the owner of the property, came to this country when quite a young man as one of the Redemptioners, and was sold to Peter Kohler, of Egypt, for his passage. Having a knowledge of milling, he was placed with Philip Bortz. After he had served his time he continued to work for Bortz, and was married to his daughter. In 1788 he came into possession of the mill, two tracts of land, and the log dwelling (two hundred feet in length), in which he kept hotel. Battalions were held here many years. Schantz rebuilt the mill, and also erected the stone dwelling-house, which is still standing. He had three sons,—Jacob, Peter, and John,—and five daughters. All settled in the neighborhood of the old home, and most of the descendants are still residing in the county. In 1818 the property passed into the hands of Jacob Schantz, Jr., who built the present mill-race. Hiram J. Schantz, his son, became the owner of the property in 1844, erected the present mill in 1856, and has since carried on milling with success. Jacob Schantz, Jr., was the father of Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, a well-known and distinguished Lutheran clergyman, who is pastor of a Lutheran Church at Myerstown, Pa.

Jacob Schwartz received a warrant dated Feb. 23, 1768, for a tract of land near Trexlertown, containing one hundred and fifty acres. His son, Isaac, purchased the property in 1792. Jacob, son of Isaac Schwartz, came into possession of the farm upon his father's death. When Jacob Schwartz died the property passed into the hands of his son, Henry, who sold it to George S. Albright, the present owner.

The grist-mill known as Albright's, below Trexlertown, on Spring Creek, was one of the first in the township. The people around Fogelsville took their grain to this mill on horseback before any roads were laid out above Trexlertown. The grist-mill, saw-mill, and twenty-three acres of land were sold Feb. 23, 1815, by Jacob Albright, to Nicholas Kramer for eighteen thousand dollars. Jacob Schantz purchased the property of Kramer the same year for twenty thousand dollars. Twelve years later, in 1827, Henry Mohr, Sr., bought it for four thousand one hundred

and ten dollars. It is now in the possession of George S. Albright.

George Rupp, the ancestor of the Rups, came from Germany at an early date, and settled on land near Ruppssville. He was married to Ursula, daughter of Johann Heinrich von Pettersholtz. The old family Bible, now in the possession of Louis Rupp, one of the descendants, contains the name of Herman Rupp, a son of George, who was born in Macungie, Nov. 7, 1756, and was married to Barbara, daughter of Michael Biery. Herman Rupp had one son, Jacob, who was born July 13, 1787. Jacob was married to Polly Fogel, and had three sons,—Herman, Benjamin, and Tilghman,—and three daughters; Sallie, married to John Gibbons, a lawyer; Mary, married to David Schall; Eliza, married to Victor Blumer. The elder Rupp owned about four hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Ruppssville. The old home of Jacob Rupp is now in the possession of Joseph C. Rupp, who was elected to the office of recorder of deeds for Lehigh County, at the November election in 1883.

George Ludwig Breinig, whose descendants are among the most prosperous and esteemed in the township, came from Germany, and purchased the farm at Breinigsville, now in the possession of Dr. Belden. He was born Jan. 31, 1733, and died May 12, 1812, aged seventy-nine years and twelve days. His wife's name was Christiana, born July 8, 1734, died Oct. 31, 1816, aged eighty-two years, three months, and twenty-three days. Their remains are buried in the cemetery of the Lehigh Church. They had three sons,—George, Peter, Jacob,—and daughters.

Upon the death of his father George received the old homestead, and engaged in farming. He was born June 7, 1764, and died April 20, 1823, aged fifty-eight years, ten months, and thirteen days. He was married to Anna Elizabeth Egner, who died in 1848, aged eighty-one years.

George Breinig had three sons and one daughter. George (who moved to Hanover township), Benjamin (who settled in Whitehall), Jesse (who died at Breinigsville). Jesse Breinig had two daughters. One died young, and the other became the wife of Dr. David Mosser, whose two surviving children reside in Ohio. Jacob, son of George Ludwig Breinig, came into the possession of two tracts containing about two hundred acres, now the property of Jacob and Charles Breinig. He was born May 27, 1767, and died March 16, 1823, aged fifty-five years, nine months, and seventeen days. He was married to Barbara, daughter of John Butz, who died Dec. 30, 1857, aged eighty-two years, eleven months, and twenty days. There were four sons and three daughters born to them,—John, William, Jonathan, Jacob, Elizabeth (married to Nathan Grim), Hettie (married to Jacob Shimer, of Williams township, Northampton Co.), Polly (became the wife of Solomon Fogel). Jacob, the oldest son of Jacob Breinig, resides near Breinigsville, and is eighty years of age. His son, William, lives with him.







Peter, the youngest son of George Ludwig Breinig, became the owner of a farm containing about one hundred and twenty acres, which is now the property of J. L. Butz. He built the tavern in Breinigsville, and carried on the hotel business for some years. He was born Feb. 22, 1771. In 1792 he was married to Magdalena Egner. They had four sons,—Peter, Jacob, Isaac, and David, and daughters. Jacob and Isaac moved to Allentown. Their descendants reside there still. David was a physician, and moved to New York, where he died. Peter is the father of Thomas C. and Dr. P. B. Breinig, of Bethlehem. The elder Peter Breinig died Dec. 8, 1827, aged fifty-six years, nine months, and sixteen days, and lies buried at the Lehigh Church.

George Schall, the ancestor of the Schall family, came from the Palatinate, in Germany, in 1748, and settled in Earl township, Berks Co. He was born in 1735. His father's name was Tobias. In 1757 he was married to Catharine Newhar, of Whitehall township. There were two sons born to them—Tobias and George—and daughters, who all lived and died in Berks County.

Tobias Schall was born Dec. 15, 1771, and died April 10, 1849. He was married to Elizabeth Eyster, Feb. 13, 1796. They had two sons and four daughters,—David, Daniel, Catharine (married to Henry Landis), Maria (married to — Kerst), Elizabeth (married to Isaac Yoder; died in 1834), and Lydia (married to Nicholas Hunter; upon Hunter's death, became the second wife of Isaac Yoder). Daniel died in 1810, when he was about three years old.

David, son of Tobias Schall, was born April 20, 1799. He came to Macungie from Oley, in 1822, and settled at Trexlertown. Here he kept store in an old log building which stood on the site where Dr. H. Herbst's residence now stands. He also kept hotel, and continued in business for about twenty years, in which he was very successful. He purchased two tracts of land of Jeremiah Trexler and Michael Snyder, containing in all about two hundred acres. He was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob Rupp. They had four sons and four daughters,—William (who died in childhood), John R. (who resides at Allentown), James (who lives at Bethlehem), and George (a lawyer, who died in 1875). Their daughters are Caroline (married to Hiram J. Schantz), Eliza (married to Moses Albright, who resides at Leavenworth, Kan.), Mary A. (married to Dr. F. K. Spang, of Dover, Del.), Ellenora Barbara (wife of Dr. W. Herbst).

David Schall died Nov. 15, 1882, aged eighty-three years, six months, and twenty-five days. His widow survives him. He was very popular among all classes, and was noted for his kindness of heart and sterling integrity. He held the office of justice of peace for twenty years, besides many other positions of trust. His remains repose in the cemetery of the Trexler-town Church, of which he was a consistent member.

Wilhelm Heintz (Haines) came from Germany in 1751, when he was about eighteen years of age, and settled near Trexlertown, where he soon purchased about two hundred acres of land, some of which was lately in the possession of Benjamin Haines, now the property of Jonas Lichtenwallner. He was married to Barbara Wink. There were six sons and two daughters born to them,—William, Jacob, George, John, Peter, Adam, Sarah (married to John Koch), and Maria (married one Bechtel, and, upon his death, became the wife of Erdel).

The land now in the possession of Benneville and Gideon Yoder was also the property of Wilhelm Haines. The old Trexlertown Hotel, of which William H. Yoder is proprietor, Haines also owned. It was built by Jeremiah Trexler, and enlarged by Benjamin Haines. The elder Haines (Wilhelm) also purchased two farms, one containing one hundred and thirty acres and the other about one hundred acres, which passed into the hands of his children, now the property of Jacob Steininger and Eli Lichtenwallner. Wilhelm Haines was one of the building committee of the Trexlertown Church, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1784. Here his remains lie buried.

William, the oldest son of Wilhelm Haines, was married to a daughter of Dewalt Bieber. They had four sons—Benjamin, Jacob, John, Solomon—and two daughters—Elizabeth and Julia. The parents lived and died at Trexlertown. Benjamin kept the old hotel; John also lived at Trexlertown, where he died; Jacob moved to Flourtown, Montgomery Co.; and Solomon moved to Jonestown, Lebanon Co., where he practiced medicine. Elizabeth was married to Lucas Trexler.

Jacob, the second son of Wilhelm Haines, was married to Maria Schmidt. Their children were William, Jacob, John, Benjamin, Christiana (who became the wife of Frederick Kline), Anna (married to Philip Hallner), Rebecca (married to Oliver Snyder), Sallie (married to Solomon Kuder), and Polly (who remained single). Jacob became the owner of the farm lately in the possession of his son, Benjamin, near Trexlertown. John and Jacob lived and died at Trexlertown. William at one time kept hotel. Benjamin, the only surviving son, lives retired at the homestead. George, the son of Wilhelm Haines, received the property known as Haines' farm, at Haines' Tavern. He was married to a daughter of one Schwartz. They had two sons—John and Isaac—and daughters. John died young, and Isaac became the owner of his father's farm. He carried on farming for many years, and later kept hotel. His remains lie buried in the Trexlertown Cemetery. His widow survives him. John, son of Wilhelm Haines, received from his father the property in Allentown on which A. M. Springer & Co.'s store now stands. He himself kept store here, and was quite successful. He was married to Elizabeth Keiper. They had two sons—Joseph and Reuben—and one daughter,—Rebecca.



Reuben moved to Philadelphia, where he died. Joseph came into possession of his father's estate at Allentown, which, upon his death, passed into the hands of his daughters, Annie and Hannah.

Adam was the youngest son of Wilhelm Haines. He owned the property now in the possession of John Huff, near Trexlertown. He was married to Magdalena Laros. Their children were Reuben, John, Lucas, Henry, Augustus, William, and Sarah, married to Nathan Peter, of Heidelberg. Adam Haines moved to Cherryville, Northampton Co., where he died. His son, Reuben, was married to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Faber. He practiced medicine at Kutztown, served in the Mexican war, and soon died upon his return home.

Peter Haines, son of Wilhelm Haines, was born Aug. 29, 1765. He purchased a tract of six acres and thirty perches of land near Trexlertown, in 1798, from his father for four dollars, where he first lived. He was married to Maria Barbara, daughter of Gottlieb Becker, March 25, 1799. He died Oct. 5, 1829, aged sixty-four years, one month, and six days. His wife died Sept. 6, 1859, aged eighty-two years and nine months. Their children were Jacob, Joseph, James, Elizabeth, Charles, William, Jonathan, and Thomas, who died in infancy. Jacob, the oldest of the Haines family now living, was born Jan. 15, 1800. He is married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Siegfried. They had three children,—Joseph, Charles, and Sallie. His son, Joseph, resides with his aged parents on the homestead, situated midway between Fogelsville and Breinigsville. Charles and Sallie have died. Of the other sons of Peter Haines, Joseph moved to Ohio, and died there in 1889. Jonathan lived near the Lehigh Gap, where he died and was buried. James resides at Macungie. Charles and William live at Allentown. Charles was sheriff of Lehigh County from 1859 to 1862, and is the father of Allen W. and C. Frank Haines, editor of the *Allentown Democrat*.

Daniel Schmoyer purchased a tract of land containing two hundred and nine acres and three perches, which is now in the possession of his grandchildren. The deed is dated May 1, 1798, and given by Caspar Wistar Haines and Catharine Haines, of Germantown. This was a part of a tract containing nine hundred and fifty acres which Caspar Wistar, of Germantown, had patented Sept. 1, 1729, and left to his daughter, Margaret Haines, and in 1793 left by her last will and testament to her four children,—Caspar Wistar Haines, Catharine Haines, Josiah Haines, and Reuben Haines. This farm is situated about a mile northeast of Breinigsville, and is among the best in the township. It is not known whether the Haines of Germantown were related to those in Upper Macungie, or not.

Hon. Herman Rupp was the son of Jacob Rupp, whose grandfather came from Germany. He was born in Upper Macungie, near Ruppsville, where George

Rupp, the ancestor of the Rups, had settled. Herman Rupp was popular among all classes, and was called to fill various positions of trust. He served as brigadier-general of the militia of Pennsylvania from 1849 to 1859. The *Allentown Democrat*, in an obituary notice of him, published a few days after Mr. Rupp's death, contained the following: "He was a man of many friends and widely known. He was universally esteemed for his kind and generous disposition and fine social qualities. He was a man who formed strong ties of friendship, and was very popular among all classes of people. . . . He was a farmer by occupation, and owned one of the finest plantations in his township. He was a public-spirited citizen, and ever took a deep interest in politics. An ardent Democrat by profession, he always followed the fortunes of his party, and on several occasions shared its honors. He was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature for the sessions of 1855-56-57, and performed his duties with and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Besides the above he frequently held other positions of honor and responsibility, at the time of his death being one of the justices of his township. He was often called upon to take charge of important trusts, and frequently appointed by the court to serve as road-viewer and in similar capacities, in which his sound judgment was called into requisition. He maintained a high social position, and from his habits of industry and general demeanor so built himself up in the esteem of the people as to create a high respect for his character as an intelligent and honest man and valuable citizen." He died Aug. 8, 1877, and brought his age to about sixty years. His son, Joseph C. Rupp, is the present recorder of deeds for Lehigh County.

Rev. Dr. William A. Helffrich,<sup>1</sup> one of the most widely-known ministers of the Reformed Church, was born Aug. 20, 1827, in Weissenberg township, Lehigh Co., Pa. His parents were Rev. John Helffrich and Salome, daughter of Jacob Schantz, of Cedar Creek. From his fourth to the eighth year he was sent to the parochial school at the Ziegel's Church, which was taught at that time by a German teacher named Allenborn, who was a thoroughly-educated man. When he was eight years of age, his father engaged private teachers for his two sons, and from this date instruction was given according to strict European methods. At this time Dr. Woesselheft and Dr. Hering, two German physicians of great learning, came to America, and endeavored to establish homoeopathy in Lehigh and Northampton Counties. Helffrich secured some of Dr. Woesselheft's classmates as private tutors in his family. Reichenhelm was one of these. Reichenhelm accepted the position of private tutor in Helffrich's family, and became the preceptor

<sup>1</sup> The readers of this work are indebted to Dr. Helffrich for the very full sketches of the following churches: Ziegel, Weissenberg, Lowhill, Morgenland, New Tripoli, Lynnville, Jacksonville, Heidelberg, Lehigh, and Allentown.



of his sons. His successors were Flotto, Griebler, Dr. Lehms, and Oberfeld, all men of a classical education. Helffrich established an academy at his home in Weissenberg. Flotto became the first principal, and the course of instruction was similar to that of the German colleges. Among the students were Helffrich's sons, a son of Dr. Hering, Dr. Detweiler's son, Rev. Yeager's son, Schmidt, and others. It was a rare opportunity in those days that was here afforded to receive a thorough training in the Latin and Greek languages and the sciences as they were taught in the German universities. Dr. Helffrich began the study of Latin grammar when he was eight years old. At the age of nine he commenced the study of Greek. For a period of ten years he was compelled to study the languages and the sciences, and his teachers governed and taught according to monarchical instead of republican rules, as Dr. Helffrich expresses himself.

In 1845, when he was not yet eighteen years of age, he, with five other candidates of theology, was examined by a committee of the East Pennsylvania Classis, and ordained as assistant to his father. In the fall of the same year he moved to Reading, where he spent about two years. During this time he supplied the Ephrata, Tamaqua, and Mahanoy Valley congregations, and often preached in the charge of his father. While residing at Reading he suffered from typhoid fever, which shattered his health so much that he was obliged to resign his charges. He then made a trip to the West, and returned after some months much improved in health. From 1848 to 1852, Dr. Helffrich assisted his aged father, who died in 1852. Upon the death of his father he was unanimously elected pastor of his father's charge, which consisted of the following congregations: Ziegel, Longswamp, Heidelberg, Lynn, Lowhill, and Weissenberg. It is the same charge of which his grandfather, Johann Heinrich Helffrich, was pastor from the year 1772. Helffrich began his work in earnestness, waged a steady warfare against all abuses of former days and against a mere nominal Christianity. Undisturbed peace seldom reigned in the whole charge, and often the waves of the warfare rolled high, yet the congregations stood by him through all these struggles. On the 1st of August, 1852, he was married to Amanda H. Fogel, daughter of Solomon Fogel, Esq., of Fogelsville, and in the spring of 1853 moved to Fogelsville, where he purchased a property and established for himself a pleasant home. Endowed with unusual talents, he pursued his studies amidst the arduous labors of a large charge, and in 1870 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. Rev. L. K. Derr, of Reading, and Rev. E. J. Fogel studied theology with him. After Rev. Fogel was examined and licensed by the East Pennsylvania Classis he became Helffrich's assistant. The following congregations were added to his charge, viz., Lynnvillle, Mertz-

town, Lehigh, and Frieden's, the last of which included Slatington. Upon the resignation of Rev. Dr. Dubbs, in 1866, Rev. Fogel received a call from the Jordan charge, and Dr. Helffrich again confined himself to his original charge, retaining, however, Lehigh Church of those that had been added. Dr. Helffrich is a gifted pulpit orator, and, possessed of a strong will, he leads his congregations with him in thought, and seldom fails in his plans. Although in poor health for many years, he accomplished an immense amount of work. He not only preached twice each Sunday, but often during the winter months held two evening services in the week, officiated at many funerals, and spent much time in visiting the sick. He has always been a close student, and devoted much time to the study of works on current literature and theology. He is the author of several works,—a small book containing skeletons for funeral sermons, and a large work entitled "Das Reich Gottes auf Erden," consisting of sermons on the Epistles,—and has several volumes of manuscript ready for the press. His literary productions were well received. Among the many notices of his latest work, we take the following from *The Guardian*, a monthly published at Philadelphia: "This splendid volume contains the best fruits of Dr. Helffrich's ministry. For many years the author has been recognized as one of our best German preachers, and the publication of a selection of his sermons was therefore eminently desirable. We have only room to say that his discourses appear to us to be thoroughly logical, as well as evangelical, and that in rhetorical style and finish they are equal to the best issues of the European press. The typographical execution is excellent, and the volume is equally creditable to author and publisher."

During his ministry he baptized 4053 children, confirmed 2309, married about 1000 couples, and officiated at 1542 funerals. His charge contributed \$13,546 for benevolent purposes, and furnished twenty-one young men who are now in the active ministry. He resides at Fogelsville, and devotes most of his time to literary work. His son, Rev. Nevin W. A. Helffrich, attends to the pastoral duties of his charge, under the supervision of his father.

**Land Warrants.**—Following is a list of the land warrants in this township:

	Acres.
Casper Blyler, April 29, 1746.....	180
Conrad Bean, Aug. 16, 1756.....	45
John Bam, Jan. 3, 1771.....	73
Jacob Kager, May 8, 1750.....	153
Andrew Eisenhart, Dec. 9, 1767.....	237
Andrew Eisenhart, Jan. 17, 1769.....	112
George Free, March 4, 1745.....	169
Nicholas Free, Aug. 30, 1746.....	86
Christian Gort, March 1, 1741.....	163
Christon Gort, Jan. 17, 1745.....	70
Jauch Hoenberger, Sept. 12, 1741.....	135
George Hoffman, Jan. 6, 1753.....	27
Adam Heberly, Jan. 9, 1758.....	116
Leonard Heycher, March 7, 1766.....	27
John Jarett, Oct. 23, 1752.....	46
Edward Jarett, April 12, 1771.....	90
Jacob Koller, Jr., Feb. 20, 1745.....	67
Jacob Koller, Jr., Feb. 20, 1745.....	50
Philip Kybler, Feb. 28, 1764.....	15
George Koller, June 1, 1761.....	151
George Kerr, May 2, 1770.....	41







	Acres.
George Moltz, Feb. 15, 1734.....	78
George Mayne, July 18, 1750.....	25
John George Miller, Feb. 28, 1759.....	30
Henry Nohloet, Aug. 5, 1765.....	46
John Adam Overcast, April 11, 1753.....	151
John Rees, April 25, 1750.....	34
George Rupp, March 25, 1786.....	145
Casper Rees, March 13, 1752.....	121
Anthony Russell, June 7, 1753.....	125
Valentine Shick, Sept. 4, 1745.....	77
Jacob Shoemaker, Nov. 18, 1746.....	30
Jacob Strong, Aug. 10, 1752.....	78
Frederick Sikes, April 11, 1753.....	33
Frederick Stitz, June 15, 1757.....	20
Philip Shearer, Sept. 28, 1765.....	34
Martin Spoigle, Nov. 11, 1767.....	48
Peter Trexler, Aug. 15, 1749.....	96
Godfreid Tippendewer, Aug. 22, 1764.....	200
Jacob Wagener, Nov. 23, 1752.....	39
Matthias Weaver, Dec. 10, 1792.....	7
Jacob Witchner, Nov. 16, 1767.....	19

Assessment made by the commissioners of Northampton County at Easton, Dec. 27, 1781, of the township of Macungie:

John Albrecht,	Nicholas Gebhard.
Jacob Acker.	Peter Hammel.
Jacob Boskirk.	William Haintz.
Conrad Bry.	Jacob Herman.
Adam Bare.	Peter Haas.
Henry Bower.	George Felzer.
Jacob P. Bare.	John Haas.
John Bare.	Adam Heberly.
Widow Bare.	Henry Haas.
Henry Brobst.	Simon Hein.
Jacob Bare.	John Heindy.
George Braus.	John Heindy, Jr.
Adam Braus.	Peter Hall.
George Breinig.	John Held.
Adam Bortz.	Henry Heishand.
Peter Butz.	George Heninger.
John Butz.	George Hepler.
Michael Berry.	Leonard Huchel.
Sini Berry.	Michael Hisky.
Peter Crack.	Nicholas Hun.
Conrad Crack.	Herman Hartman.
John Diess.	Michael Yiesly.
Bastain Druckemiller.	Edward Jarret.
Gottfrey Dieffendorfer.	Isaac Jarret.
John Dieffendorfer.	Daniel Hughes.
Jacob Danner.	Cornelius Hughes.
Widow Danckles.	Daniel Knowse.
Adam Dish.	Daniel Knowse, Jr.
John Dabler.	Henry Koch.
Martin Dornmeyer.	George Korr.
Martin Dnl.	Lawrence Keenly.
George Datt.	Jacob Kechel.
Dewalt Duss.	Peter Keiser.
Andrew Eisenhard.	Valentine Keiser.
Adam Epler.	Henry Krim.
Henry Eigner.	Jacob Krim, Jr.
Christian Fisher.	John Kline.
Thomas Flexer.	Nicholas Kline.
Thomas Ferner.	Michael Kaune.
Peter Fuchs.	Jacob Kieser.
John Fogle.	Henry Knappenberger.
Peter Fink.	Peter Kieser, Jr.
George Fetherman.	Conrad Knappenberger.
John Ganewold.	Andrew Koller.
George Graber.	Duwald Kuntz, Jr.
Deeter Ganner.	Duwald Kuntz.
Henry Ganner.	Leonard Koon.
Frederick Ganner.	Peter Keimert.
Casper Gann.	Michael Keimert.
Casimer Gronemeyer.	Nicholas Klotz.
Daniel Groninger.	Isaac Klotz.
Henry Geiss.	Barthol Kuntz.
Henry Gnohock.	George Keepler.
John Ganner.	Jacob Koon.
Peter Garies.	Jacob Kuntz.

Lawrence Kern.	Jacob Strubly.
Michael Kuntz.	Peter Smith.
Abraham Klotz.	Balzer Smith.
Ludwig Larrosh.	Adam Smith.
Nicholas Larrosh.	Melchior Smith.
John Lichtenwallner.	Jeremiah Smith.
George Litzelberger.	Daniel Smeyer.
David Litzweiler.	Philip Smeyer.
Rudolph Larrosh.	Michael Smeyer.
Nicholas Litteroch.	Jacob Smeyer.
Matthias Lindwig.	Peter Smeyer.
John Muth.	Dewalt Shutt.
Leonard Meyer.	Adam Smith.
Leonard Miller.	Leonard Slangh.
Peter Miller.	George Sieder.
Valentine Miller.	Joseph Slangh.
Jacob Mertz.	Jost Swalb.
John Merckle.	Henry Stettler.
Stolle Merckle.	George Steining.
Herman Moor.	Jacob Shaukwald.
Jacob Meyer.	Valentine Shaffer.
John Moor.	Michael Shaffer.
Jacob Moor.	George Shaffer.
Henry Moor.	Jacob Swartz.
Nicholas Meyer.	Philip Swartz.
Jacob Meyer.	Jacob Stephen.
Christian Miller.	Philip Steinmetz.
Andrew Miller.	Adam Stephen.
Nicholas Miller.	Peter Slosser.
Peter Mattern.	William Smith.
Henry Mattern.	Michael Sterner.
Ludwig Meckelly.	Peter Trexler.
John Moser.	Peter Trexler, Jr.
Burghard Meinert.	John Trexler.
Frederick Mabius.	John Trexler, Jr.
George Morgan.	Jeremiah Trexler.
Lawrence Miller.	Peter Trexler.
Conrad Meitzler.	Daniel Torney.
Henry Romig.	John Torney.
Jacob Romig.	John Wetzel.
John Romig.	Isaac Warmhessel.
Frederick Romig, Jr.	Matthias Westgo.
George Rupp.	Jacob Wagner.
Christian Ruth.	George Wolfert.
Frederick Romig.	Philip Waller.
Philip Rutt.	Christian Weaver.
Matthias Rille.	Matthias Wenver.
George Reiss.	Jacob Weaver.
Daniel Reish.	John Wertz.
George Rishel.	Philip Ziegler.
Frederick Rupp.	George Zimmermann.
Leonard Rishel.	Reuben Haintz.
Adam G. Selp.	Andrew Filzger.
John Smith.	Jacob Biessel.

## Single Persons.

John Finch.	Melchior Rittle.
John Hamberger.	Nicholas Swadenhouser.
Enos Evan.	John Koller.
Michael Muldley.	Philip Jacob Bare.
Matthias Ganner.	Jacob Herman.
Henry Mulyer.	Peter Moore.
John Kiesser.	Nicholas Meyer.
Berriet Honig.	Deeter Danner.
Michael Holbach.	John Forret.
George Hitteler.	Peter Geiss.
Herman Rupp.	Henry Finch.

Reuben Haintz was assessed at £40; Henry Stettler and Peter Trexler each £10; Deeter Gouman, Michael Shaffer, John Lichtenwalder, each £9; Frederick Romig, £8; John Albrecht, Adam Epler, Matthias Rille, Nicholas Mayer, John Wetzel, and John Trexler, Jr., each £7; Jacob Swartz, Matthias Westgo, Daniel Torney, William Haintz, John Fogle,



Isaac Jarret, Peter Kiesser, Henry Moor, Herman Moor, Leonard Moor, and Adam Smith, each £6; all others are assessed for lesser amounts.

Assessment made by the commissioners of Northampton for the township of Macungie for the year A.D. 1812:

Widow Albrecht  
Jacob Albrecht.  
Christopher Andrew.  
Jacob Andrew.  
Henry Brobst.  
George Braus.  
Jonathan Butz.  
John Butz.  
Peter Butz.  
John Butz, Sr.  
Nicholas Becher.  
Job Barger.  
Christian Barger.  
Christian Bartz.  
Jacob Bartz.  
Henry Bartz.  
Jacob Bartz.  
Henry Bartz, Sr.  
John Bartz.  
Peter Brecht.  
Michael Bastian, Jr.  
Michael Bastian, Sr.  
David Brown.  
George Breinard.  
Jacob Breinig.  
Peter Breinig.  
Michael Brush.  
George Breinig.  
Melchior Bare.  
George Buch.  
Peter Bader.  
Daniel Bastian.  
Henry Breish.  
Daniel Baner.  
Henry Beger.  
John Bieler.  
Henry Bartz, Jr.  
Michael Billeg.  
Henry Christman.  
George Christman.  
Jacob Christman.  
Thomas Crag.  
John Clauss.  
Frederick Cradikurtz.  
Christian Danekle.  
Jacob Danekle.  
George Danekle.  
Peter Dornmoyer.  
Henry Deiffendorfer.  
Jacob Deiffendorfer.  
Philip Deiffendorfer.  
Jonathan Deiffendorfer.  
John Dressler.  
Jonathan Dibble.  
John Donner.  
Jacob Donner.  
Jacob Delder.  
David Desler.  
Jacob Donner.  
Rev. Jacob Dechband.  
Jacob Dhill.  
Rev. I. Casper Dill.  
Widow Desh.  
John Eissenhard.  
Daniel Eissenhard.  
Andrew Eissenhard.  
Henry Egner.  
Christian Edinger.  
Andrew Edinger.

George Eisenhard.  
Philip Erlewine.  
John Fogle.  
Herman Feringer.  
Daniel Daniel.  
Peter Fegle.  
David Fegle.  
Joseph Feetz.  
Abraham Fink.  
Christian Fink.  
John Frankenfeld.  
John Fogle, Sr.  
Solomon Fogle.  
Jacob Flexer.  
John Gernet.  
Daniel Gebhard.  
Jacob Grimm.  
Frederick Ganner.  
Henry Grimm.  
Matthias Ganner.  
Henry Ganner.  
Adam Ganner.  
Deater Ganner.  
George Garr.  
Laurence Garr.  
Abraham Gebhard.  
Peter Grammer.  
Henry Grammer.  
Charles Gachenbach, Sr.  
Nicholas Geiss.  
Charles Gachenbach, Jr.  
Peter Geiss.  
Peter Haas.  
John Haas.  
William Hines.  
Peter Hains.  
Jacob Hains.  
Adam Hains.  
George Hains.  
Henry Hittle.  
Jonathan Haman.  
John Huber, Sr.  
John Huber, Jr.  
John Holder.  
Jacob Heverly.  
Michael Hiskey, Jr.  
Michael Hiskey, Sr.  
Philip Haas.  
Gabriel Harge.  
Henry Hartzell.  
John Heinley.  
Daniel Hamf.  
John Hauf.  
George Haas.  
Henry Haas, Jr.  
Henry Haas, Sr.  
Peter Haas, Jr.  
Isaac Haas.  
Jacob Haas.  
Joseph Hanman.  
John Held.  
Rev. Henry Hyman.  
John Hiskey.  
Daniel Julius.  
John Jerret.  
Henry Jacoly.  
George Jacoly.  
George Jaxheimer.  
Samuel Jenger.

John Jacoly.  
Isaac Jarret.  
Henry Jerret.  
Michael Jacoly.  
Henry Knappenberger, Sr.  
Andrew Koller.  
Henry Klein.  
John Keiper, Jr.  
Andrew Klotz.  
Valentine Keneley.  
Michael Keinadl.  
Valentine Keiper.  
Widow Kehler.  
Henry Kern.  
Widow Knedler.  
Henry Koch.  
John Keisser.  
Henry Koch, Sr.  
John Koch.  
George Knauss.  
Philip Knauss.  
Daniel Korn.  
Philip Kuns.  
Jacob Kuns.  
Philip Kuns.  
Henry Keck.  
George Kuns.  
John Kutter.  
Nicholas Keisser.  
John Kaut.  
Daniel Karr.  
Jacob Klein.  
Peter Peter.  
George Kemmerer.  
Michael Kim.  
Abraham Kichlay.  
Michael Kerr.  
Henry Kerr.  
Dewald Kuns.  
Benjamin Knauss.  
Daniel Knauss.  
Conrad Keck.  
Henry Keck.  
George Krauss.  
Nicholas Kreamer.  
Philip Knappenberger.  
Henry Knappenberger, Jr.  
John Lichtenwallner.  
Jacob Lichtenwallner.  
George Lichtenwallner.  
John Leinbach.  
Joseph Loras.  
Philip Laner.  
George Landenslayer.  
Nicholas Litzenberger.  
Adam Litzenberger.  
Henry Long.  
Henry Ludwig.  
Isaac Loras.  
Peter Loras.  
Henry Loras.  
Nicholas Loras.  
Lewis Loras.  
Joseph Loras.  
George Lessig.  
Philip Moyer.  
Jacob Merchall.  
Widow Miller.  
Christian Merchall.  
Philip Mertz.  
Nicholas Muth.  
Conrad Mertz.  
Jacob Miller.  
John Masteller.  
John Meckley.  
Philip Mellig.  
Henry Mertz.

Daniel Meyer.  
Jacob Meyer.  
George Miller.  
Solomon Mohr.  
John Meyer.  
John Marks.  
Jacob Marks.  
Henry Meitzler.  
Henry Matern.  
George Matern.  
Herman Mohr, Sr.  
Herman Mohr, Jr.  
Henry Mohr.  
Henry Mink.  
John Mohr.  
Daniel Meyer.  
Conrad Meitzler, Sr.  
Conrad Meitzler, Jr.  
Andrew Miller.  
Nicholas Miller.  
Ludwig Meckley.  
Nicholas Munch.  
Jacob Mohr.  
Herman Mohr.  
Henry Mertz.  
Peter Mohr.  
Benjamin Mill.  
John Nerper.  
George Nertz.  
Peter Neudlinger.  
Conrad Neumer.  
Christian Nerfler.  
Jacob Neuman.  
Philip Ruth.  
Jacob Romich.  
Peter Romich.  
Henry Romich.  
Leonard Romich.  
Jacob Romich.  
Jacob Rothrock.  
Abraham Romich.  
John Romich.  
Jacob Reiss.  
Andrew Reiss.  
Henry Roth.  
George Rupp.  
Daniel Reish.  
Peter Redder.  
Daniel Ruch.  
George Reiss.  
Herman Rupp.  
Jacob Rupp.  
Henry Shedler.  
George Steindinger.  
George Steininger, Jr.  
Peter Sheriff.  
John Sheller.  
John Smith, Sr.  
Benjamin Smith.  
Jouns Smith.  
Melchior Smith.  
John Smith, Jr.  
Jacob Shankweiler.  
Daniel Shankweiler.  
Solomon Seider.  
Philip Smeyer.  
Abraham Smeyer.  
Daniel Smeyer.  
Philip Smeyer.  
Jacob Smeyer.  
Peter Smeyer, Sr.  
Jacob Shaffer.  
Samuel Seeger.  
Christopher Stedler.  
Henry Stedler.  
Daniel Stedler.  
Jacob Stephen.



Solomon Swartz.  
Jonathan Stephan.  
George Shoffer.  
Jacob Shuller.  
George Schleicher.  
Isaac Swartz.  
Abraham Swartz.  
John Schner.  
Daniel Steinfinger.  
Michael Sheaffer.  
Solomon Sneyer.  
Jacob Shoemaker.  
Jonathan Swartz.  
Solomon Sheaffer.  
Jacob Sheaffer.  
Jacob Smith.  
George Swartz.  
Jacob Swartz.  
Peter Scip.  
Nicholas Slough.  
Michael Snyder, Sr.  
Michael Snyder, Jr.  
Daniel Snyder.  
Frederick Stephen.  
John Stephen.  
Abraham Server.  
George Shiffert.  
Adam Singmaster.  
John Shaub.  
Daniel Swartz.  
Renben Trexler.  
Charles Trexler.  
Jeremiah Trexler.  
Peter Trexler.  
Jonathan Trexler.  
John Trexler.

Christian Unger.  
George Van Buskirk.  
Philip Wetzell.  
Zachariah Wagener.  
Matthias Westgo.  
Henry Westgo.  
Ludwig Weidner.  
John Wetzell.  
Matthias Weaver.  
Peter Walbern.  
George Walbern.  
John Weilandt.  
Jacob Woodring.  
Christian Weaver.  
Joseph Westgo.  
John Wetzell.  
John Wack.  
Jacob Weiss.  
Philip Westgo.  
Jacob Wichert.  
Solomon Westgo.  
Casper Weaver.  
Henry Walwert.  
Jost Weigandt.  
Jacob Wagner.  
John Willoner.  
John Weitman.  
George Wagener.  
Peter Wertz.  
John Wertz, Sr.  
John Wertz, Jr.  
Peter Wolf, Jr.  
Peter Wolf, Sr.  
Henry Wolf.  
Philip Ziegler.  
John Yeigline.

#### Single Freemen.

Christian Andreas.  
George Brauss.  
Jacob Brauss.  
Nicholas Batter.  
Jacob Deiffendorfer.  
Andrew Eisenhard.  
Andrew Eisenhard.  
David Grimm.  
Henry Ganner.  
George Greenemier.  
Peter Haas.  
Benjamin Haines.  
Jacob Huber.  
Adam Heverly.  
Philip Harman.  
Adam Hertzell.  
George Knappenberger.  
Conrad Keck.  
Andrew Knedler.  
John Knedler.  
Headsald Kuns.  
Henry Kuns.  
George Kuns.  
Michael Kern.  
Nicholas Kern.  
George Letzenberger.  
Benjamin Smith.  
Jacob Lichtenwalder.  
George Lutzenberger.  
Frederick Leimbach.  
George Ludwig.  
John Mohr.  
Henry Mohr.  
John Mechley.

Daniel Mechlay.  
Henry Meitzler.  
Henry Mertz.  
John Muth.  
Jacob Meyer.  
William Mohr.  
Michael Mosser.  
Andrew Miller.  
George Miller.  
Jonathan Miller.  
Daniel Miller.  
Nicholas Miller.  
Jacob Nerfer.  
Peter Nerfer.  
John Romich.  
Jonathan Romich.  
Daniel Slough.  
Leonard Steininger.  
John Shoener.  
Isaac Stephen.  
John Snyder.  
Jacob Steininger.  
Daniel Traxsell.  
Adam Weiss.  
Solomon Wolvert.  
Jost Weigandt.  
Solomon Wichart.  
Jonathan Wolf.  
George Zimmerman.  
George Dunkel.  
Jacob Dosh.  
Daniel Butt.  
George Jaxheimer.  
Renben Kensley.

**Iron-Ore Mines.**—There are valuable iron-ore mines in the township. The ore is of different kinds, —pipe, rock, shell, black and red sheen. At Trex-

lertown it is so highly charged with sulphuret of iron as to be used for the manufacture of copperas. Solomon Fogel was among the first to discover and mine ore, on his land near Fogelsville. The supply, however, was soon exhausted, and work discontinued. About twenty years later, in 1867, the Crane Iron Company opened an ore-bed at the same place, on land then in the possession of Kramlich and Lichtenwallner. This was operated for about ten years, but since has been lying idle. Ore was mined early on the land of Joseph Miller, but on account of the depth of the ore from the surface work was suspended. Some years later the Thomas Iron Company secured a lease on the land of Henry Stine. They opened a mine, which yielded well for many years, but became exhausted in 1881. There are extensive iron-ore mines on land of Charles Mosser, Dr. A. C. Belden, Mrs. John Singmaster, the Crane Iron Company, Jesse S. Laros, Eli and Jacob Lichtenwallner, John Heinly, and Stiles Levan.

**Villages.**—There are a number of villages in the township, the largest of which are Trexlertown, Fogelsville, Breinigsville, and Chapman's. Trexlertown, a post-village, eight miles from Allentown, on the road to Kutztown, was founded by the Trexlers. It is regarded as the oldest town in the valley. It contains a Lutheran and Reformed Church, two schools, three hotels, two stores, a Masonic hall, and a grain, coal, and lumber depot. It is situated on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, in the midst of a fertile farming and mining district. The population in 1880 was three hundred and eighty-two.

Dr. Pulte practiced medicine at Trexlertown many years ago, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and founded a homoeopathic medical college. He died there in 1883. Dr. W. S. Herbst resides at Trexlertown, and has a large practice.

**Fogelsville** was named after Judge John Fogel, who built the old hotel in 1798, which was the first building in the place. This building was torn down in 1883, and on the same site a large and commodious brick tavern was erected by Kistler & Lenhart. Here Judge Fogel carried on the trade of dyeing, kept hotel, and also a small store. The present owners purchased it of R. Frank Stine. Most of the old landmarks have disappeared. The old stone building in which Solomon and Willoughby Fogel kept store is still standing, but of late years has been much remodeled. The town contains some very fine residences, two taverns, two churches, an Odd-Fellows' hall, three schools, a carriage-factory, a grain, coal, and lumber depot, and a brick-yard. A limestone-quarry is situated here, which furnishes all the stones used for building purposes, and supplies the surrounding country with lime. It at one time had two savings-banks, which, however, closed during the panic of 1873. It has a post-office, and is the township seat where all elections are held. In 1880 it had a population of three hundred and eighty-three.





There are four physicians in this place, viz.: Dr. H. J. Haberacker, Dr. S. C. B. Fogel, and Drs. John A. H. and C. E. Hellfrich.

**Breinigsville**, a neat post-village, is located on a branch of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad. It has a United Brethren Church, two schools, two stores, a grain, coal, and lumber depot, and a carriage-manufactory. The iron-ore mines in the vicinity furnish employment to many men. George Breinig, after whom it is named, settled on a tract of land containing one hundred and twenty-three acres in 1789. This property is now in the possession of Charles Breinig. Dr. N. Ritter resides at Breinigsville, where he practices his profession.

**Chapman's**, a small village, on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, seven miles from Allentown, was named after Charles W. Chapman, superintendent of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad. It has a post-office named Litzenberg, one store, a tavern, a grain, coal, and lumber depot, and some fine private residences. Dr. A. P. Fetherolf practices medicine here. Ruppsville, Krocksville, Haafsville, and Newtown are smaller villages, and have no post-offices.

**Early Schools.**—One of the earliest schools in the township was taught in the building known as the Sand Hill school-house, situated in the eastern part of the township, near the line of South Whitehall, on the Allentown and Fogelsville road. Jacob Bachart and Maria, his wife, gave one acre and sixty-three perches of land for school purposes, for the consideration of five shillings, by deed dated Sept. 27, 1806, to Jacob Woodring, David Brown, and Christopher Mohr, of Whitehall, and John Meyers, of Macungie, "trustees for and in behalf of such contributions as may hereafter be contributed towards building or erecting a school-house on the hereafter granted lot or piece of land." This building is still standing, and is now the property of Jonathan Litzenberger, who paid five hundred dollars for it. Among the teachers who taught here were Dawes Rudy, Nathan Snyder, John Leuhart, — Eberwein, John Beck, Jacob Graul, William Woodring, John Wint, Solomon Brobst, and Charles Unbescheiden. School was taught here until about 1845. It has become notorious as a place where "spooks" have often been seen, and to this day many dread to pass it by night.

A log school-house stood upon the land of Samuel Kuhns, about a mile east of Fogelsville, on the Allentown road. This was known as Keek's school. School was taught here until the public schools were commenced, when it was changed to a dwelling. It was torn down a few years ago. Amos Morris taught school here in 1835.

Another log school-house was erected on Moyer's land, half a mile above Fogelsville. Samuel Wagner was one of the teachers, and taught here during the years of 1828 and 1829.

Andrew Miller donated between three and four acres of land for school purposes. On this tract is

erected what is known as Miller's school-house. The old school-house, which was a log building, has been changed into a dwelling-house. It is rented, and the income thereof is annually expended for school other than that provided for by the school board.

Solomon Fogel granted one acre of land, on which was erected a double building at Fogelsville. This building was the first school-house in these parts that was supplied with steeple and bell. It was built in 1838 by St. John's Lutheran and Reformed Churches. When the public-school system was accepted in 1842, at a meeting held by the members of St. John's Church, "it was unanimously decided that the school-house should be used for a free school, and given up to the directors of the free schools of Upper Macungie without rent." It was used for school purposes until 1867, when J. H. Straub became the owner, who changed it into a dwelling. John H. Lichtenwallner, William C. Lichtenwallner, Mrs. Emma Fogel Innis, G. H. B. Reiff, Samuel P. Reber, and Dr. E. O. M. Haberacker were among the teachers.

A double school-house of stone was built at Trexlertown about the same time the church was erected. It was owned by the church. In one room school was taught, and in the other part of the building the teacher lived. George Desh was one of the teachers, and resided in the building. In 1882 it was torn down, and a new building erected on the old site for the use of the janitor of the church.

For the year 1833 the township paid for the education of the poor, under the act of March 29, 1824, \$8.27; 1834, \$23.89; 1835, \$76.18; 1836, \$57.25; 1837, \$83.92; 1838, \$73.17; 1839, \$130.80.

**Public Schools.**—The common-school law, which was passed in 1834, was at first regarded with disfavor. There was great opposition to paying tax for school purposes. The system was not at once accepted, but through the efforts of Solomon Fogel, David Schall, Solomon Kuder, and others, the people voted in favor of accepting it, with the understanding that in a year or so, if they felt so disposed, they could have the old system re-established. The school board levied a tax, but did not at once venture to collect it. With the money they received from the State a number of houses were erected. After the schools were in operation under the new system, they grew in favor with the people from year to year, until there are now hardly any to be found who openly oppose them. The public-school system was accepted by the township in 1842. The following were the officers of the first school board: David Schall, president; John Lichtenwallner, secretary; and Solomon Fogel, treasurer. Before the office of the county superintendent had been created, Dr. H. J. Haberacker conducted the examinations of teachers for the township.

In 1856 the district had eleven schools and five hundred and ninety pupils enrolled. The teachers received a salary of twenty-five dollars per month. Superintendent H. H. Schwartz, in his report of 1860,



says, "Upper Macungie has efficient directors, and their schools have been filled with able teachers, who, in accordance with the wish of the board, organized last fall a Teachers' Association, and met regularly every two weeks." The salary of the teachers in 1860 was twenty-eight dollars per month, which was the highest paid by any district in the county outside of Catasauqua and Allentown. The report of 1868 contains the following: "The building erected in the thriving village of Fogelsville was built according to a plan suggested by the Hon. J. P. Wickersham, at the Teachers' Institute held at Catasauqua, in November, 1866. It is but just to observe that the citizens contributed about thirteen hundred dollars towards the erection of this building, and it is the only one in the county furnished with Uhlinger's patent school-desks, also furnished by the citizens." All the school-houses are substantial brick buildings. The schools are supplied with full sets of outline maps, and a wall map of Pennsylvania. The present school board is composed of the following: President, Jeremiah Grammes; Secretary, Professor F. H. Kuder; Treasurer, Daniel Schmoyer, Dr. S. C. B. Fogel, Horace J. Koch, and Frank Kuhns. In 1867-68 the teachers received a salary of forty dollars per month; in 1883-84 the average salary was thirty-three and a half dollars. The report of the school year of 1882-83 shows seven hundred and thirty-six pupils and nineteen teachers. Total receipts for school purposes, \$4380.81; valuation of school property, \$14,000.

An independent district was formed in the township by act of Legislature in about 1860. It is known as Grim's Independent District. It has one school, with fifty-six pupils enrolled. Salary of teacher, forty-two dollars per month.

**Trexlerstown Church.**<sup>1</sup>—Although the Rev. Michael Schlatter, the missionary who sailed from Holland in 1746, mentions in his journal that he visited the Trexlerstown congregation on the 25th of June, 1747, and although he mentions that on the 29th of January, 1749, he received letters from this congregation to come and administer the communion to the members, and Rev. Philip Boehm took it upon himself at the earnest solicitation of Rev. Schlatter to do this work, yet notwithstanding this we find that only on the 26th of May, 1784, did they begin to build a church edifice, which to this day is still standing and in good condition,—a building forty by sixty feet in dimensions. In the corner-stone, which was laid with appropriate religious services, were put the four kinds of old grains, wheat, rye, oats, and buckwheat, the creeds of both the Reformed and Lutheran denominations, a bottle of wine, and the constitution of the church. In order that—because the church was to be union, for the religious services of two denominations—neither congregation might take the advantage over the other, and neither one be censured, the above-

mentioned articles were deposited in the corner-stone by twelve small children. In order to the name, as to which congregation should always be mentioned first, lots were cast, and the name Reformed was always to be mentioned first. The name then would be The Reformed and Lutheran Church of Trexlerstown. The church was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 17th of April, 1785, Rev. John H. Helffrich (Reformed) and Rev. Caspar Diehl (Lutheran) officiating at this time. The first church is still standing and in good condition. The centennial of the church was celebrated on Whitsuntide, 1884. The church has been repaired at different times and modernized, and in 1879 a steeple was erected, and a bell weighing eleven hundred pounds put in, at an expense of fourteen hundred dollars. The janitor's house, belonging to the church property, was also rebuilt, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. There is in addition to the old burial-grounds a cemetery, purchased later on, and cut up into family burial-plots for the burial of the dead. The congregations, numerically and financially, are strong. The pastors who served the Reformed portion of the church are as follows: John H. Helffrich, 1784-1810; Jacob William Dechant, 1811-15; Daniel Zellers, 1815-57; A. J. G. Dubbs, 1857-76; Thomas N. Reber, 1876 to present time. The pastors who served the Lutheran congregation are as follows: Caspar Diehl, 1784-1806; Henry Anastasius Geissenhainer, April 15, 1806-14; George Wertmen and J. Doering, 1814-37; Jeremiah Shindel, 1837-59; E. B. Kramlich, 1859-84.

**St. John's Lutheran and Reformed Church, at Fogelsville,** was organized by members of the Trexlerstown and Ziegel Churches. Jacob Moyer and Judge John Fogel donated one and a half acres of land upon which to erect a church and for burial purposes. At a meeting held Oct. 4, 1834, it was decided to build a Union Lutheran and Reformed Church, and Henry Mohr and Jacob Moyer, Reformed, John Lichtenwallner and Daniel Schlanch, Lutheran, were elected a building committee, and Solomon Fogel, treasurer. Benjamin Fogel, John Keck, Peter Musselman, and Jonathan Mohr were appointed to solicit subscriptions. The corner-stone was laid on Whitsuntide, in 1835, on which occasion Rev. John Helffrich preached, and the church was dedicated in the fall of the same year. An election for pastors was held Nov. 15, 1835, which resulted in the choice of Rev. C. G. Herman, Reformed, and Rev. Isaac Roeller, Lutheran. Rev. C. G. Herman continued pastor of the Reformed congregation until 1862, when his son, Rev. A. J. Herman, succeeded him, who is the present pastor. Rev. Isaac Roeller resigned as pastor of the Lutheran congregation Jan. 13, 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Schindel. Rev. E. H. M. Sell followed Schindel, and Rev. O. Leopold became the pastor in 1861. In 1874 the Lutheran congregation, with their pastor, withdrew from the old church and built St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, a

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. T. N. Reber.



sketch of which follows. A few Lutherans, however, remained in the old church, organized, and called Rev. W. G. Mennig as their pastor, who is assisted by Rev. C. E. Hay. The first consistory of the Reformed congregation was composed of the following: Elder, Jacob Moyer; Deacons, Joseph Fry, Jonathan Mohr, Isaac Haas, and Henry Rauch. The vestry of the Lutheran congregation consisted of Adam Litzemberger, elder; and Samuel Fetherhof, John Lichtenwallner, Daniel Kuntz, and Henry Stettler, deacons. A Sunday-school is connected with the church, of which A. W. Held is superintendent.

**St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.**—A meeting of the members of St. John's Lutheran congregation, hitherto worshiping in the old Union Church, was held Dec. 14, 1872, to take such action in reference to the building of a new church as to them seemed proper. The object of the meeting was expressed in the following words: "Whereas the house of worship built by our forefathers, and in which they were accustomed to assemble themselves for the purpose of worshipping their God, has become more or less dilapidated, and is no longer meeting our wants, and believing it to be due to the memory of our fathers that we should not suffer any dilapidation of that which they have reared for us, but, on the contrary, to profit by their example and continue the work by them commenced, and believing that the time has arrived in which a new and appropriate house of worship could be built by taking proper action, therefore a preliminary meeting of some of the Lutheran members was held in order to devise means by which such a result might be obtained."

Encouraged by liberal subscriptions from the members, a building committee was appointed consisting of John H. Lichtenwallner, Joseph Miller, Samuel Kuhns, Moses Rabenold, and Adam Stettler. In order to avoid dissatisfaction an election was held, Feb. 8, 1873, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Lutheran members of St. John's Union Church were in favor of dissolving the relation hitherto existing between them and the Reformed congregation, which resulted in favor of a separation by a large majority, only four dissenting. The building committee took immediate steps to prosecute the work, and on May 24, 1874, the corner-stone was laid. Services were conducted in the old church, in which Revs. S. K. Brobst, Professor G. F. Miller, M. J. Kramlich, and O. Leopold, the pastor, participated. The church was dedicated July 4, 1875, on which occasion Revs. William Rath, J. D. Schindel, M. J. Kramlich, and O. Leopold took part in the services. It is a brick building, seventy feet in length and forty in width, with a basement for Sunday-school purposes, and was erected at a cost of about thirteen thousand dollars. The church has a Sunday-school, of which O. E. Mank is superintendent. Rev. O. Leopold is the present pastor. The officers of the church are the following: Elders, Jonathan Gummer and Moses

Rabenold; Deacons, William Kelm, Levi Kuhns, Oliver Walter, and Solomon Gummer; Treasurer, Samuel Kuhns; and Trustee, Henry Stine.

A United Brethren Church was built at Breinigs-ville in 1870, and belongs to the Lehigh mission. Revs. B. K. Keck, J. Lowry, W. H. Uhler, and H. B. Sprayd have been the pastors since the organization.

**Lodges.**—A lodge known as Macungie Lodge, No. 231, I. O. O. F., was organized at Fogelsville in 1847. The following were the charter members: John P. Miller, Nathan Weiler, Ephraim Troxell, Jacob Gackenbach, Sr., Herman Rupp, Peter Hendricks, Jacob Gackenbach, Jr., John P. Seibert, and Jonathan Steininger. The meetings were held in the hall above the old store until 1869, when the "Hall Association" erected a large hall, in which the lodge has since held its meetings. The present membership is one hundred and four.

A Masonic lodge was instituted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in the Masonic Hall at Trexlertown, on Friday, Nov. 26, 1858. After the reading of the warrant granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the lodge was named Lehigh Lodge, No. 326. The first officers were Benjamin Rupp, W. M.; John H. Lichtenwallner, S. W.; John H. Fogel, I. D.; Herman Rupp, S. D.; William C. Lichtenwallner, J. D.; William Herbst, Sec.; David Schall, Treas.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### LOWER MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THE territory now embraced in the two townships of Upper and Lower Macungie was formerly one township, known as Macungie. They were separated on the 3d day of May, A.D. 1832.

Lower Macungie is bounded on the northwest by Upper Macungie, on the northeast by Salisbury (Salzburg), on the southeast by Upper Milford, on the southwest by Berks County.

It was at one time almost completely covered with scrub-oak and abounded in deer, but is now well cleared and improved, and the people devote themselves principally to agricultural pursuits as their surest dependence for support and profit.

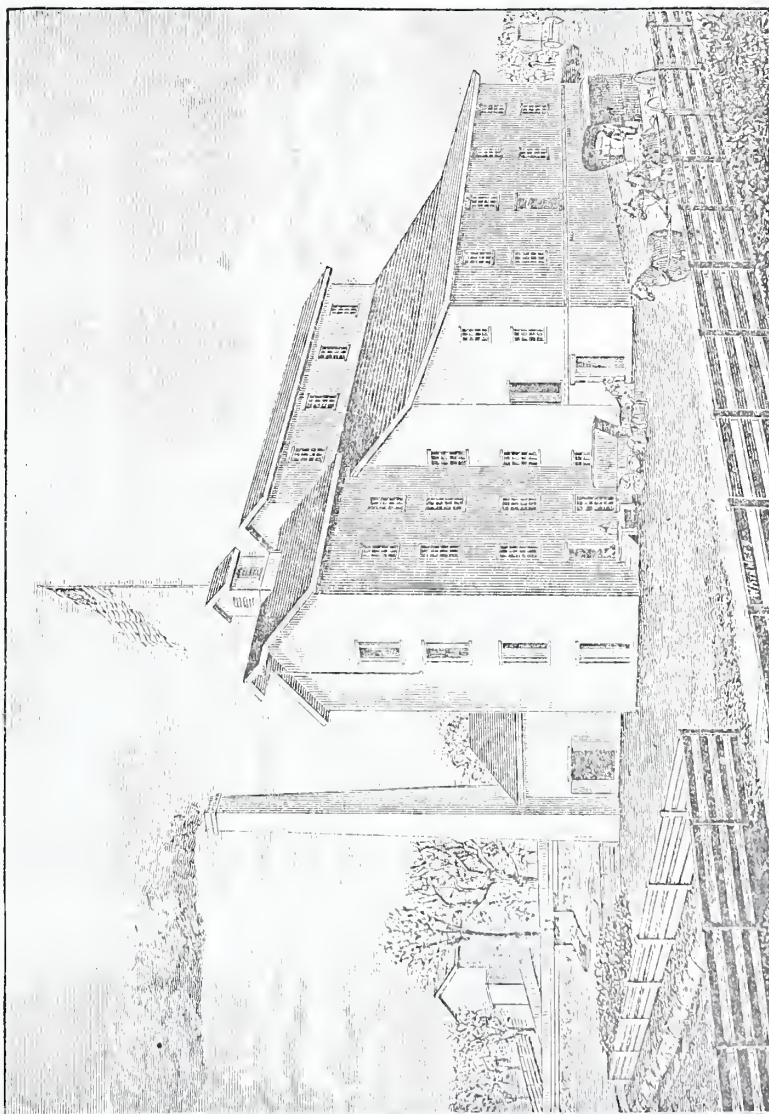
The township is unsurpassed for fertility of soil, beauty of landscape, and improvements of various kinds. Wherever the traveller turns his eye he sees substantial, neat houses, huge barns, fine churches, and beautiful orchards. Its general appearance indicates prosperity and plenty.

Within a few years previous to the "financial crash" of 1874 some very rich and valuable deposits of hematite iron-ore were uncovered in this township, and it seemed at one time as if almost everybody who

<sup>1</sup> By E. R. Lichtenwallner, Esq.







EXCELSIOR ROLLER MILLS,  
ALBURTIS, PA.  
BUTZ BROS. · LICHTENWALNER, PROPRIETORS.



owned a tract of land, however small, had been seized with the mining fever. Leases were made, shafts sunk, and the "hidden treasure" sought for everywhere. Ore-washeries and smoke-stacks seemed to spring up throughout the township like mushrooms in a hot-bed, while the fires from the chimneys of two furnaces and a foundry, erected within the confines of the township, lit up the night with their lurid flames. Although many beautiful farms were laid waste, the owners thereof reaped a rich harvest in the shape of royalties, and considered themselves amply compensated for the unsightly gaps made in their land in consequence of mining the ore. That section of the township known as "the Flats," situate near East Texas, was singularly productive in this respect, and as the ore was mainly what is termed "top-ore," the land in that vicinity was soon reduced to a barren waste, as it now remains.

On account of the depressed condition of the iron trade during 1874 many of the mines, however, were stopped, owing to the low price offered for ore, and to-day comparatively few of them are to be seen in operation.

The principal streams are the Little Lehigh River and Swabia Creek, both of which fertilize the land and furnish the water-power for the different mills situate upon their banks.

The East Penn branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, connecting at Alburtis with the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, traverses the entire length of the township, and affords ample passenger and freight accommodations.

There are two pig-iron furnaces situate in the township. Lockridge Furnace, near the village of Alburtis, was built in 1867 and 1868 by the Lockridge Iron Company, with Samuel Thomas as president, and J. T. Knight, secretary and treasurer. In 1868 it was sold to the Thomas Iron Company. It has two stacks, employs a large number of men, and produces the best of iron. The first superintendent was V. W. Weaver, who was succeeded in 1873 by his son, William M. Weaver. The present superintendent is David H. Thomas.

The Millerstown Iron Company built a furnace of a single stack close to the borough of Macungie, along the line of the Reading Railroad, in 1874. The company, however, met with reverses, and in 1879 it was sold by the sheriff. On Dec. 31, 1879, it was reorganized under the name of "The Macungie Iron Company," since which time it has been under the successful management of the following officers, viz.: President, J. T. Audenried; Superintendent, William M. Weaver.

Among the industries of the township worthy of particular mention are the "Excelsior Roller-Mills," situate about one mile west of the village of Alburtis, operated by the firm of Butz Bros. & Lichtenwallner. The firm is composed of Allen and John Butz, sons of Stephen Butz, and F. S. Lichtenwallner, their

brother-in-law, a son of Levi Lichtenwallner. They run night and day by water and steam-power, and turn out one hundred barrels of very excellent flour every twenty-four hours. They introduced the "roller" system during last summer, and are meeting with success far beyond their brightest anticipations. They are young men of energy, pluck, and excellent business capacity, and are being rewarded with deserved prosperity.

The following is a list of justices of the peace of the township of Lower Macungie from the year 1840, together with the date of their commissions:

1840. Joseph Kemmerer.	1864. Daniel Mohr.
Jesse Nace.	1868. H. T. Hertzog.
1845. Charles Sorber.	1869. Daniel Mohr.
Jesse Nace.	1873. H. T. Hertzog.
1850. Harrison Miller.	1874. Daniel Mohr.
Jonas Faust.	1878. H. T. Hertzog.
1853. Walter P. Huber.	1879. George Welty.
1855. Harrison Miller.	M. D. Henninger.
1858. Horatio Hertzog.	1880. Clinton O. Fogel.
George Hertzog.	1881. Stephen Acker.
1863. George M. Hertzog.	1882. Daniel Mohr.
William Levan.	

For the organization of old Macungie township and its early history, see history of Upper Macungie.

Lower Macungie paid out for the education of the children of poor families as follows, to wit: 1833, \$51.48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 1834, \$28.53; 1835, \$38.12; 1836, \$82.24; 1837, \$167.05; 1838, \$137.23; 1839, \$144.27; 1843, \$194.66, besides a quota of \$24.99, jointly paid by this and Upper Milford township.

**Schools.**—The schools of this township are in a very prosperous condition. The law of 1834 was after much contention adopted in the year 1849, at which time the school board was under the following organization: Jacob Wenner, president; James Weiler, secretary; and George Ludwig, treasurer.

The township is divided into the following districts, not, however, including Macungie borough: No. 1, Bastian's; No. 2, Wescoesville; No. 3, Hartzell's; No. 4, Kiechel's; No. 5, Regel's; No. 6, Ritter's; No. 7, Centreville secondary; No. 8, Centreville primary; No. 9, East Texas secondary; No. 10, East Texas primary; No. 11, Danner's; No. 12, Schmoyer's; No. 13, Lehigh Church; No. 14, Butz's; No. 15, Alburtis high school; No. 16, Alburtis grammar; No. 17, Alburtis secondary; No. 18, Alburtis primary; No. 19, Sant's (Hensingersville); No. 20, Nuss's; No. 21, Desch's; No. 22, Fogel's. The present school board consists of the following members, to wit: Reuben Danner, president; Edwin Bickel, secretary; Aaron Kuhns, treasurer; Jonas Laner, Frank Stephen, and Levi Lichtenwallner.<sup>1</sup>

**Early Settlements.**—One of the first settlers within the present limits of this township was Michael Shaffer, who took up by warrant a large tract of land lying west of Millerstown, a portion of which is now

<sup>1</sup>For early history of Lower Macungie township, see history of Upper Macungie.



within the western limits of the borough of Macungie. We find that upon the 27th day of August, 1839, one hundred and ninety Palatines came to America by the ship "Betsy," Richard Budden commander. Among these was George Friederich Schaffer, the father of Michael. Michael Schaffer built a massive stone dwelling upon the site of the present brick building now occupied by James Shaffer, his great-grandson. He and his wife there lived to a ripe old age, surrounded by their children and grandchildren. His wife died at the age of ninety-eight.

His son, Jacob, was married and lived with his parents on the above-mentioned farm. He was twenty-six years of age at the time of "Fries' Rebellion," 1798, and took an active part in the opposition to the "house tax," maintaining that the said tax was illegal. When the government officers came to Millerstown he hurried home, saddled his horse, filled his saddlebags with provisions, and fled to South Mountain, which was not inhabited at that time. Soon after his flight the soldiers surrounded his house and made violent demonstrations, demanding his surrender. When they were informed that he was not about they became furious, and entered the house to make a thorough search. They went into the bedrooms and ran their sabres through the bedclothes, to satisfy themselves that he was not concealed therein. The only room of the house that they did not enter was one in which Jacob's young wife was at that very time giving birth to a child. When they failed to find him in the house they went into the barn, where they stuck their sabres into the hay and straw in the vain endeavor to ferret out his hiding-place. They now caught the boy who was employed upon the farm, whom they tried to persuade to disclose his master's whereabouts. He persisted that he did not know. They thinking, however, that he knew, procured a rope, one end of which was passed around his neck, while the other end was thrown over a rafter in the barn. They now proceeded to pull him off his feet, letting him down again before life was extinct. They kept this up for some time, but as his answer was invariably the same they finally gave him his freedom, and, after feeding their horses from the provender they found in the barn, they took their departure.

After remaining in the mountains for several days, Jacob found his provisions giving out, and not daring to return home, he went to Trexlertown, to the hotel then kept by William Haines, now occupied by William Yoder. Here they tried to persuade him to remain, but he, fearing lest some one might have seen him enter the house, got a bag of provisions and left; and fortunate it was for him that he did so, for in a short time after his departure the hotel was surrounded by the soldiers, who were eager for his capture. Jacob that same night rode to Maxatawny, where he remained with his uncle, Jacob Hawk, until the danger had subsided, when he returned to his family and his friends. George Shaffer, a brother

of Jacob, lived in the old stone house at Macungie where Mrs. Schulze and her daughter now reside. David, another brother, was taken prisoner during "Fries' Rebellion," and died while held by the Tories at Norristown. He had also been a resident of Millerstown, where he left a wife and two children. His widow was afterwards married to a man named Miller, residing at the same place, and lived to be a very old woman. Many of Macungie's old citizens remember her under the name of "Granny Miller."

Jacob Shaffer was a colonel in the war of 1812. He died in 1831, at the age of fifty-nine. He had a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters. His son, George, was a retired farmer, who died on April 23, 1881, at the age of seventy-seven years. One of George's daughters is married to David L. Barner, an ex-commissioner of the county, and resides on the homestead, a short distance west of Macungie. His other daughter is married to Meno Weiler, and resides at Reading.

John, another son, bought the farm of his father, Jacob, whereon he resided until the time of his death, on Jan. 16, 1882, at the age of seventy-two years. He was married to Hannah Trexler, who survives him.

His son, James, has since bought the homestead, where he now resides, with a family of six children. He is treasurer of the borough of Macungie and a member of council.

Jacob, a son of John Shaffer, is married, and lives at Fleetwood, where he is station-agent for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Willoughby is a bachelor, residing with his mother at Macungie, while Anna, the only daughter of John, is married to Dr. S. R. Rittenhouse, of Reading.

Charles Shaffer, a son of Jacob, Sr., has attained a ripe old age, and lives with his family in this township.

Jacob's daughter, Elizabeth, was married to John Lichtenwallner, of Fogelsville. She is now a widow, close to eighty, and resides at Allentown. In the same city also resides her sister, Lydia, also a widow, who has been twice married. Her first husband was Jonathan Beiber, her second, William Good.

Frederick Romig, the first of the family who settled in Macungie, came here in 1732, and bought a tract of land adjoining the Lehigh Church. He built a saw-mill on a branch of Saucon Creek, where now is Geissenger's mill. His sons, Frederick, Adam, Jacob, John, Henry, and Joseph, mostly located near their father, and the locality was known as the Romig settlement. Adam inherited the paternal homestead, and lived and died there. His son, John, born in 1769, also settled on the homestead farm, and in 1817 sold it and moved to Allentown, where he purchased the Saeger Mill, at the east end of the Jordan Bridge. Drs. John and William Romig, of Allentown, were his sons.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See chapter on the medical profession.





Adam Desh came from Württemberg, Germany, and settled upon a large tract of land situate along South Mountain, about two miles south of the borough of Macungie. He obtained his land upon a patent from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the 23d day of September, A.D. 1788. In 1793 he bought an adjoining tract of one hundred and seventy-nine acres from Conrad Haas and Hannah, his wife. He and his wife, Gertrude, had a family of six children: two sons—Jacob and Philip—and four daughters,—Catherine (who married Melcher Baer,—their son, Henry Baer, is a hearty old man of eighty-three years, and resides at Macungie), Elizabeth (married to John Stahl), Mary (who was married to Christian Reinert), and Sallie (who was married to Frederick Gaumer). Philip was taken prisoner by the Tories in 1798, and died while they held him a prisoner at Norristown. Jacob was married to Elizabeth Bauer, and lived upon the homestead.

On the 20th day of February, A.D. 1796, Adam Desh and his wife deeded the homestead, with one hundred and fifteen acres and twenty-four perches of land, to their son, Jacob, "for and in consideration of the yearly living, maintenance, alimentary nourishment, sustentation, and preservation of them the said Adam Desh and Gertrude, his wife, during each and both their natural lifetime, as also of the sum of seven hundred and twenty-two pounds and ten shillings in specie."

Jacob and his wife, Elizabeth, the latter of whom died May, 1853, at the age of eighty-four years, had seven children,—George, Daniel, John, Jacob, Charles, Maria, and Catherine. Jacob reared a family of eight children, prominent among whom is William Desh, the pastor of the German Baptist Church of Macungie, who resides at Centreville.

George Desh, a prominent citizen of Macungie borough, is a first cousin of the reverend gentleman.

Daniel, who was married to Elizabeth Ruth, owned and lived upon the homestead. His widow, aged seventy-eight, still resides there with two of her sons and her daughter, none of whom is married.

Among the pioneers of this township is enrolled Peter Butz, who, with his wife and son John, came into this country from Germany in the year 1752. He first settled on the hill-side of Philadelphia County, now known as Longswamp township, Berks Co. In the month of February, 1761, he bought a farm of two hundred and twelve acres, located in this township (Lower Macungie), from Catherine, widow of Joseph Albrecht, and moved thereon with his family. This farm is situated in what is now known as "Butz's Gass," and a great many of Peter Butz's descendants reside there and in the immediate vicinity to the present day. Peter Butz was born Jan. 19, 1718, and died March 18, 1780, when he was buried at Longswamp Church.

He left three sons,—Samuel, Peter, and John. Samuel settled in Longswamp, Berks Co., while Peter

moved to Cedar Creek, Lehigh Co., where some of his descendants now reside. John was married to a Miss Miller, and at his father's death bought the homestead, whereon he settled and lived until his death, Jan. 7, 1827, at the age of eighty years. He and his wife reared a family of eight children, four sons—John, Abraham, Peter, and Jonathan—and four daughters,—Beyv (married to Jacob Breinig), Elizabeth (married to Nathan Grim), Catharine (married to Solomon Fogel), and Hetty (married to a man named Shinner). Jonathan was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Dankel, and settled near his father's home, where he engaged in farming and raised a large family of children.

Abraham was married to a daughter of Henry Egner, and settled at Hokendaugua. He had one daughter, married to Peter Mickley, and one son, Thomas, who recently died at Allentown, possessed of a large estate and leaving a family of four children, among whom is T. Frank Butz, a wealthy farmer of Whitehall, whose biography appears in this book.

John and Peter each became possessed of one-half of the homestead, were married to sisters, the daughters of Daniel Schmoyer, and engaged in farming. John had two sons—Reuben and James—and four daughters, two of whom were successively married to George Ludwig.

Peter and his wife, Elizabeth, both lived to a ripe old age, and had a family of nine children, five sons—Frank, Aaron, William, Peter, and Stephen—and four daughters, one of whom is the widow of Nathan Weiler, and resides in the city of Allentown. Peter Butz died in 1847, at the age of sixty-four years, bequeathing to his son Stephen the homestead. Stephen lived thereon with his family until 1877, when he moved upon the mill property by him bought from the assignee of George Ludwig. He carried on the milling business until 1881, when he retired, turning over the property to his two sons, Allen and John, and his son-in-law, F. S. Lichtenwallner. Stephen is now seventy-five years of age.

Phillip Lauer settled upon a tract of forty-seven acres of land which he bought April 10, A.D. 1810, from Nicholas Klein. This was a part of a farm of one hundred and eighty acres which was surveyed and warranted to Casper Blylor, on the 29th day of April, 1746. It lies one mile east of the village of Alburtis, and is now occupied by his grandson, Jonas Lauer. May 28, 1827, Phillip obtained a patent thereof from the commonwealth upon giving an indenture of mortgage thereon for the sum of \$441.29.

He was a tailor by trade, and was married to Elizabeth Wicand, of Montgomery County, by whom he had twelve children—George, Catherine, Peter, Jacob, Samuel, Henry, Daniel, Joseph, Judith, Jonas, Nathan, and Sarah. Jonas now resides in Ohio, Joseph at Philadelphia, and Nathan in Mercer County, this State. Sarah lives in Berks County, and is married to Ephraim Geary.



Daniel bought the homestead from his father, and in August, 1841, he moved thereon. He was married to Sarah Schwartz, a daughter of Daniel Schwartz, of Upper Milford. He was for a term of eight years road supervisor of his township, and served a term of three years as county commissioner. He was a prominent member of Lehigh Church, where he held from time to time various offices. He died March 12, 1878, at the age of seventy-two. He had a family of four children,—Eliza, married to George Desh, of Macungie; Caroline, married to Michael Miller, of Topton; Franklin, who resides with his family in Iowa; and Jonas, who lives on the homestead, which he bought from his father in 1875. The wife of Daniel is a hearty old woman of seventy-five years, and lives with her son Jonas on the homestead. Her father, Daniel Schwartz, took an active part in the opposition to the "house-tax" in 1789. He was taken prisoner and was tried at Easton, but was acquitted.

The original Christman came from Württemberg, Germany, and settled near Sigmund's Furnace, close to the line of Berks County, where Phillip Christman was born. It is related that while Phillip's father was out in the field on a wagon loaded with hay, he met with an accident by which he lost his life. The horse coming to a gutter refused to cross, when, standing on the loaded wagon, he urged him with a hay-fork which he held in his hand. This caused the horse to take a sudden spring forward, and he was thrown from the wagon upon the fork, one of the prongs of which pierced his heart, resulting in his almost instant death. After this accident Phillip's mother was married to Francis Wesco, and moved to the house where the widow of the late John Backensto now resides, a short distance north of the borough of Macungie.

Phillip Christman was married and had nine children, six sons and three daughters. His son, John Henry, was born Feb. 3, 1777, in the house now owned by William Shaffer, of Allentown, and occupied by Adam Miller, and situate upon the mountain road leading from Macungie to Alburtis. When John Henry was four weeks of age his father moved with his family upon a farm in Berks County. When John was a young man he went to Montgomery County, where he became a miller. Soon after he got married and moved to a mill in Berks County, near Sigmund's Furnace.

Later he moved upon a farm situate on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in the township of Lower Macungie, midway between Macungie and Alburtis. His son, Jonas, lived upon this farm until recently, when it was sold by the sheriff.

John Henry Christman reared a family of twelve children,—seven sons and five daughters,—Jacob, Henry, Jonas, Daniel, Nathan, Samuel, Ephraim, Polly, Susan, Rebecca, Sarah, and Lydia.

Ephraim is residing at Macungie. Jonas, although

at one time the possessor of a fine farm, has lost all, and now occupies, with his wife and son, a small tract of land in Lower Macungie.

Ephraim and his wife, as well as Jonas and his wife, are well advanced in years, and are well preserved.

Daniel, a son of John Henry Christman, settled on the farm now owned by Nathan Gehman, where he died April, 1856, at the age of forty-five. His widow, aged seventy-three, now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Haines, at Macungie. Benneville, one of her sons, is the constable of Macungie, where he is also engaged in the ice cream business. Daniel, another son, has a shoe-store in Macungie.

Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk, a Hollander, with his family settled upon a tract of land which he purchased from Peter Miller on the 19th day of November, 1784. This tract had been warranted on the 23d of July, the same year, and contained one hundred and fifty acres, less so much of it as had been cut up into lots upon which the village of Millerstown had been laid out. It was the same ground which is now occupied by that portion of the borough of Macungie lying east of Church Street. He lived in a house which stood at the corner of Main Street and the road leading to the village of Centreville. His wife's maiden name was Hollenbach, with whom he lived until his death, when he was buried at North Wales, Pa. His wife was a sister to the great-grandmother of ex-Governor Hartranft, and is buried at the Lehigh Church, this township.

Rev. Van Buskirk preached at the said Lehigh Church, at Germantown, and at the Trappe, visiting his congregations upon horseback. He paid a number of visits to the camp of Washington during the Revolutionary war. He built, and for a long time operated, the tannery, situate in Macungie, which is now owned by his great-grandson, James Singmaster. He was an ardent supporter of Adams' administration, and in 1798, during the excitement of what was known as "Frie's Rebellion," his life was attempted. While sitting in his house, surrounded by his family, a bullet was sent crashing through the window, but he luckily escaped injury. His family numbered three sons and four daughters.

His son George moved to Pottstown, where he practiced medicine. Jacob was an old bachelor, who, when a young man, went to York State, where for many years he kept a hotel and accumulated considerable property. When he died his estate was left to go to ruin, and was never settled up nor taken possession of by any of his relatives. John, a third son, settled in Virginia, where he owned a large plantation and a large number of slaves. Later, however, he sold out and moved to Market Street, Philadelphia, where he kept one of the principal hotels of the city. He was married to a Miss Eckert, from Berks County, and had two sons, one a lawyer, at one time Secretary of State of Maryland, where he committed suicide.



John is buried upon the cemetery of Solomon's Lutheran and Reformed Church in Macungie.

Lydia, a daughter of Rev. Van Buskirk, was first married to Adam Singmaster, of Millerstown, and after his death to Daniel Good, of Upper Milford. Another of the minister's daughters was married to John Shimer, living at Shimersville. Charles S. Shimer, proprietor of the Keystone House, Macungie, and E. S. Shimer, the present mayor of the city of Allentown, are among her grandchildren.

Prominent among the representative families of this township are the descendants of Adam Singmaster, who, when a young man, came from Bucks County to Millerstown, where he obtained employment in the tannery of the Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk, whose daughter Lydia he afterwards married. On the 19th day of September, 1749, the ship "Patience," Hugh Steel, captain, brought to this country two hundred and seventy passengers from the Duchy of Württemberg. Among these was one John Adam Zangmeister, who settled in Bucks County, and is supposed to have been the father of the subject of this sketch.

After the death of Rev. Van Buskirk, Adam Singmaster bought his farm, May 27, 1810, containing one hundred and four acres and one hundred and twenty-nine perches, for the sum of two thousand five hundred and ninety-five pounds. He settled thereon and reared a family of seven sons—John, Jacob, Reuben, Samuel, Henry, William, and Charles—and one daughter,—Sarah, who is the widow of William Miller, and resides at Allentown, at the age of eighty-three.

Adam Singmaster was one of the grand jurors of the first Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace held at the borough of Northampton, for the county of Lehigh, Nov. 30, 1813. This court met at the house of George Savitz, and adjourned from there to meet in the upper story of the county prison, prepared by the commissioners for holding the courts of the county of Lehigh until the court-house was erected. He died July 28, 1820.

Jacob, a son of Adam Singmaster, became one of the pioneers of the tanning business. He started out in Juniata County, where he built for himself a large tannery. He was the founder of Tamersville, in Monroe County, where he built two large steam tanneries. He also built one at Stroudsburg, where he died an old bachelor in 1879, being a millionaire.

Henry at one time was in the employ of his brother Jacob, and is at present living at Stroudsburg, upon a property formerly owned by Jacob. He has a wife, but no children.

Samuel is living in Iowa, where he and his sons are engaged in stock-raising and importing horses from France. He owes a great deal of land, some of which he purchased directly from the Indians. He is about seventy-two years of age, and has a wife and five children.

William was one of the earliest settlers of Missouri, where he owned considerable land. During the gold

excitement he joined a company of his neighbors, who with their ox-teams crossed the Rocky Mountains into California, where they engaged in gold-digging.

A few months after his arrival there he died a bachelor, and was buried where Sacramento City is now situate. Charles and Reuben also lived in Missouri.

John was the only one of the brothers who remained at home. After his father's death he moved upon the old homestead, where he engaged in farming and tanning until he died, Dec. 5, 1877, at the age of eighty. His widow has reached the age of eighty-two, and still resides in the old stone farmhouse in Macungie borough.

John Singmaster raised a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, the latter of whom have both died. One had been married to Col. William Trexler, of Longswamp, Berks Co., the other to Thomas Breinig, residing at Breinigsville, Upper Macungie. His sons are Alexander, a well-to-do farmer, at one time a commissioner of the county. He is married and has a family of three children. James is in the tanning as well as in the grain, coal, and lumber business at Macungie, also connected with the Macungie Iron Company. He is married and has two children, one a daughter, married to William M. Weaver, the superintendent of the Macungie Iron Company; the other a son, Rev. J. A. Singmaster. Two of his sons have recently died, Howard and Walter, the latter of whom was at the time of his death postmaster of Macungie, president of the Lehigh Telegraph Company, of which he was one of the originators, and was also connected in business with his father. The third son of John Singmaster, Edwin, is a bachelor, possessed of considerable means, is engaged in no business, and resides with his mother. The three sons reside in Macungie, the old homestead being owned by Alexander.

**Macungie Borough.**—This ancient borough, situate at the foot of South Mountain, nine and a half miles south of Allentown, on the East Penn branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, was first known under the name of Millerstown, which name it received from Peter Miller, who founded it in the year 1776. The land forming its site was conveyed by Lewis Larose unto the said Peter Miller by a certain writing, dated the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1776. Peter Miller, at that time, resided in what was then known as Upper Hanover township, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Pennsylvania. By the writing above referred to, Mr. Miller became possessed of one hundred and fifty acres of land, upon a part of which he at once proceeded to lay out the village, by himself named Millerstown. He, thereupon, sold twenty-three lots in forty-six parts, each lot containing two acres of land, and being subject to ground rent.

On the second day of February, A.D. 1782, Mr. Mil-





ler sold the balance of the one hundred and fifty acres of land, as well as the revenues arising out of the ground-rents of the said lots, to Bartholomew Hoover, who obtained a patent upon the same from the Honorable Superior Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania, dated the 23d day of July, 1784. In November of the same year, said Bartholomew Hoover and Mary, his wife, reconveyed this entire tract to Peter Miller.

The first hotel in Millerstown was an old block-house, standing where the "Keystone House" now stands, and was kept by Leonard Schlanch.

The first store was kept by George Goer, in an old block-house, located where the beautiful dwelling owned by James Singmaster, and occupied by his son, Rev. J. A. Singmaster, has lately been erected.

The first school was held in the building now occupied by Jonas Gerhard as a carriage factory. It is related that lightning struck a liberty pole, standing in front of the building, during school hours, which so frightened the teacher, Lippert by name, that he dropped his rod and book, fell down on his knees, and commenced to pray. All the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Milford, as well as those of Upper and Lower Macungie, cast their votes at the general elections at the old inn above mentioned, and the inhabitants of old Macungie township continued to do so until the division of the township, in 1832, into Upper and Lower Macungie. Large battalions were held at Millerstown for many years, when the soldiery paraded the streets, and dancing was freely indulged by the country lads and lasses. The last one was held in 1856, at which time the Breinigsville and Millerstown brass bands furnished the music.

At the April term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County, 1857, application was made by certain freeholders, inhabitants of the village of Millers-town, for a charter of incorporation. The application was submitted to the grand jury, who reported favorably thereon, but upon a remonstrance being filed an examiner was appointed by the court. After the taking of depositions the examiner reported in favor of the incorporation, and thereupon the court dismissed the exceptions, and on the 13th day of November, 1857, decreed "that the said village of Millerstown be incorporated into a borough in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners; that the corporate style and title thereof shall be the borough of Millers-town," giving the boundaries in detail. It was further provided that the first election should be held on Saturday the 26th of December, 1857, between the hours of eight o'clock A.M. and seven o'clock P.M., at the public-house of Charles H. Knauss in said borough; that John Mattern should act as judge, and Aaron Erdman and John Shiffert as inspectors of said election; and that Andrew Neumoyer, constable of Lower Macungie, should give proper notice of the holding of said election. At the time designated the following named officers were elected, viz.: Justices

of the Peace, Harrison Miller and J. Peter Haas; Burgess, James Singmaster; Council, S. R. Rittenhouse, J. Peter Haas, Peter J. Weiler, Solomon Ohl, Solomon Gorr.

The following is a list of the justices of the peace since the incorporation of the borough and the dates of their commissions:

1858, Harrison Miller,	1874, James Christman.
Peter Haas.	1875, Levi Smoyer.
1860, Harrison Miller,	1877, Oliver J. Knauss (appointed).
1863, Henry Neumoyer.	1878, Oliver J. Knauss.
1865, Harrison Miller.	1879, J. F. M. Shiffert (appointed).
1869, James Christman.	1880, Zil. M. Brobst.
1870, Levi Smoyer.	1883, O. J. Knauss.

On the 10th day of March, 1858, an act was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, making the borough of Millerstown a separate election district.

At a general Court of Quarter Sessions held at Allentown, Sept. 6, 1875, a petition was presented by one hundred and thirty inhabitants of the borough of Millerstown, setting forth among other things that a post-office was located in their borough named "Macungie," that a post-office was also located at Millers-town, in the county of Perry, same State, named Millerstown; that the railroad station at said borough was named "Millerstown," and that in consequence thereof letters and merchandise addressed "Millers-town," were often miscarried, occasioning much inconvenience and delay; therefore praying that the name of their borough be changed to the "Borough of Macungie."

The matter was presented to the consideration of the grand jury, who recommended that the change be made as prayed for, which recommendation was confirmed by the court on the 8th day of November, A.D. 1875.

The present officers of the borough are as follows, to wit:

Burgess, Charles Bieber; Council, William Walbert; Secretary, John L. Reinhard; President, James F. Shaffer; Treasurer, James Neumoyer, William Haines, Al. Diehl; Justices of the Peace, O. J. Knauss, Tilghman M. Brobst; Assessor, John Rems; School Directors, William J. Hoxworth, Henry Neumoyer, J. D. Erdman, James Haines, Jr., John Neumoyer, William Wimmel.

The borough now contains five churches, a post-office, railroad depot (the East Penn branch of the Philadelphia and Reading), express and telegraph offices, school-house, Odd-Fellows' hall, steam roller-mills, tannery, two grain-, lumber-, and coal-yards, two hardware-stores, two saddler-shops, three stores, two drug-stores, two milliner-shops, cigar manufactory, organ and sewing-machine shop, tinsmith, three tailor-shops, four hotels, four restaurants, three carriage factories, one shoe-store, two shoe-shops, two livery stables, a bank, foundry, saw-mill, two butcher-shops, brick-yard, furniture-store, barber-shop, blacksmithery, six physicians, one dentist, and one lawyer.



The population of the borough by the census of 1880 was seven hundred and one.

The roller-mill of Fritch Brothers & Bogle, situate in this borough, is among the finest and most successful flouring mills in the State, and in fact is hardly anywhere excelled. Starting with a small capital but a few years ago, this firm, consisting of Dr. D. D. Fritch, Nathan Fritch, and Harry Bogle, have succeeded in establishing their business upon a firm and prosperous basis. They convert daily from eight hundred to nine hundred bushels of wheat into the very best quality of flour, for which they find a ready market throughout the entire State. Farmers come to this mill from a radius of fifteen and twenty miles, exchanging their grain for flour. Dr. Fritch is a born mechanic, of remarkable business tact and energy, and superintends the minutest details of the running of this mill. During 1883 he superintended the introduction of the roller system upon his own plans, and without the aid of a skilled machinist, and did it so successfully that the running of the mill was stopped for only two weeks. The mill is a fine three-story brick structure with a spacious grain elevator attached, and is connected by a siding with the main track of the Reading Railroad.

**The Lehigh Telegraph Company.**—The Macungie and East Texas Telegraph Company, of which the Lehigh Telegraph Company is the successor, was organized at Macungie (where it has its main office) on the 13th day of September, in the year 1876. The following were elected as the first board of managers: Walter F. Singmaster, president; I. H. Kalb, vice-president; J. D. Erdman, treasurer; A. M. Butterweck, secretary; O. Neumoyer, general manager; and B. F. Diehl, superintendent.

Two and one-half miles was the entire length of the line then owned by the company, extending from Macungie to the village of East Texas. The following year the line was extended northward to the city of Allentown, and southward to Kraussdale. The success of the enterprise was now apparent; applications for the extension of the line came pouring in from the neighboring towns and villages; hence it became necessary, in order to make the institution a permanent success, to procure a new charter, more extended in its privileges, as the original charter was too limited.

In the spring of 1878 a new charter was procured, changing the name to that of the Lehigh Telegraph Company, with privileges for extending lines to all parts of the commonwealth. The extension of lines was now rapidly pushed, and offices established at Reading, Norristown, Boyertown, Quakertown, Pottstown, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Philadelphia, and intermediate points. Afterwards, by an arrangement with the "American Union," messages were sent over this line to all parts of the world.

From the very outset the company has been paying dividends regularly, averaging from five to eight per

cent. per annum. In September, 1882, its president, Walter F. Singmaster, died, and the following organization was effected, to wit: President, J. D. Erdman; Vice-President, I. Y. Krauss; Treasurer, John Rems; Secretary, E. M. S. Beaver; Solicitor, E. R. Lichtenwalner, Esq.

**Fries' Rebellion, or the House Tax War.**—This borough is remarkable as one of the places distinguished for its opposition to the collection of a direct tax, known as the house tax, by the Federal government in 1798-99,—"*In den schreckens Zeiten.*"

Those opposed to this tax were wont to meet in the upper chamber of a certain house situate in this town, prominent among whom was one John Fries, of Lower Milford, who was afterwards tried at Easton, Pa., for treason, convicted, and sentenced to be hung; but was subsequently pardoned by John Adams. To quell this insurrection, troops, in obedience to Adams' instruction, were raised in Lancaster County.

Several companies marched from Lancaster April 1, 1799, one of which, coming by way of Reading, arrived at Millerstown, as it was then called, and encamped in Shaffer's woods adjoining the town. A number of citizens, spotted by those in sympathy with the government, were here taken prisoners and removed to Bethlehem. After an attempt had there been made by Henry Jarrett, captain of the Light Horse brigade, to release them, they were removed to the city of Philadelphia. On the breaking out of the yellow fever they were again removed to Norristown, where they were imprisoned until a change in the control of the government was effected, when they were all set free. David Shaffer, a resident of this town, died in prison at Norristown, leaving a wife and two children. Michael Schmoyer, Sr., died at the same time while prisoner at Norristown. His son, Michael, now resides a short distance south of Macungie.

**The Borough Schools.**—No regular school-house was built in this borough until the year 1840. Previous to that time schools were held in private houses and shops. An old log house standing where Aaron Erdman's store now stands, a one-story frame house, situate on Peter Weiler's lot, the old stone house now occupied by Mrs. Shulze, and Jonas Gerhard's carriage-factory were all used at various times for this purpose. The teachers during this time were paid directly by the patrons, and such as were unable to do so were aided by the township authorities, who paid their children's tuition.

In 1840 the first regular school-house was built, what is now called School Alley. The building was of stone, and still stands, having been recently converted into a dwelling by J. F. M. Shiffert.

The desks ran parallel through the entire length of the room, raised one above the other, with an aisle along the walls. Several years after the erection of this building the common-school law was accepted by the district, and it then became a free school, under the supervision of Lower Macungie township.



Some of the teachers of this school were the following: Howl, Crout, Gibbons, Nash, Harrison, Miller, Samuel Lorash, Miss Ruther, Wagoner, Shade, Hoxworth, Fair, Joseph Nicholson (who was the first English-speaking teacher in the district), Charles Shoemaker, James Christman, Annie R. Rems, Emily Hoyt, and Henry Neumeyer. The terms were from four to five months' duration.

**Macungie Institute.**—In the year 1856 a number of the citizens of the town and the immediate vicinity, realizing the insufficiency of the then existing schools, and desiring to provide for their children a more liberal education, determined upon the establishment of what was afterwards known as the Macungie Institute. A company was organized with a capital of thirteen hundred dollars. The same year a half-acre lot of ground, situate at the extreme eastern end of Main Street, in said town, was purchased from Joseph Wesco for the sum of fifty dollars, and a substantial, well-built, two-story brick building erected thereon, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars. After being well supplied with charts, maps, globes, and other material, the school was opened on the 17th day of November, 1856, with sixteen scholars in attendance. In less than three months this number was increased to thirty-five, while in 1857 the attendance swelled to eighty-five. O. S. Fell was the principal, with Miss Mary A. McGee as his assistant, and Dr. S. R. Rittenhouse lecturer on hygiene.

The course of instruction embraced the common branches of an English education. Physical geography, natural philosophy, algebra, and mensuration were among the branches taught, while a literary society was formed for mutual improvement. In 1860, however, it was found that the income of the school was not sufficient to meet the current expenses, and having already contracted a debt of seven hundred dollars, the building was rented to the public school board of Macungie for three months, and in the year 1862 the entire property was sold to the said school board at a figure barely covering the above-stated indebtedness. Some of the most prominent professional and business men of this borough were among its pupils. The school directors at that time were the following: James Singmaster, Joseph Bortz, Edwin Haines, A. W. Jacoby, Wayne Bitting, and J. Peter Haas.

In 1871 the number of scholars became so large that an addition was built to the school-house, and another school was formed, making a total of three schools or departments,—“grammar,” “secondary,” and “primary.”

These schools have been taught since 1862 by the following teachers, to wit: James Van Buskirk, Viola J. Hartshorn, A. H. Berlin, Charles Swenk, M. J. Kramlich, Eugene Bieber, T. F. Emmens, Frank W. Siegfried, James S. Biery (now an ex-Congressman, practicing law at Allentown), William Muhlenberg, Samuel C. Lee, George Heffner, R. S. Hittle, S. W.

Witman, R. J. Delong, Hoyt Wightman, of the grammar school; and Annie R. Rems, Oliver Neumoyer, Hannah Thomas, Alice Newhard, Emma Shoemaker, Lizzie Edmunds, Miss Ida Baughman, and John Rems, of the secondary and primary schools. The present teachers are the following: Alvin Rupp, the grammar; Miss Ada M. Donnelly, the secondary; and Miss Fannie M. Ihrie, the primary.

The following is a list of the school directors of the borough since 1870, with the dates of their election:

1870. W. B. Erdman, M.D.	1879. W. G. Walbert.
F. H. Rems.	W. F. Singmaster.
E. Muth.	A. K. Desh.
J. Shaffer.	1881. Dr. J. D. Erdman.
J. Miller.	Dr. Thomas Strasser.
J. F. M. Shillert.	W. J. Hoxworth.
1871. Dr. Thomas Strasser.	1882. Henry Neumoyer.
1873. A. Lingmaster.	William Wimmer.
G. F. Egner.	1883. James Haines.
1875. M. D. Lichtenwallner.	John Neumoyer.
James Haines.	1884. Dr. J. D. Erdman.
1876. Dr. H. M. Schell.	Dr. Thomas Strasser.
1878. Henry Neumoyer.	

**Solomon's Reformed and Lutheran Church.**<sup>1</sup>—In 1841, John Shillert, Solomon Wescoe, and others conceived the idea of building a church for worship of Almighty God. Solomon Wescoe donated for the purpose on Church Street, which derived its name from this fact, one-half acre of land, on which was erected a plain, substantial stone edifice jointly by Lutheran and Reformed Church members. This church was altered and modernized in 1870, and again in 1881 it was repainted and put into a fitting condition for the purpose for which erected.

The churchyard was used for burial purposes until 1869, when an acre of land was bought from Eli Lichtenwallner, for five hundred dollars, which was cut up into family burial plots, and in which now the dead members of the congregation are buried. The pastors serving the congregation are as follows on both Reformed and Lutheran sides. Reformed pastors: Samuel Hess, from fall of 1843 to 1845; Henry Bassler, from October, 1845, to May, 1848; John S. Kepler, D.D., 1848 to 1850; J. B. Poerner, May 19, 1850, to May 30, 1852; Daniel Zellers, March 28, 1853, to March 16, 1857; A. J. G. Dubbs, Oct. 3, 1857, to May 15, 1876; Thomas N. Reber, May 15, 1876, to present date. Lutheran pastors: Benjamin German, 1841–48; William German, 1848–51; Jeremiah Schindel, 1851–56; Joshua Yeager, 1856–67; Alfred D. Croll, 1867–68; William Rath, 1868 to present time.

It might add interest to the historical sketch of this congregation to know that a defection took place in 1867 under the pastorate of Rev. Alfred D. Croll. He changed his ecclesiastical relation from one to the other Synod of the Lutheran Church, going over from the old to what is termed the New School Lutherans, and drawing on both congregations, Reformed and Lutheran, he had erected under his guidance what is

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. Thomas N. Reber.





now St. Matthew's Lutheran Church of Maenngie. The matter ended in a lawsuit in which the reverend gentleman was allowed to continue to preach through and to end of year, notwithstanding the doors having been barred against his entrance.

It would leave this sketch unfinished if we would not say that because Solomon Wescoe donated the land the church was named after him,—Solomon's Church. He lies buried in the burial-ground of the church. The congregations have during this time sustained and upheld the largest Sunday-school in the country surrounding, averaging two hundred and eighty-five scholars. The congregation is numerically and financially weak, yet it is an example for liberality for all the surrounding country congregations.

**St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church.**—Rev. Alfred D. Croll was the Lutheran minister of Solomon's Lutheran and Reformed Church at Macungie until the year 1868. At that time he left the ministerium of Pennsylvania of the General Council, and joined the East Pennsylvania Classis Synod of the General Synod. This action created a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of many of the members, inasmuch that they locked the church door upon him. His adherents broke open the church and took possession. Great excitement and a long lawsuit were the consequences. Rev. Croll maintained that he had been elected to serve a year, and that he could not be turned out until the year was up. This point was decided in his favor, and he accordingly preached to the end of his term. Immediately thereafter he and his adherents, numbering about one hundred, left the old church and set about procuring a house of their own. A lot of ground situate alongside of the Maenungie Institute property on East Main Street was donated by James Singmaster, and in 1869 the present brick structure was erected thereon at a cost of six thousand five hundred dollars, all of which was raised by subscription. The building committee consisted of James Singmaster, John Mattern, and Samuel Meyer.

Rev. Croll preached in this church for four years, until his death, June 19, 1876, and was succeeded by Rev. W. J. Cutter, a German, who had served ten years as a missionary in India. After him came, in the order named, Revs. E. Daren (1878-79), D. E. Read (1880), William H. Lewers (1881), and William G. Memig (supply for several months). In November, 1882, Rev. J. Alden Singmaster, the present pastor, was installed, and now supplies the pulpit regularly.

In 1881 the church was broken into during the night, and a number of articles stolen therefrom. The corner-stone of the church was broken out and rifled of its contents during the same night. The thief was soon after caught, tried, and convicted, and is at present in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania serving out a term of ten years. The present

membership of the church is about seventy. The Sabbath-school numbers about one hundred members. Al. Diehl is the present superintendent.

**German Baptist Church.**—In the year 1852 some differences and difficulties arose among the members of Solomon's Lutheran and Reformed Church of this borough. In consequence thereof about eighteen of its members left the church, started the German Baptist Church, and held prayer-meetings in private houses.

On the 20th day of February, A.D. 1853, Manasses Baer, of Upper Milford township, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty dollars, deeded one-quarter of an acre of ground, situate a half-square above the old church on Church Street, to John Backensto and Joseph Wieand, trustees of the Baptist Church, and in the same year a small stone house of worship was built thereon at a cost of six hundred dollars. William Desh was elected elder and preacher, with Henry Desh and William Mohr as deacons. Later these two deacons preached in this church and also elsewhere throughout the county.

In 1868 the old house was torn down, and the present brick church erected on its site. This is a two-story structure, the Sunday-school being held in the basement. The congregation perform the old rite of "feet-washing," and generally perform their baptismal ceremonies in a small creek running through the farm of Nathan Gehman, one of its members, who has fitted up a small dam close to his house, situate a half-mile from the church, especially for this purpose. William Desh, who resides at Centreville, still preaches regularly for this congregation, which has at present a membership of about fifty. Al. Desh is the superintendent of its Sunday-school.

**Lea Street Baptist Church.**—About the year 1873 a faction of the German Baptist Church led by Aaron Erdman favored the joining of the Conference of the German Baptist Church of America. This action was opposed by a majority of its members, and led to considerable discussion. The Erdman faction were also in favor of dropping the rite of feet-washing. These controversies gave rise to difficulties among its members, which apparently could not be adjusted. In the year above stated, therefore, Aaron Erdman, with about a dozen other members, left the old church, and at once built a new two-story frame house of worship on Lea Street, which is now often referred to as Erdman's church. The pastors of this church have been Revs. Longer, Henry Desh, and Lewy, the last of whom is a converted Jew. For the past two years they have had no regular supply. The Sabbath-school is held in the basement, and numbers about one hundred members. Squire T. M. Brobst has been its superintendent for a good many years. The membership of the church is about twenty-five at present.

**The Evangelical Association of Maenungie.**—Upwards of thirty-five years ago this religious sect was organized, and held its meetings in a frame house,



at that time known under the name of "Free Hall," situate on the south side and at the western end of Main Street.

About forty years ago a temperance movement was organized in the town, but no place could be procured in which to hold meetings. Thereupon a stock company was formed, money was subscribed, and a building (one and a half story frame) was erected upon a lot of ground owned by George Miller. This building was called "Free Hall," and was intended to supply a long-felt want, meetings of various kinds being held therein. In a few years, however, debts were contracted thereon, and the property was sold by the sheriff to George Miller. About this time the Evangelical Association was founded, and, having no place in which to hold its meetings, Mr. Miller, who was one of its original members, erected a rough pulpit and placed a number of benches in the hall aforesaid, and gave the free use thereof to the association, he also paying for all light and fuel. The association used this hall for its services and worship until Dec. 31, 1870, when, a few months before his death, Mr. Miller donated the property to them and to their successors forever. Their membership at this time numbered about twenty-five, and they immediately proceeded to repaint and refit the building, dedicating it in July of the next year. It is a frame building of respectable proportions, and has an inviting appearance. The congregation has not increased in membership, but has maintained regular services. Though weak in numbers, it has some very active and faithful workers.

This congregation, together with others at Wescoesville, Cedarville, and East Texas, forms what is known as the Lehigh Circuit of the Allentown District.

The pulpit was supplied prior to 1869 by the Revs. Adams, Hess, Fehr, Worman, Ziegenfuss, Seyfrit, Wieand, Smoyer, Kembel, Lichtenwallner, and Dissinger; since that time the following have preached here in the order named: Revs. S. Ely, F. Seagrist, J. Wenner, C. Baker, E. Butz, and A. W. Warfel, the last of whom officiates at present.

An excellently managed Sunday-school of one hundred and thirty members is presided over by Miss Annie R. Rems, who has been its efficient and faithful superintendent for many years.

**Societies and Orders.**—Friendly Lodge, No. 85, I. O. of O. F., was chartered June 19, 1843, and the first meeting held July 25, 1843, with the following charter members: Benjamin Rupp, N. G.; G. P. Greyfogel, V. G.; Herman Rupp, Sec.; H. Miller, Treas.; Benneville Yoder, P. H. Kaiser, Charles Hittle, Peter Mertz, Henry Groff, John Mattern, George Wertz, Daniel Yerke, and Aaron Butterweck. It has at present sixty-eight members. The officers are as follows: Frank Ohl, N. G.; T. D. Koons, V. G.; Sec., Frank B. Wesco; William Wolbert, Treas. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Macungie Lodge, No. 75, K. of P., the first lodge

of this order in the county, was chartered June 3, A. D. 1868. On the same day the first meeting was held, with the following charter members: F. B. Wesco, V. P.; Julius Holstein, W. C.; George F. Knauss, V. C.; M. H. Miller, R. S.; M. D. Lichtenwallner, F. S.; Herman Phillips, B.; E. S. Marsteller, G.; Amos Parker, I. S.; and James Haines, O. S. The present membership is forty-two, and the officers for 1884 are Henry A. Christman, S. P. C.; Charles Bauer, C. C.; Reuben F. Moyer, V. C.; Daniel Christman, Pr.; Charles Meyer, K. of R. and S.; William G. Walbert, M. of E.; George F. Knauss, M. of F.; C. O. Fogel, M. at A.; William Dankel, J. G.; Herman Kramer, O. G.; Representative to Grand Lodge, Charles Meyer; Trustees, Charles Meyer, John L. Reinhard, and Reuben F. Meyer. Meetings are held at Odd-Fellows' Hall.

"The Macungie Beneficial Association" was chartered March 5, 1884, with forty charter members. The following are its officers: President, J. D. Erdman; Vice-President, Charles H. Moll; Secretary, O. P. Knauss; Treasurer, John Rems; Trustees, Ellis R. Lichtenwallner, Horace F. Neumoyer, and William H. Klotz; J., Herman Kramer. Meet in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

"The Macungie Dramatic Association" was organized in December, 1881, with the following membership: Ellis R. Lichtenwallner, president and stage manager; Charles H. Moll, business manager; O. J. Knauss, treas.; Hoyt Wightman, sec.; Frank S. Ohl, stage artist; Ida Meyer, Cornelia H. Shimer, Annie C. Schulze, Annie E. Hertzog, Ada M. Donnelly, Minnie Shimer, George B. Walbert, Louis S. Klotz, O. P. Knauss, John Radler, Charles Stahler, Herbert Shiffert, A. B. Mensch, Kehl Markley, and George Wimmer. The meetings are held in Meyer's Hall.

**Centreville.**—This village lies very close to the borough of Macungie, and is often referred to as East Millerstown or East Macungie. Its history is identical with that of Macungie, where all its mail matter is directed, as it has no post-office of its own. The oldest house in the town is its only hotel, which was kept by George Gorr, at which time Andy Mohr lived in a house on the corner of the street across the way. Its oldest and fondest associations cluster about its school property, which was donated by John Wetzel and wife to certain trustees and their successors by their indenture dated Aug. 21, 1790. As this is an instrument fraught with more than ordinary interest, it is hereto appended in full:

"This Indenture, made the twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the American Independence the Fourteenth, Between John Wetzel, of Macungie Township, in the county of Northampton and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Esquire, and Jane, his wife, of the one part, and Daniel Good, of Upper Milford Township, in the said county of Northampton, and Isaac Jurett, of the said township of Macungie, both trustees, of the other part,

"Witnesseth, that the said John Wetzel and Jane, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty Shillings in Specie, to them in hand well and truly paid by them, the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jurett,





rett, at and before the ensenling and delivery hereof, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, and thereof acquit and forever discharge the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and successor or successors, by these presents have granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto them, the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, as trustees, to their heirs and assigns, their successor or successors, to and for the sole purpose of building, erecting, and holding a common and united Lutheran and Reformed house of schooling, and to keep the instructions for the youth, &c., therein. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the said township of Macungie, Beginning at a stone corner, in a line of land of Edward Jarrett; thence by the same North fifty-eight perches to a white oak sapling; thence by the said John Wetzel's land, and partly a public road, South thirty-six degrees and a half, East twenty-two perches and a half to a stone, South twenty-five degrees, East Seventeen perches to a stone, and South forty degrees, West thirty-two perches, to the place of Beginning, Containing three acres one hundred and nineteen perches of land, and the allowance of six per cent. for roads, etc. It being a part of a certain tract of land of about sixty-three acres, which the Honorable, the Supreme Executive Council, of the said Commonwealth, by patent of the fourteenth day of June, A.D. 1783, under the hand of His Excellency John Dickenson, Esquire, President of the said Supreme Executive Council, and the great seal of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the consideration therein mentioned, granted, and confirmed unto the said John Wetzel in fee, under the reservation of the fifth part of all gold and silver ore for the use of the said Commonwealth, to be delivered at the pit's mouth clear of all charges.

"As in and by the said recited patent, enrolled in the Rolls offices at Philadelphia, in patent book No. 2, page 39, more at large will appear.

"Together also with, all and singular, the buildings and improvements, ways, woods, waters, water-courses, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, titulos, interest, use, possession, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, both in law and equity, or otherwise, howsoever, of them, the said John Wetzel and Jane, his wife, of, in, and to the same, and every part or parcel thereof, to have and to hold the said described lot or piece of three acres one hundred and nineteen perches of land, and the allowance, as aforesaid hereditaments and premises hereby granted, or mentioned, or intended so to be, with the appurtenances unto the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, their successor or successors, their heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, their successor or successors, their heirs and assigns, in fee forever. In trust, nevertheless, to and for the sole purpose of a common and united Lutheran and Reformed school-house, and a house for the use and benefit of teaching, instructing, and the learning of the youth, etc. And the said John Wetzel, for him and his heirs, doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, as trustees, their successor or successors, their heirs and assigns, that he, the said John Wetzel and his heirs, the said above described lot or piece of three acres one hundred and nineteen perches of ground, and the allowance as aforesaid, hereditaments and premises, hereby granted, or meant, or mentioned, or intended so to be, with the appurtenances unto the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, their successor or successors, their heirs and assigns, against him, the said John Wetzel, and his heirs, and against all and every other person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming, or to claim by, from, or under him, them, or any of them in manner and form aforesaid, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

"In witness whereof," etc.

The witnesses to this instrument were Nicholas Loras and Peter Schmoyer, and it was acknowledged before Ludwig Stahler, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Northampton.

A log house was at once erected on this land and named Gorr's school-house. The logs were all furnished by Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk, of Millerstown. The building was divided into two apartments, one for an English, the other for a German school. The loft of the building was used by the neighbors for smoking

meat. The following are the names of some of its first teachers, to wit: Messrs. Grim, Munbauer, Howe, John Fingado, John Van Buskirk, Charles Mohr, Miner, Brûsh, Gibbons, and Jonas Miller.

Among its early scholars were such representative men as John Singmaster, Joseph Bortz, James Christman, John Maddern, Joseph Gaumer, Benjamin Jarrett, Jonas Wesco, and others.

In 1841 the log house was torn down and replaced by one of stone. In 1871 an arrangement was entered into by the trustees of this property and the school directors of the township, by which the trustees took charge of the old stone school-house, and bore the expense of laying the foundation of a new school-house upon said trust property. Upon this foundation the school directors, in accordance with the above-mentioned arrangement, erected a fine brick house, in which a primary and secondary school are now held, the former of which has for some years been taught by O. J. Knauss, a justice of the peace for Macungie, and the latter by George Wimmer. In 1878 an addition was built to this house.

In January, 1868, permission was granted by the court to sell a part of this trust property on ground-rent reservation, the interest to be paid annually.

In consequence of said permission so much thereof as had not been appropriated by the board of school directors of the township was sold at public sale. The annual receipts thereof amount to about one hundred and seventy dollars, which is spent for summer school, in addition to what the common school provides, giving this neighborhood a nine to ten months' term annually. Among those who have acted in the capacity of trustees over this property since it was deeded to Isaac Jarret and Daniel Good are the following, to wit: John Singmaster, Levi Giering, James Gorr, Charles Foster, Aquilla Knauss, Benjamin Jarrett, Joseph Gaumer, and Alexander Jarrett, of whom the two last mentioned are acting in that capacity at present. Formerly these officers were selected annually by the people composing the school district, but of late years they have been appointed by the court. The old stone school-house has been sold, and is at present occupied as a dwelling.

Centreville has one hotel, one school-house, one bakery, a store, shoe-shop, coal and lumber yard, two tobacco-curing houses, one cigar manufactory, and one cigar-box factory. Its population is about three hundred.

**Alburtis.**—This village has sprung into existence since the building of the East Penn branch of the Reading Railroad, in 1857-58. Lockridge adjoins it, and the two places are practically identical, the name Alburtis being often applied to both, the former having received its name from the iron-furnace therein located. The first house built in the vicinity was an old log house built many years ago by Joseph Rothenberger. This house still stands in Lockridge. The second house was a stone dwelling,





built in 1847, by John Blank. After the opening of the railroad it was refitted, enlarged, and converted into the first hotel of the village. It stands a very short distance north of the railroad, and has for many years been kept by D. D. Hensinger. The post-office is located in this hotel. The next house built was the American House, erected in 1863, also standing close to the railroad. The town has at present a population of about four hundred people, contains four stores, three hotels, one restaurant, a church, and a furnace.

**History of the Lehigh Church.**<sup>1</sup>—The first name this congregation had was the Church of the Holy Trinity. Later it was called the Lehigh Zion Church. Now it is known as the Lehigh Church.

The church stands in Lower Macungie township, Lehigh Co., Pa. Macungie is an Indian word, and in that tongue is written "Mauchkuntshy,"—"the place of feeding bears." The name of the township, of the Ziegel Church, which formerly was called Macungie Church, and of the small creek which flows directly north from the Ziegel Church between the hills, are all derived from that of the little valley, a mile wide and three or four in length, in which the little brook empties. This valley is the true Macungie Valley. In the beginning of the last century this valley, from the hills of the Ziegel Church down to Fogelsville and Trexlertown, was prairie-land, covered with low shrubbery and scrub-oak. When the bears found nourishment difficult to obtain during the cold winters upon the hills of the Gravel, they came down in numbers to this valley and hunted here their food. Hence the name Mauchkuntshy,—“feeding bears.” It was a favorite hunting-ground with the Indians, whose village stood in the small valley on the other side of the ridge of hills.

About one mile northwardly from Alburts, where the road leads across the Little Lehigh, lie the possessions of the congregation, upon which stand a large stone school-house and a finely-situated and attractive church. The latter stands in the centre of one of the most neatly-kept cemeteries in the county, and from its tower can be seen the homes of nearly all the members. The location is one of the most beautiful in Pennsylvania.

The first settlement of this region happened most singularly. When the first Reformed immigrants arrived in Longswamp township, three or four miles farther towards the west, they took possession of the best-situated tracts along the sides of the mountains. Some years later the Lutherans followed, and looked for homes farther up the valley. But as the land was without woods they selected such tracts as contained at least good water, as well as the slopes of the Lehigh Mountains and of the Schlossberg, which swelled out into the limits of the congregation. The Spring Creek, at Trexlertown, attracted the Trexler family,

the pioneer family of the Lehigh Church. The ancestor was Jeremias Trexler, who apparently settled in a quite isolated situation at the sources of the Spring Creek about 1720. In 1733 the first road was laid out through Upper Milford, from Goshenhoppen to Trexlertown. The principal settlements, however, took place about 1735. Along the banks of the Little Lehigh, which rises above in Longswamp township, and flows through the middle of the Lehigh Church's lands, the new arrivals settled down. So the creek which starts behind the Schlossberg furnished the sites for the most beautiful homes. So, also, others chose the slopes of the Lehigh Mountains, and even the high sides of the same, for their future homes.

Among the first immigrants, who came principally from Württemberg, were the following:

Jeremias Trexler (Drechsler).	Simon Häm.
Johann Matthias Eigner (Lickner).	Lorenz Schöb.
Michael Knappenberger.	Andreas Trexler (Drechsler).
Johann Peter Fetherloff.	Martin Beger (Poger).
Wilhelm Fegley (Vögelein).	Peter Mattern.
Daniel Schmeier.	Emanuel Pfeiffer.
Christian Schmeier.	Lorenz Kichele.
Friedrich Seitz.	Mathias Ludwig.
Jacob Barth.	Andreas Eisenhard.
Johann Peter Klein.	Jacob Herman.
Jacob Wagner.	Valentin Meckley.
Jacob Danner (Tanner).	Michael Warnkessel.
Georg Kuch.	Bastian Druckenmiller. Sr.
Mathias Heindl.	Georg Christ, Sr.
Georg Adam Bortz.	George Acker.
Johannes Dee.	Michael Schifflert (Schievert).
Nicolaus Schmidt.	Balzer Federmann.
Adam Moser.	Jacob Shaukweiler.
Johannes Dietrich Ganner.	Leonard Kuhn (Kuhn).
Mathias Steinlein.	Conrad Kolb.
Jacob Koller.	George Seiler.
Jacob Stephy (Stephan).	Joseph Albrecht.
Philipp Drescher (Dröcher).	Johannes Weber.
Stephel Müller.	Adam Desch (Tesch).
Christian Gorr.	Heinrich Koch.

The Breinig family belonged from the earliest times to the Ziegel Church.

Daniel and Christian Schmeier, above named, are described in the church records at the time of their confirmation as being step-sons of Wilhelm Fegely.

The congregation was organized about the year 1745. The immigrants early provided themselves with a suitable piece of ground lying in the middle of the settlement, which they withheld from their successors and devoted to church and school purposes. When it was taken it was still called vacant land. Upon their taking steps to build a church, Matthias Eigner and Michael Knappenberger were designated a committee to take possession of the land and obtain a legal title to it. This was done at Philadelphia on the 23d of February, 1749.

The first church was built directly after the purchase of the land, and in 1750 was dedicated to the service of God by the Rev. Philipp Heinrich Rapp, who had resided with the congregation before the building of the church, and was the principal promoter of its organization. The church was founded, built, and dedicated entirely as a Lutheran one. It

<sup>1</sup> By the Rev. William A. Helfreich.



was a simple log structure, and stood in the north-eastern corner of the churchyard. At the same time a school-house was built, which was soon enlarged, and in the course of time was used both as a school-house and parsonage.

The circumstances of the primitive church here were the same as elsewhere. The only peculiarity the congregation had was that they possessed the most fertile soil in the State. The farmers raised wheat, hay, etc., devoted themselves to cattle-raising, and soon attained a high degree of prosperity. A public road was laid out about 1730 through Upper Milford, from Goshenhoppen to Trexlertown, affording a convenient market to the neighborhood. Many of the members became very rich, as the Eigner family and others, and these frequently purchased in Philadelphia the services of poor immigrants, who were sold for a number of years into a specie of bondage, until they should, with their service, pay their passage-money. In this manner Matthias Eigner bought the services of Catharine Nathstein, whose parents were not able to pay her passage-money, kept her in service, treating her well, and having her confirmed. In religious development the Lehigh congregation surpassed most of the Lutheran Churches of the last century, becoming a centre of Lutheran teaching. Here the pastors of all the neighboring churches resided, and generally they were capable men, whose instruction was not lost upon the congregation. Rev. Rapp, the founder of the church, employed a school-master, who taught under his superintendence and conducted an excellent school. Rev. Rapp was a shining light for this church, whose affairs he directed upon the European methods, as did also his successors. Upon the building of the church he introduced a church-book, and observed and followed strict discipline. Children were baptized within the church, and marriages were celebrated, after the publication of bans, at the altar, and entered upon the church records. For example, here is one: "By authority of a license, bearing date Feb. 9, 1772, Johannes Vogel (Vogel), and Anna Rosina Schad are lawfully married, after three separate publications: Jacob von Buskirk." Also funerals were recorded in the books, as for example: "On the 21st of June, 1771, Mathäus Eigner was buried here at Macungie, aged 78 years." Pastor Buskirk also kept the records of marriages and deaths in other congregations, such as Tacony and Upper Milford, in this book, between the years 1770 and 1774. The names of those who were confirmed were also regularly entered. The church record contains seventy-one names of catechumens for the year 1774, thirty-eight for 1776, forty-nine for 1779, forty-five for 1781, fifty-five for 1783, sixty-six for 1785, ninety-one for 1793, and ninety-four for the year 1799. These names show that among these were children belonging to other congregations, who were, however, all confirmed by Rev. Buskirk, at the Lehigh Church.

The congregation was at first small, since the immigrants took up only the best tracts of land. The well-known desirability of the neighborhood and the excellence of the church government soon attracted strangers, who speedily occupied all the vacant lands. A few members of the Reformed faith settled within the limits of the congregation, but were compelled to go to Longswamp (the Ziegel Church) or to Salisbury, to worship according to their consciences. During the year 1760 there resided here an able physician named Frederick Spiegel, who was undoubtedly induced to come here by Pastor Schertlein.

Between this and the Longswamp congregation there existed for many years a sharp rivalry, which often culminated in collisions between the members. For here they were genuinely Lutheran, and above strongly Reformed, and they constantly strove to surpass one another. These contests left the Lehigh Church in the advance, since its members were richer, and the old, kindly-disposed Swabian disposition caused them to cleave more closely together.

A consistory is first mentioned upon the church-book under date of the year 1769, and appears to have been composed of the following persons: Martin Boger, Simon Hain, elders; and Jacob Hermann, Daniel Schmeier, Heinrich Eigner, Heinrich Wetzel, deacons.

The second church was constructed in 1785, and was dedicated the same year by the local pastor, Rev. Jacob Buskirk and Johann Friedrich Ernst, of Brunswick, N. J. The consistory, which signed the attestation, was composed of Heinrich Eigner, Peter Trexler, elders; and Valentine Haupt, Heinrich Warmkessel, Adam Hawerther, Christian Weber, deacons. The building committee were George Breinig, Michael Schmeier, Johannes Heinli, and Daniel Schmeier. Heinrich Knappenberger was the school-master at that time.

The attestation concludes with the following words: "Der Herr unser Gott segne zeitlich und ewig Alle, die dieser Stiftung getreulich nachkommen. Der Herr aber sehe drein und räche es, wo dawider gehandelt wird. Amen! Gottes Wort und Luther's Lehr, vergeht nun und nimmermehr." (The Lord our God bless now and forever all our successors who shall remain faithful to the purpose of this undertaking. May he look upon and avenge whatever is done to thwart and oppose it. Amen! God's Word and Luther's teachings shall never disappear.)

The new church was built of stone, and was made unusually strong and massive, and so stands to this day despite many alterations and repairs. It was finished, both within and without, in the style of architecture of that time. (See the description of the Second Ziegel Church.) The ground floor of the church was laid with brick, upon which sand was then spread, and for days horses were driven over this sand so as to make the floor hard and firm. Since the Lehigh congregation had put up a new



building, necessarily the Longswamp congregation must also have one. This was completed in five years, about 1790. But they were not satisfied with this. They must have something better than the Lehigh Church, and therefore they purchased an organ. But would the Lehigh congregation permit themselves to be passed in this manner? Oh no; they were richer; and so it was not a long time before an organ was also erected in their church, and a far better one, too, than the Longswamp congregation had. This the latter would never admit. They examined and criticised the Lehigh organ, and their general opinion was voiced by old Jack Long, who said aloud to his neighbor in the church after hearing it, "You there! I don't know, but it seems to me this organ is not a bit better than ours!"

Soon, however, these rivalries disappeared, being discouraged by the pastors. The New World constantly brought Lutheran and Reformed ministers into closer intimacy, because they were brethren, few in number, and with more work on their hands than their united efforts could dispose of. The better disposition of the fathers, too, overcame these follies, and those who were anxious to fight over externals, only met with ridicule. Soon the members, living with each other, became neighborly, and the dividing barriers were soon torn down by intermarriage between the sons and daughters of the old families.

The congregation resolved, in the year 1843, to repair the church. Its walls stood as firm and strong as on the first day; the interior only was torn out, the floor relaid, the pulpit and the organ placed against the shorter walls, and everything finished in modern style. On the 26th of August, 1843, the congregation entered into an agreement with the adherents of the Reformed belief, who had settled more and more within the limits of the parish, that they should hold the church building in common with the Lutherans, and have equal right and title to the church land with them. Upon Christmas-day the church was dedicated as a Union Church. In the following year (1844), upon Whitsunday, the organ, which had been repaired, was also dedicated to the service of God.

The members of the Reformed faith were at first only a few, as follows: Charles Ruth, James Weiler, George Dankel, John Blank, Dietrich Meitzler, Peter Ruth, Henry Ruth, William Walbert, Nathan Walbert, Daniel Lauer, Sr., Daniel Lauer, Daniel Meitzler, — Hensinger, — Rontich.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary took place on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1850. The consistories at that time were: Lutheran elders, Peter Klein, Stephen Schmeier; Reformed elders, Charles Ruth, John Blank; Lutheran deacons, Samuel Schmeier, Joseph King, Reuben Schankweiler, Thomas Fogel; Reformed deacons, Dietrich Meitzler, William Walbert, Daniel Lauer, Daniel Meitzler; Trustees, George Dankel, Jesse Breinig, James Weiler; Treasurer, John Goebel.

Some years later a tower was erected, and a bell hung in the same; at the same time, also, the church received a new coat of paint and was frescoed. In 1881 the entire church, both within and without, was repainted.

A Sunday-school, was early begun here, and was kept alive from year to year by the industry and faithfulness of Peter Ruth and others.

The pastors of the congregation were:

1. Philipp Heinrich Rapp, the founder of the church. He resided with the congregation before the first building was constructed, and preached at the homes of the members. He was an able minister, and had received his education in Europe. Unfortunately, he could not remain for a long time with this church. In the year 1751 he received a call from a church in New York City, which call he felt himself impelled to obey. There he is quoted as having said, "It pains me inexpressibly to desert the congregation which I have brought into existence."

2. Jacob Freiderich Schertlein, who served here from 1753 to 1765, and resided at the same time in this vicinity. Although Rev. Rapp was an able man, Rev. Schertlein was much more so. In the twelve years of his work he laid the foundation for the future development at which the church arrived.

3. Johann Georg Wiessner, who preached here from 1765 to 1770.

4. Jacob von Buskirk began his ministry here in 1770, and served till 1800. He resided also with the congregation. His labors were blessed. Under his ministry the church flourished and attained its greatest prosperity, till the Trexlerstown Church was founded, and through its foundation diminished the Lehigh Church. Rev. Buskirk, also, by instruction of Dr. Muhlenberg, educated certain young men for the Lutheran ministry, as Rev. Lehman.

5. J. F. Oberhausen was chosen minister in 1800, and preached till 1806.

6. Freiderich Gaisenheimer served from 1806 to 1808.

7. Heinrich Heyne preached eight years.

8. Rev. Stecher served for three years.

9. Benjamin German served seventeen years.

10. Jeremias Schindel preached a year and a half.

11. So did Christoph A. Friedrich.

12. Josua Yäger was chosen in 1841, and is the present pastor.

The Reformed ministers were:

1. C. G. Hermann, who was chosen pastor in the year in which the church became a Union Church. He afterwards resigned.

2. Joshua Derr was chosen in —, and served the congregation till 1863.

3. In the spring of that year William A. Helfrich was elected, and the call was ratified, after some objections, by the East Pennsylvania Classis at Mertztown in the following year.

**East Texas.**—This village, which was at first







*Stephen Bach*





Aaron Ordman



known by the name of Macungie Square, is situated upon a high bluff of the Lehigh Creek, and has at present two hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants. In 1830 there were three buildings upon the site of this now prosperous mining town,—an old school-house, of which we shall make mention hereafter; an old stone house where the hotel now stands, and a building near by in which a general store was kept. In 1845 the first hotel of the village was erected, which has since been enlarged. At this hotel all the inhabitants of Lower Macungie township, outside of the borough of Macungie, cast their votes. The second name given to the village was that of New Texas, which name it kept until the year 1872. A number of unsuccessful attempts had been made previous to this time to have a post-office established in the village. Finally Stephen Acker, the "leading spirit" of the place, got up a petition signed by six citizens and several outside postmasters, asking the government for an office. His efforts were rewarded with success, and a post-office was established in the year last mentioned, and at the suggestion of Mr. Acker its present name, East Texas, was given to both the village and the office. The office was first kept in the store of Benjamin K. Keck. At present it is kept in the store of Lauer & Hoffman, and Cyrus E. Acker is postmaster. There are in the village two hotels, two general stores, and two churches.

On the 24th of September, 1790, three men, viz., Andrew Eisenhard, Cornelius Hughes, and John Herman, entered into an agreement, and made themselves responsible for the donation of two acres of land; the first-named to give one acre, and each of the other two half an acre, "for a school place, and for no other purposes, forever." "And we do further promise and agree by these presents that we will build a house on the said described land that shall be sufficient for a school-house; this we promise to build free and complete this fall." The same year a log house was built upon the above tract, which is situated in East Texas. Sixty years ago this house was torn down and a second one built of logs, which in 1857 was replaced by a brick building with steeple and bell.

On the 24th of October, 1874, the greater part of the ground not occupied by the building was cut into lots, which were sold subject to ground rent, the annual interest of which amounts to the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars. Part of this sum is annually expended for summer school.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STEPHEN BUTZ.

Peter Butz, the great-grandfather of Stephen, emigrated from Germany in 1752, and first settled in Long Swamp township, Berks Co., Pa. In 1761 he pur-

chased and removed to a farm of two hundred and twelve acres, situated in what is known as "Butz's Valley," which has since been in possession of the family, and is now owned by his great-grandson, Stephen Butz. Peter Butz had three sons, Peter, Samuel, and John, the last-named having inherited the homestead. He had four sons and four daughters, one of whom was Peter, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch. Stephen, the second in a family of nine children, was born June 3, 1808, in Lower Macungie township. His limited education was received at the log school-house near his home known as Butz's school-house, under the guidance of a German teacher named Andres Ring, who, with his family, occupied the limited quarters as a dwelling. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to Henry Shaffer, and on attaining his twentieth year became a skillful shoemaker, which trade he followed for three years. He then changed his occupation to that of a farmer, and having inherited the homestead, moved thereon, and continued for twenty-nine years to cultivate the land. In 1877 he retired from the farm, and having purchased the mill property one mile west of the village of Alburtis, conducted for four years the business of milling. In 1881 his sons, Allen and John, and his son-in-law, F. S. Lichtenwallner, became his successors in business, and in 1883 remodeled the mill and introduced the roller process. Mr. Butz was, in February, 1850, married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Henry Seidel, of Martin Creek township, Berks Co., whose birth occurred Jan. 30, 1821. Their children are Henry, Allen, John, Mary (Mrs. F. S. Lichtenwallner), and Amanda (Mrs. Charles L. Hottentstine). Mr. Butz has ever been a strong Republican in his political sentiments, but not active as a politician. He is a member of the German Reformed Church of Long Swamp township, Berks Co., in which he has officiated both as elder and deacon. In 1852 he was chosen one of the building committee for the erection of a new church edifice. He manifests much interest in Sunday-school work, and has served for ten years as superintendent of what is known as Butz's Sunday-school.

AARON ERDMAN.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Erdman was John Yost Erdman. Among his children was Andrew, who emigrated from Darmstadt, Germany, about the year 1732, his father coming to the United States about five years later. Andrew married a Miss Siegfried and had five sons,—Jacob, Andrew, Yost, Johannes, and John George, besides several daughters. The birth of Jacob occurred on the homestead where he resided during his lifetime. He married Catharine Romig, of Upper Saucon township, to whom were born children,—Jacob, John, Isaac, Aaron, Elizabeth (Mrs. Erhard Weaver), Catherine (Mrs. Solomon Reichard), Theresa (Mrs. S. Reichard), Ju-





dith (Mrs. John Bruner). Aaron, of this number, was born Nov. 8, 1813, in Upper Saucon, and after such opportunities of education as the neighboring schools afforded, devoted his youth to farm labor. He afterwards learned the trade of a stocking-weaver, which was prosecuted for two years, when his attention was directed to the more congenial employments connected with mercantile life, and he became clerk in a country store at Breinigsville. Later he returned to Upper Saucon, and opened a store for the sale of such wares as were adapted to a general trade. He soon after purchased the property now occupied by him at Macungie, to which place he removed in 1838. Here he has since conducted an extensive business, having in 1876 transferred the store to his son and son-in-law, the firm being A. Erdman, Son & Co., and embarked in an exclusive hardware trade.

Mr. Erdman was married on the 23d of February, 1837, to Miss Anna Breinig, of Breinigsville, Lehigh Co., to whom were born two sons,—William B., a physician at Macungie, and August J., an attorney. Mrs. Erdman died Feb. 4, 1844, and he married again, March 26, 1846, Miss Mary Weider, of Upper Milford township, whose children are Sarah (Mrs. A. K. Desch), Mary (Mrs. T. M. Probst), Emma (Mrs. H. F. Neumoyer), and John, engaged with his father in business. Mr. Erdman has, in connection with other business interests, been a considerable dealer in lumber, coal, and grain, in Macungie. He has been largely identified with the development of the borough, and foremost in all movements tending to its growth and prosperity. He has been during his lifetime a Democrat, and although not an aspirant for office, has held various minor positions in the borough. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Macungie.

#### JONATHAN B. WIEAND.

Jonathan B. Wieand is of German parentage. His grandfather, Henry Wieand, was a native of Weissenberg township, and early removed to Salisbury township, where he was a prosperous farmer. His children were David, Judith (Mrs. Reuben Kline), and Jonas. The last named was born in Salisbury township, where his active life, with the exception of a few years in Allentown, has been spent as a veterinary surgeon. He married Henrietta, daughter of Christopher Bortz, of Lower Macungie township, and had children,—Jonathan B. and Louisa (Mrs. Philip Roth). The former was born Feb. 19, 1838, in Lower Macungie, and when a child became an inmate of the house of his maternal grandfather, where he remained until the age of ten years, meanwhile enjoying but limited advantages of education. From that date until the age of fourteen he resided with his uncle, Henry Wieand, in the same township, and meanwhile learned the tobacco trade, at which he worked for a period of five years. With the fifty dollars thus earned he became a pupil of the Allegheny Male and Female

Seminary in Bedford County, Pa., and returning, in 1858, taught the township school, after which he, in 1859, attended the Freeland Seminary. Mr. Wieand then became clerk for W. P. Hooper, at Wescoesville, and in 1868 purchased the store, of which he continued proprietor until the spring of 1884, when he retired from active mercantile pursuits, and devoted his attention to farming and the management of other business interests. Mr. Wieand was, in 1865, married to Miss Susan E., daughter of Israel Wescoe, of Wescoesville. He is in politics a Republican, but has never aspired to public office other than that of postmaster of Wescoesville, which he has held since 1868. He was in his religious preference formerly a Lutheran, and is now a member of the Evangelical Association, in which he is active as class-leader, steward, and Sunday-school superintendent. Mr. Wieand has been a leading spirit in promoting the advancement of Wescoesville, both by his business enterprise and in the buildings he has erected. He has also been an earnest friend to the cause of education, which by his influence and means he has materially aided.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### UPPER AND LOWER MILFORD TOWNSHIPS.<sup>1</sup>

[As these two townships were one until a comparatively recent date, and possess at the present time many elements of common interest, they are here treated in a single chapter.]

**Description.**—Upper and Lower Milford were organized as separate townships on Dec. 6, 1852. Previous to this day they had been included in one township, under the name of Upper Milford.

These two townships are situated in the most southern part of Lehigh County, and are bounded as follows: on the northeast side by Salisbury and Upper Salem townships; on the southeast side by Milford township, Bucks Co.; on the southwest side by Upper Hanover township, Montgomery Co., and Hereford township, Berks Co.; and on the northwest side by Lower Macungie township.

The form of each of the townships is rectangular, and they are nearly equal in size. The townships as combined are from southeast to northwest six miles long (as per survey of John Chapman, of the 13th day of March, 1737), and from northeast to southwest five miles, containing thirty-three square miles, or twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty acres of land. Later surveys show quite a difference, the territory appearing to be about six and a half by six and a quarter miles, and containing nearly forty and three-fifth square miles, or twenty-six thousand acres of land.

<sup>1</sup> By P. W. Flores, of Dillingersville.





*J. B. Mead*



According to the census reports, the population of Lower Milford in 1870 was 1505, and in 1880, 1558, and that of Upper Milford in 1870 was 2015, and in 1880, 2405. Nearly all of the inhabitants are of German descent.

The surface formation is very irregular, mountainous, and hilly. In the southern part of Lower Milford is the Hosensack Hill, or the great Mill Hill (commonly called Grosze Mühlberg), which extends across the township, and into the county of Montgomery; in the northeastern part the Chestnut Hill. The northwestern part is crossed by Moser's (now Dillinger's) Ridge, running from northeast to southwest, and the centre of the township is crossed by Mill Ridge (called Kleine Mühlberg), running from northeast to southwest.

Upper Milford is crossed by the south or Lehigh Mountain from east to west. The southern part of Upper Milford is crossed by Bald Hill (commonly called "Kahlen Berg.") The highest spot in either of the Milfords is located on the Chestnut Hill, in Lower Milford, which measures nine hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea; the second highest, on South, or Lehigh Mountain, in Upper Milford, nine hundred and twenty feet; and the third highest, on Moser's Ridge, in Lower Milford, which measures nine hundred and ten feet high.

The soil of both Upper and Lower Milford is principally gravel. Sandstone abounds. Iron ore is plenty, and is found in many places, along spurs of South Mountain, in Upper Milford, and is found in abundance on and near the South Mountain. In the neighborhood of Shimmersville there is some of the richest red oxide iron ore, and in the vicinity of Zionsville is some of the richest magnetic iron ore veins to be found anywhere in the State. Near the village of Shimmersville, on the north side, is a rich deposit of emery and corundum crystals, worth about two hundred dollars per ton. Limestone is found in Upper Milford, and also along the Hosensack and Saucon Valleys in Lower Milford. Mica is found in some places in Lower Milford, on the premises of H. H. Boyer and Readan Schantz, near Dillingersville, and zinc is found on the premises of Nathan Kunkel and others, near Shimmersville, in Upper Milford.

The soil in both Upper and Lower Milford is well cultivated, and is very productive. Its cultivation is the chief employment of the inhabitants, and it has been brought to a high degree of fertility by the free use of lime. Many hundreds of bushels are used annually and with the best effects. Not only is the fullest and healthiest grain produced, but it brings always the highest prices.

Upper and Lower Milford are both well watered with the best and most wholesome water to be found in Lehigh or any other county in Pennsylvania. Creeks and brooks run through the fields and meadows, and add materially to the wealth of the inhabi-

tants by fertilizing the soil and by turning the wheels of the mills.

The principal stream of water in the Milfords is the Hosensack Creek, which rises at the foot of the west side of Chestnut Hill, running south and southwestwardly through the centre of Lower Milford, and through the beautiful Hosensack Valley, a distance of over six miles, turns the wheels of eight grist- and saw-mills, and empties into the Perkiomen Creek, in Montgomery County. On the southeast side of the Hosensack Creek several smaller creeks and runs empty their water into it, among them the Schwenck's or Dubs' Creek, Eberhard's Creek, Dickenshied's Creek, and several smaller creeks and runs. On the northwest side the following streams empty their water into the Hosensack: Schantz's Creek, Walter's or Meckling's Creek (several branches included), Indian Creek, and Trump's Run, etc. The Swamp Creek rises in Saucon township, and runs in a southern direction through the northeast corner of Lower Milford and into Bucks County. In the same part of the township rises the Hicken Creek, which runs southwardly into Bucks County, and empties into Swamp Creek.

In the southern corner of Lower Milford rises, near the foot of the Hosensack Hill, Krauss' Creek, which runs due south into Montgomery County, and empties into the Perkiomen. In the same part of Lower Milford there is Stauffer's Creek, which rises on the Hosensack Hill, and empties into the Krauss' Creek. In the northern part of Lower Milford, on Chestnut Hill, rises Saucon Creek, which runs northwardly into Saucon township, and empties near Hellertown into the Lehigh River. Orts or Wieder's Creek rises in the same part of Lower Milford, and running north empties at Limeport into the Saucon Creek. These creeks turn within the bounds of Lower Milford the wheels of sixteen mills.

Indian Creek rises in the western corner of Upper Milford, and crosses the township by running east, southeast, and southwardly, and empties in Lower Milford into the Hosensack. The Perkiomen Creek rises in Berks County, and runs through Upper Milford in the form of a horseshoe east, southeast, and southwardly. Leibert's Creek rises in the northeastern part of Upper Milford, and runs west and northwardly through Leibert's Gap of the South Mountain, and empties in Lower Macungie township into the Little Lehigh Creek. Thany's, or Fetterman's Creek rises near Shimmersville, runs northeast, and empties at Vera Cruz into Leibert's Creek. In the northwestern part of Upper Milford is Miller's Creek, which rises near Shimmersville, runs northwardly into Lower Macungie, and empties into the Little Lehigh. These creeks turn within the bounds of Upper Milford ten grist, saw, and other mills.

**Iron Ore.**—On both sides of the South Mountain, in Upper Milford, iron ore is abundant and rich, producing from thirty-five to forty-five per cent. of metal.





On the west foot of the mountain and in the vicinity of Emaus iron-ore mines have been kept in operation for nearly fifty years, and in particular on the premises of Charles and Peter Schwarz, where mines have been operated very successfully by David Lewis from 1834 until 1870, and since 1870 by the Emaus Iron Company.

On the east side of the same mountain there were discovered, about the year 1848, several very rich magnetic iron-ore veins. Those on the premises of William Brunner, Henry Wickert, and others have been operated by David Lewis (the oldest ironmaster of Lehigh County), F. T. Jobst, and George Neumoyer. The Hellertown Iron Company, Lewis, Pascoe & Webb, Schwarz, Dickenshied & Co. took in 1880 a lease on the premises of F. T. Jobst (formerly of William Brunner), and continued the operation of the mines. They discovered some rich veins of ore from two to twelve feet thick, and delivered an average of five thousand tons ore per year. Several other mines along the mountain, on the premises of Daniel Klein, Joshua Fry, and others, have been kept in operation.

About the year 1870 there was discovered on the premises of Anthony Mechling (now deceased), in Zionsville, Upper Milford, one of the richest magnetic iron-ore veins in Lehigh County. It was worked by John S. Schreiber & Co. for about seven years, and since 1878 has been operated by the Crane Iron Company. About the year 1875 there was also a rich vein of the same ore discovered on the premises of Charles Schoenly at the same place; and about the year 1881 there was another rich vein of the same ore discovered on the premises of Mr. Gackenbach at the same place, and also on the premises of Jonas Kern.

All these mines are now carried on by the Crane Iron Company. The ore produces an average of forty-five per cent. clear iron.

On the premises of Mr. Shultz, in Shimersville, is one of the richest veins of oxide iron ore ever discovered in Lehigh County. It produces an average of fifty per cent. of iron.<sup>1</sup>

**Organization of the Original Townships of Milford and Upper Milford.**—The territory now comprised in Upper and Lower Milford townships of Lehigh County was originally included in the county of Bucks, which was erected in 1682. The township of Milford (in Bucks County) was organized in 1734. "No doubt the agitation for a township organization in Richland, whose inhabitants were moving in this direction," says Gen. Davis, in his "History of Bucks County," "stimulated the people of Milford to set up for themselves." On June 13, 1734, the settlers living between the present county line and the region then about to be laid out as Richland petitioned the court to lay out the country they inhabited into a township.

The court doubtless granted the prayer of the petitioners, for the township was laid out and established soon after. It was twice surveyed, both times by John Chapman. On the back of the first draft still existing is indorsed "Bulla," the name by which the petitioners desired their township to be designated. If the name was ever used it was soon changed to Lower Milford, and then to Milford.

The organization of Upper Milford (now the Upper and Lower Milfords of Lehigh County) was undoubtedly hastened by the organization of the "Bulla," or present Milford of Bucks. At what time the people commenced the township movement is not known, but we find that on June 10, 1737, a petition signed by Peter Walber, Ulrich Rieszer, Mathias Ochs (Ox), Johannes Meyer, Joseph Henckel, Daniel Rausch, Heinrich Wilhelm Dillinger, Heinrich Riesz, Christian Biegel, William Bitz, Jacob Wetzel, Johannes Beltzart, Theobald Mechlin, Johannes Post, Melchior Stecher, Michael Köhler, Felix Brunner, Jacob Derry, Michael Zimmermann, William Langhorst, Martin Weitknecht, Johannes Baumgärtner, Hans Ord was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, then sitting at Newtown, asking for the section of county in which they lived to be laid out in a township with the following bounds. Beginning at the northern corner of Milford township, at a chestnut, and then running up to Lawick Hills; then along the said hills to the county line westward; then down the county line to the other corner of Milford township; then along the line of said township to the place of beginning.

The new township was surveyed by John Chapman on the 13th of March, 1737, and was in the form of a square six miles long by five and a half miles wide, containing thirty-three square miles, or twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty acres.<sup>2</sup>

It may perhaps be interesting to follow here a copy of the original form of John Chapman's report of his surveys of Upper Milford to the court of Bucks County.

"By virtue of an order of last court to me directed, and at the request of the inhabitants, these may certify that I have Surveyed and laid out the said township, Beginning at the North East Corner of Milford township at a Chestnut being the Corner of the said township and then running North West over Lawick hills six miles from the said Corner of said township to a market white Oak, then South West along the back Side 300 chains, then to the top and over the hill to five Miles and a half to the County line to a heap of stones, then down the County line South East Six miles to the other Corner of Milford township, then along the said township line North East 5 miles and a half to the place of Beginning

"Surveyed on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of the first month (March) 1737 8—by  
"JOHN CHAPMAN Surveyor"

In addition to the petitioners, the following families were then settled in the territory: Dubs, Eberhard, Huber, Schmidt, Miller, Schumacher, Keiber, Ritter, Beyer, Bishop, Stähler, Bitting, Guthman, Rosz, Stocker, Hrig, Schambach, Kern, and a little later came the Krauss, Yeckel, Kriebel, Rittenhaus, Flores,

<sup>1</sup> Since the above was written, it has been reported that a rich vein of manganese had been found on the premises of Reuben Shulert, near Zionsville, in Upper Milford; and also on the premises of Rev. Eli Keller, at the same place. It is estimated to be worth five dollars per ton.

<sup>2</sup> According to Mr. G. A. Aschbach's surveys the township is six and one-half miles long and six and one-quarter miles wide, and contains forty and three-fifths square miles, or twenty-six thousand acres.



Kurr, Schantz, Stauffer, Schelly, Hiestand, Schiffert, Metzger, Schubert, Martin Krammes, Schneider, Heimbach, Dickenschiedt, Kemmerer, and others.<sup>1</sup>

Peter Walber was appointed constable of the territory then Milford in 1737, the year before the organization of Upper Milford, and he was elected constable in 1739. Johann Peter Walber (or Nat Walker, as he was often called) was the first constable of Upper Milford.

**Dividing the Township.**—On Dec. 6, 1852, Upper Milford was divided by order of the court of Lehigh County, by a line run through the middle of the township from northeast to southwest. The upper or northwestern part was called "Upper Milford," and the lower or southeastern part was called "Penn" township; but by the same court, in January, 1853, the name "Penn" was changed to Lower Milford. The first election in this new township (Lower Milford) was held at the public-house of Solomon Kemmerer, on March 18, 1853, at which the following township officers were elected: Justice of the Peace, Samuel Stauffer; Constable, George K. Carl; Supervisors, Jacob Schantz, Samuel Derr; School Directors, Aaron Dubs, William C. Roeder, Daniel S. Yeakel, Abraham Pearson, Samuel Stauffer, Samuel Hottel; Auditors, Charles F. Dickenschiedt, Ephraim Christ, William F. Cramer; Inspectors, Anthony Mechling, Jacob Weaver; Judge, Abraham Pearson; Treasurer, Solomon Kemmerer; Clerk, Saul Wieder.

The first election in Upper Milford (after division) was held at the public-house of George Neitz, in Zionsville, on March 18, 1853, at which time the following officers were elected: Justice of the Peace, Samuel Kemmerer; Constable, George Schantzenbach; Supervisors, Charles E. Roeder, Lazarus Weidner; Assessor, George Bachman; Judge, Henry Diefenderfer; Auditor, Jacob Ehrhard; Inspectors, John Wieder, Charles F. Stahler; School Directors, Friedrich Sigmund, John Ortt, David Hiestand, Peter Henninger; Treasurer, David Kern; Clerk, William Hittel.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF UPPER MILFORD.

(Prior to the Division.)

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
Charles W. Wicand... April 14, 1840	Willoughby Gabel... April 9, 1840
Lorenz Stahler... " 14, 1840	Joshua Stahler... " 9, 1850
Joshua Stahler... " 15, 1845	Reuben Stahler... " 13, 1852
Willoughby Gabel... " 15, 1845	

After the Division.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
Samuel Kemmerer... April 13, 1853	Samuel C. Lee... April 14, 1858
Reuben Stahler... " 14, 1857	W. H. Hilligass... Nov. 5, 1870
Samuel Kemmerer... " 13, 1858	Leon L. Snyder... March 24, 1874
Reuben Stahler... " 15, 1862	Phaon C. Weaver... " 21, 1876
Samuel Kemmerer... " 14, 1863	J. D. G. Kneller... " 27, 1879
Reuben Stahler... " 9, 1867	Phaon C. Weaver... April 9, 1881

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF LOWER MILFORD.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
Samuel Stauffer... April 13, 1853	M. H. Albright... April 8, 1870
Willoughby Gabel... " 10, 1855	Samuel Stauffer... " 15, 1873
Samuel Stauffer... " 13, 1858	Aaron H. Wagner... " 15, 1873
Michael H. Albright... " 10, 1860	Samuel Stauffer... March 25, 1878
Samuel Stauffer... " 14, 1863	Aaron H. Wagner... " 25, 1878
Michael H. Albright... " 11, 1865	H. E. E. Roeder... April 6, 1883
Charles Mangold... " 14, 1868	Aaron H. Wagner... " 6, 1883

<sup>1</sup> See list of warrants.

**Early Settlers.**—Without any doubt Milford was settled by some individuals as early as 1715, or previous to that year, but there are no records to substantiate this conclusion, except those carved on one or two buildings,—one, an old stone building near the Great Swamp Church, which shows upon its mantel the date "1715." Nearly all of the early settlers in Milford were German. No doubt many of those early settlers, so-called "squatters," came in prior to 1733.

Many of those early German settlers came to Milford by the way of Falkner Swamp, Goshenhoppen, or by the Perkiomen Valley.

After 1733 there was an increased immigration to the lower part of the present Lehigh County. During the years immediately following, the Schwenkfelders, the Mennonites, the Lutherans, and people of the Reformed denomination came to this country, and many of them settled in the Hosensack Valley and other parts of Upper Milford.

Among the Schwenkfelders we find Balthasar Krausz (now Krauss), Hans Henry Jaeckel (now Yeakel), Caspar Jaeckel, Christoph Schubert, and others.

Among the Mennonites we find Dürk Jansen (Derrick Johnson), Conradt Stamm, John Meyer (Moyer), Michael Meyer, Jacob Hiestandt, and others.

Among the German Reformed people we find the names of Ulrich Rieszer (Reeser), Franz Busz, Jacob Wetzel, Peter Wetzel, Joseph Eberhard, Valentine Kaiser (or Felton Reiser), Alexander Diefenderfer (or Dibendeffler), Peter Linn, Jacob Dubs, Felix Brunner, Henry Huber, Andreas Kraeber (Greber), Ludwig Bitting, Philip Herzog, Friederich Wilhelm Kern, Andreas Engleman, Nicolaus Stähler, Peter Schlosser, Johannes Armbrüster, Johannes Ortt (Ord), Christoph Andreas, George Stahl, Jacob Müller (Miller), and others.

Among the Lutherans we find the names of Jacob Kurr, Thomas Kurr, Theobald Michlin, Heinrich Wilhelm Dillinger (originally Diefinger), Michael Flores, George Klein, Jacob Busch, Balthasar Vetterman (now Fetterman), Martin Schäffer, Peter Hüttel (now Hittel), Ludwig Siefers, Caspar Rütter (Ritter), Gabriel Köhler (Cayler), Melchior Stecher, Mathias Ox, John Michguthman, Philip Stephan Pappemeyer, Friederich Nungesser, Isaac Leopold Dölp (Delp), Joh. David Streib, Heinrich Riesz, Michael Zimmerman, and others.

Warrants were located in Upper Milford by the following-named early settlers:

James Steel, gentleman, of Philadelphia; warrant issued March 26, 1733, for two thousand four hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania in several tracts, two tracts of which were situate in Upper Milford (now in Lower Milford). One tract was situate on the county-line between Lehigh and Montgomery (then Bucks and Philadelphia) Counties, in the Hosensack Valley, contains five hundred acres and the usual allowances, and was described as follows:



1. Northeast, by line of trees crossing Parkeawm Creek, three hundred and sixteen perches. 2. Thence by line of trees northwest, two hundred and sixty-five. 3. Thence by line of trees southwest, three hundred and sixteen. 4. Thence by line of trees southeast, two hundred and sixty-five.

On the 31st of August, 1733, a proprietary patent was granted to James Steel for said tract of five hundred acres, with the reservation to pay a yearly quit-rent of one silver shilling per each hundred acres. James Steel sold this tract on Feb. 8, 1741, to James Hamilton, of Philadelphia, for one hundred and fifty pounds, who sold, Dec. 23, 1761, to Hans Henry Jaekel (Yeakel) for twelve hundred and fifty pounds. This tract is at present in possession of Rev. Daniel Yeakel, David S. Yeakel (descendants of Hans Henry Yeakel), and Anthony Schultz, George Schultz, J. Dech, and others. It is calculated to be of the richest farm-land in Lehigh County.

The other tract, containing two hundred and seventy-six acres, situate in the present Kraussdale, was surveyed to him on the 24th day of April, 1734; was sold and conveyed to Nicolaus Walber for one hundred and eighty-nine pounds; one hundred and seventy-nine acres thirty-five perches was patented, 1768, to Rev. George Kriebel; and the remaining part of the tract, called "Old Rights," in 1770, to Friederich Limbach, Esq. It is at present in possession of John Stauffer, Milton Oberholtzer, Jesse Bry, and Dr. Jonas R. Gerhard.

Michael Zimmerman received warrants for three tracts, dated Feb. 5, 1733 (renewed Nov. 13, 1734); Sept. 19, 1738, and May 6, 1741, for three hundred and thirty-three acres, situate in the Hosensack Valley, on the county-line between Lehigh and Montgomery (then Bucks and Philadelphia) Counties, and adjoining James Steel's or Hamilton's tract, and was patented to Michael and George Zimmerman, Sr., on May 23, 1741. These premises were sold by the Zimmermans, Dec. 4, 1784, to John Yund, who sold, 1787, to John Roeder. It is at present in possession of Henry E. Roeder, David Roeder, and others; is very rich farming land.

Martin Weidkuecht,—warrant issued to him on the 12th day of September, 1734, for one hundred and seventy acres, situate near the present Dillingersville. A patent was granted in 1822 for a part of the land to Jacob Eberhard, and in 1837 another patent for the other part to Jacob S. Meyer.

These premises are at present in possession of Lewis S. Roeder, Lewis H. Wieand, Joshua Stahler, Henry D. Meyer, Abraham Musselman, and John S. Rhoads.

Heinrich Wilhelm Dillinger, warrant issued to him for one hundred and fifty acres in 1734, who sold the same about 1760 to his son, John Jacob Dillinger, who obtained a patent for the same on the premises.

In 1752 another warrant for another tract, containing twenty-three acres one hundred and twenty-six perches, and was patented by the State Executive

Council on Feb. 13, 1790, by the name of "Gaul," to John Dillinger, Jr.

These premises are at present in possession of Daniel Dillinger (a descendant), Frederiek T. Jobst, Henry Boyer, and David Schuler, and others.

Jacob Wetzel. A warrant was issued on July 1, 1734, for a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres to said Jacob Wetzel, and, in 1754, another warrant for another tract of fifty-one acres and thirty-nine perches. On the first tract a proprietary patent was granted on Sept. 10, 1747, and in the other on Aug. 9, 1754, both to said Jacob Wetzel.

These premises are situated in the Hosensack Valley in Lower Milford; at present in possession of David Schuler, John D. Eberhard, Daniel Rothemberger, and others.

On April 4, 1771, a third patent was granted to said Jacob Wetzel for a tract of over forty-seven acres, called "Mount Fair," now in possession of Abraham Kauffman and L. S. Roeder.

Stephen Riemer (or Reemer)—warrant issued to him on March 3, 1734, for one hundred acres, who sold the same Dec. 3, 1735, to Peter Wentz, of Philadelphia, who obtained a patent for the same on the 9th of the same month; is situate in the Hosensack Valley. On this tract the first flour- and grist-mill was erected in Lehigh County by said Peter Wentz in 1740. Parts of the old premises are now in possession of Solomon Schantz, Reuben M. Roeder, and Jonathan Fretz. The latter is the mill property.

Christian Crall (or Kraul)—warrant issued for two hundred and fifty acres, patented April 26, 1782, to William Schaffler, situate in the present village of Zionsville, and is now occupied by George Schall, Widow Michling, Reuben Stahler, Jonathan Berkey, and others. The new Lutheran Church is also standing on the same ground.

Conrad Wetzel—warrant issued, dated Feb. 25, 1734, for one hundred and forty-five acres and fifty-three perches, to the said Conrad Wetzel, Esq. (for a number of years a justice of the peace); but as he did not comply with the conditions of the warrant, said warrant was transferred to Peter Moyer (Jan. 10, 1749), was patented Dec. 14, 1762, to Christian Miller of Long Swamp, Berks County. On these premises Valentine Deckenschied came accidentally, about the year 1772, to his death by falling from the upper part of his barn.

These premises are now in possession of Emanuel Moyer, Henry E. Moyer, etc.

George Schuhnacher (Shoemaker)—warrant issued, June 7, 1731, for over two hundred acres, situate in the present Kraussdale, on the line between Lehigh and Montgomery County (then Bucks and Philadelphia Counties), one hundred and forty acres of which are situate in Lehigh County, in Lower Milford; but as Schuhnacher did not comply with the conditions, a second warrant was issued for the same, dated Nov. 10, 1749, to Balthaser Krauss. A patent was granted







for the same to the said Balthaser Krauss on Dec. 16, 1749.

This property is still in possession of the Krauss family.

On Nov. 23, 1736, another warrant was issued for another tract of two hundred acres to said George Schuhmacher. These premises are situated near Emaus, in Upper Milford. They were sold to Daniel Schwartz, and later patented to Daniel Schwartz, and later still part of the same to Francis Schwartz.

This property is still, the greater part of it, in possession of the Schwartz family, Peter Henninger, Daniel Klein, and others.

Henry Keiber (Kaiber or Geber)—warrant issued, Jan. 26, 1734, for one hundred and fifty acres, in the Hosensack Valley, in Lower Milford, then Upper Milford; was transferred, June 6, 1735, to Andreas Eckhard; was patented, Aug. 6, 1757, to George Klein; is now occupied by Henry B. Schantz, Reuben M. Roeder, David Roeder, Christian Weiss, and others. On this tract the present village of Hosensack is located.

Theobald Meehlin (now Meehling, or sometimes called Duwalt Meighly)—warrant issued to him, June 29, 1734, for a tract of one hundred and fifty-six acres and forty perches. A second warrant was issued, June 27, 1747, for another tract of over twenty acres, and a third warrant for a third tract of almost eighteen acres was issued Oct. 6, 1757. Patent was granted for the first tract to Meehlin, June 16, 1747. For the other two smaller tracts, patent was granted to Thomas Meehlin. The premises are still in possession of the Meehlin family,—Meehlin Brothers, of Philadelphia.

Jacob Dubs—warrant issued, Dec. 28, 1734, for a tract of one hundred and fifty acres. This tract is situate in the Hosensack Valley, Lower Milford, and was called "Potts," was patented in 1772 to his son, Daniel Dubs. These premises were in possession of the Dubs family for over one hundred and twenty-five years, and are now owned by Henry W. Longacre, Alfred Freet, and Widow Lydia Dubs.

Hans or John Post—warrant issued, June 14, 1735, for one hundred and twenty-five acres, who sold the same, March 3, 1794, to Thomas Kurr, who took another warrant, dated April 10, 1749, adjoining tract of twenty-five acres, and sold both tracts, April 8, 1766, to Ludwig Sifert for three hundred pounds, who sold, April 25, 1775, to Hans or John Schantz for seven hundred pounds.

Hans Schantz purchased, April 1, 1765, a tract of over one hundred and twenty-five acres from Valentine Keiser (which was conveyed to him by virtue of a warrant dated April 14, 1741) for twenty-five pounds. On March 15, 1785, a patent was granted to Hans Shantz for these three tracts, containing together two hundred and ninety-five and three-quarter acres, which is all still in possession of the Shantz family, and owned by Aaron Shantz. This

tract was patented by the name of "Shanzburg,"—all in Lower Milford.

Michael Köhler (Cayler)—warrant issued in 1734 for one hundred acres; was surveyed 1747, and patent granted, Oct. 10, 1748, to said Michael Köhler; is now in possession of John D. Eberhard, situate in Hosensack Valley, in Lower Milford.

Ulrich Rieszer (or Reeser)—warrant issued in 1735 for over two hundred and sixty-nine acres, situate in the present Kraussdale, in Lower Milford. A second warrant, issued Aug. 8, 1749, for another tract of over fifteen acres, adjoining his first tract. On Aug. 15, 1760, he obtained a patent on his two hundred and sixty-nine acres. On April 23, 1784, he conveyed by his last will and testament over eighty-two acres to his son, Casper Reiszer, for five shillings. The other part, one hundred and ninety-five and three-quarter acres, was sold, June 5, 1788, to Jacob Brobst. The smaller tract, fifteen acres and thirty perches, was sold to Balzer Krauss, Jr.

All this land is now in possession of Krauss Brothers,—Adam Krauss, and Michael Hinnersehitz.

Dürk Jansen (or Derrick Johnson)—warrant issued in 1734; patent granted Jan. 20, 1735, for three hundred and fifty-two acres, who sold to Jacob Miller, who sold to John Shimer, Esq. The village of Shimersville, in Upper Milford, is located on these premises. The greater part is still owned by the descendants of the Shimers,—William Shimer, Widow Coles Shimer, and others.

Paul Ritter (sometimes called Rütter)—warrant issued Dec. 2, 1737, for one hundred and ninety-two acres, situate on the Hosensack Creek. Warrant transferred May 13, 1752, to his son, Casper Ritter, who obtained a patent for the same, Feb. 15, 1753, who sold Nov. 28, 1758, to Joseph Eberhardt for two hundred and fifty pounds. It is at present in possession of Daniel Eberhard, a direct descendant of Joseph Eberhardt.

Jacob Miller—warrant and survey in 1737, one hundred and thirty-three acres, fifty-eight perches, who sold and conveyed by deed-poll, April 22, 1743, to John Kookan (or Koecken), to whom a patent was granted for the same May 17, 1761. This property is now in possession of Michael Shelby, and is situate in Lower Milford, near Steinsburg.

Michael and Joseph Eberhard, for the use of the "Reformed Calvinist Society"—warrant issued May 23, 1738, for one hundred and thirteen acres seventy perches. Patent granted to the same Dec. 16, 1762. It is still in possession of the Great Swamp Reformed congregation. On this premises the Great Swamp Trinity Church, one of the most splendid country churches in East Pennsylvania, is located. It was erected in 1872-73, and cost thirty thousand dollars.

Matthias Ox (or Ochs)—warrant July 22, 1738, for one hundred and fifty-nine acres (later survey one hundred and sixty-two acres, and the latest one hundred and sixty-five acres and allowances), was patented Jan. 20, 1747, to said Matthias Ox. This tract



is situate near Dillingersville, in Lower Milford, and is now in possession of Dan. Stahler (the old homestead), Henry W. Longacre, and Alfred Freet, etc.

Conrad Holbe—warrant Aug. 11, 1738. Transferred Feb. 1, 1749, to Jacob Smith and Jacob Busch for two hundred and twelve acres; was patented partly to Anthony Stahler and partly to John Martin Schwenck, the latter dated May 16, 1762, for eighty-eight acres twenty-five perches. The whole tract is now occupied by Charles Schell, Aaron H. Wagner, Peter Schuler, Seth Weaver, and Sol. Gabel.

Hans Oord or John Ord (now Ort or Ortt). A warrant was issued to said Hans Oord, Sept. 11, 1738, for two hundred acres one hundred and thirteen perches, and allowance. Patent granted April 11, 1761, to the same Hans Oord. Is now in possession of Solomon Gabel, John B. Gehman, and the greatest part of Peter Schuler. The township line between Upper Milford and Lower Milford runs nearly through the middle of the original tract.

Lorenz Erbach, warrant issued for one hundred and fifty acres, and was surveyed to said Lorenz Erbach in 1734 or 1735, and patent was granted Dec. 17, 1762, to Johannes Reising. This property is situate in Lower Milford, and is in possession of Daniel Stauffer.

Johannes Meyer (or John Moyer)—warrant issued for one hundred and eighty acres and one hundred and twelve perches in 1734. A patent was granted to him Oct. 24, 1761. Previous to that year he erected a saw-mill on the premises, and sold the same the same year (October, 1761) to his children. It is now in possession of John S. Ziegler, Charles Burkhalter, Joel Brunner, Jesse Dillinger, and Samuel Stauffer, Esq. (the latter the saw-mill property). Division-line between Upper and Lower Milford runs through these premises.

Peter Rosz (sometimes called Rose)—warrant for one hundred and fifty-seven acres 1737, who sold to Isaac Leopold Doelp, or Delp, who sold to Christian Zeller (now Zelner). When and to whom patent was granted I am not able to ascertain. It is now in possession of Abraham Musselman and others, and is situate in Lower Milford.

Michael Moser—warrant issued in 1734 for one hundred acres. When and to whom this tract was patented I am not now able to ascertain. It is the same tract on which the present village of Dillingersville is located, and is now in possession of Frederick T. Jobst, Israel Larosch, Edwin S. Diefenderfer, James V. Mazurie, Edward Reinhard, and others. It is situate in Lower Milford.

Balzer Gueren—warrant about 1738 for two hundred acres, situate on the origin of the Hosensack Creek. It is now in possession of James D. Dillinger; is situated in Lower Milford.

Lutheran congregation. These premises contain twenty-nine acres one hundred and thirty-seven perches, and were selected by the members of said con-

gregation (by Theobald Mechlin, Heinrich Wilhelm Dillinger, and others) for school and church purposes. Warrant was issued to Christopher Guthman, Mathias Ox, and Jacob Dillinger, for said congregation, April 24, 1770. It was surveyed March 10, 1840, and patent granted the same year. These premises are situated near the village of Dillingersville, and are now in possession of John N. Bitting and "The Union School and Church Association" (a school incorporation).

Henry Riesz (Risz or Reesz)—warrant issued Sept. 12, 1738, for two hundred acres and seventy-five perches to said Henry Riesz. Patent was granted for the same to Jacob Hiestand, Sept. 3, 1787, by the name of "Hiestand's Delight." This tract is situate in Upper Milford, and is at present in possession of Henry G. Schantz, Wm. G. Mayer, Rev. William Gehman, and Samuel Musselman. By virtue of a warrant dated Jan. 22, 1744, there was surveyed on 19th day of July, 1744, another tract containing fifty acres one hundred and twenty-five perches to Henry Reisz, adjoining his other land. A patent was granted May 25, 1822, for twenty-nine acres sixteen perches, and allowances (part of fifty acres one hundred and twenty-five perches), to Daniel Mohr, situate in Upper Milford near Vera Cruz, and in possession of Thomas Mohr, who sold lately by agreement to F. S. Schwartz.

Jacob Rausch—warrant issued Sept. 11, 1738, and surveyed to said Jacob Rausch, one hundred and fifteen acres and fifty-four perches. Patent granted May 8, 1789, to Peter Busch. This tract is situate in Lower Milford, and is now in possession of Anthony M. Urider, Charles Derr, Anthony Schillert, Abraham Hentricks, and others.

Valentine Keiser (or sometimes called Felton Keiser)—warrant issued June 26, 1734, and a second on April 22, 1735, for two tracts, situate in the Hosensack Valley, containing together one hundred and fifty acres, which was surveyed March 30, 1736. But as he did not comply with the conditions another warrant was issued March 14, 1742, for the same tracts unto Joseph Eberhardt, Sr. Patent was granted soon afterwards. The premises are now in possession of Dr. J. H. Dickenshied.

On April 14, 1741, another warrant was issued for another tract containing one hundred acres, situate on a branch of the Hosensack. Keiser conveyed the same, April 1, 1765, unto Hans or John Schantz, who obtained a patent as above described. It is now in possession of Aaron Schantz.

Henry Schiszler (Sheezler)—warrant issued for one hundred and forty-nine and three-fourths acres, situate near the present village of Zionsville, in Upper Milford, which was dated Sept. 15, 1738. Patent granted Oct. 5, 1761, for the same to John Nicolaus Stahler.

Michael Bishop—warrant issued for two hundred and three acres sixty perches, situate on the line between Lehigh and Bucks County, near the village



of Steinsburg, Bucks Co. Patent was granted for the same to said Michael Bishop, Aug. 1, 1764.

Joseph Eberhardt, Sr.—warrant issued for four hundred and one acres, situate in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford). Patent was granted for the same to said Joseph Eberhardt, Sr., on April 27, 1746, who divided this tract on Jan. 17, 1759 (by Surveyor David Schultze), in two equal parts, and conveyed by his last will and testament, dated November 3d of the same year, one part to his son, Peter Eberhard, and the other part to his son, Abraham Eberhard. Those four hundred and one acres are now in possession of John D. Eberhard and his sister, Mrs. Mary Spinner (both direct descendants), Aaron Klein, John Dover, Samuel Heimbach, James Heimbach, Joseph M. Benner, John M. Reinhard, and others.

On Jan. 29, 1752, another warrant was issued to Joseph Eberhardt, Sr.,—sixty-seven acres ninety-six perches,—and was patented Feb. 25, 1753. It is now in possession of John D. Eberhard.

Leonard Lotz (or Lutz)—warrant for two hundred acres thirty-nine perches, issued on Jan. 9, 1739. A patent was granted on July 17, 1761, for the same to Rudolph Weiss. This tract is situate near Zionsville, in Upper Milford. The church of the Evangelical Association is located on the premises. It is at present occupied by Widow Schubert, Reuben Schubert, Tilghman Stahler, Levi Schultz, and others.

Peter Wentz—warrant issued, and soon after a patent granted, Sept. 24, 1739, for two tracts containing (1) eighty-nine acres thirty-seven perches, and (2) eleven acres twenty-three perches, together with one hundred acres sixty perches situate in the Hosensack Valley, in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford). It is now partly in possession of Solomon Schantz, Reuben M. Roeder, Jonathan Pretz, Henry C. Schoenly, and William Schoenly. Between said two tracts there was situate another tract of one hundred acres, which Peter Wentz purchased Dec. 3, 1735, from Stephan Riemer, on which he erected a flour and grist-mill in 1740.

Friederich Notes—warrant issued and survey, one hundred and four acres, in 1740, who sold Nov. 16, 1745, to Henry Schleiffer, who obtained a patent June 28, 1765.

Henry Schleiffer—warrant issued and surveyed on adjoining tract containing one hundred and twelve acres one hundred and fifty-six perches in 1752. Patent was also granted June 28, 1765, to Henry Schleiffer, who sold both tracts, containing almost two hundred and seventeen acres, March 2, 1796, to Abraham Hiestand. On the first tract the Mennonite Church is located. Both tracts are now in possession of Abraham Geisinger and sons, and others. Zionsville Station is also located on the same.

John Hiestand—warrant issued Dec. 4, 1740, for one hundred and twenty-four acres one hundred and fifty-two perches to John Hiestand. A second warrant was issued March 15, 1743, for another adjoining

tract of thirty-seven acres one hundred and thirty-eight perches. A patent was granted to John Hiestand for both tracts, one hundred and sixty-two acres one hundred and thirty perches, on June 30, 1762. The premises are situate in Upper Milford, and are in possession of the Hiestands.

Philip Kolbach (Kolbeck and Kolbeg)—warrant issued May 31, 1743. But as he did not comply with the usual conditions another warrant was issued Jan. 21, 1752, to Michael Flores. The tract contained one hundred and thirty-seven acres, and situate near the present village of Dillingersville, in Lower Milford. A patent was granted to said Michael Flores on Feb. 23, 1763. The premises are at present in possession of Davis and Franklin Flores, Jacob F. Schell, James V. Mazurie, Friederich T. Jobst, etc.

Peter Rittenhans (or Rittenhouse)—warrant issued 1741, for two hundred and fifty acres, situate on the Hosensack Creek. Patent was granted Jan. 8, 1774, to Abraham Meyer, and was called "Meyer's Neglect." On these premises Henry Funk erected, 1775, a flour- and grist-mill, later Kriebel's mill. These two hundred and fifty acres are now in possession of Samuel Miller, Joel Yeakle, Daniel Schultz (mill property), and others.

Andrew Eckhard (sometimes called Skart)—warrant, 1743, for forty-five acres in the Hosensack Valley. Patent granted to George Stahl; is now in possession of Reuben M. Roeder.

Michael Meyer—warrant issued for one hundred acres one hundred and thirty perches, dated Sept. 1, 1741 (situate near Shimersville, in Upper Milford), to said Michael Meyer, who sold the same Dec. 7, 1752, to Friederich Kern, who obtained a patent on the same premises two days afterward, Dec. 9, 1752. This property is still in possession of the Kerns, as Thomas Kern, Jonas Kern, and David Kern.

On Jan. 25, 1744, another warrant was issued to Michael Meyer for another tract, containing forty-eight acres thirty-five perches. Patent granted Nov. 17, 1789, to Conrad Meyer, by the name of Meyersburg. This tract is situate near Zionsville, and is in possession of Edwin Christman.

Conrad Stamm—warrant issued to the said Conrad Stamm for one hundred and fifty acres. Patent was granted March 20, 1743, to said Conrad Stamm for the said one hundred and fifty acres. This tract is situate in Upper Milford, near Zionsville, and now in possession of Conrad Moyer, Edwin Christman, and others.

Friederich Kemmerer—warrant dated Aug. 17, 1742, for ninety-eight acres one hundred and thirty-two perches, by the name of Meatville. A patent was granted for the same Sept. 6, 1796, by the State Executive Council, unto Abraham Schantz. This tract is situate near Dillingersville, and is now in possession of Christian Schantz and Readan Schantz.

Ludwig Bitting—warrant issued to him March 30, 1744, for fifty-one acres one hundred and fifteen





perches. Patented Oct. 12, 1772, by the name of First Fruits, to Andrew Graber. Is situate on the Hosensack Hill, in Lower Milford.

George Mack—warrant issued, dated Jan. 3, 1739, for one hundred acres, in the Hosensack Valley, and was later sold and patented to George Stahl and John Molder, Sr. Patent granted March 31, 1830, for forty-nine acres, and Sept. 4, 1847, for sixteen acres forty-eight perches, to John Roeder, Sr. Is now occupied by John M. Roeder, David Roeder, and Thomas Roeder.

On June 10, 1744, another warrant was issued for another tract of one hundred acres one hundred and thirty-seven perches, to George Mack. This tract was purchased Feb. 20, 1808, by Abraham Kriebel, and purchased the same day from Conrad Wetzel an adjoining tract of over thirty-two acres. These two tracts were patented March 18, 1808, by the name of Abraham's Plain, to said Abraham Kriebel, and is now in the possession of Isaac S. Roeder, a successful farmer.

John Bingham—warrant dated April —, 1744, for one hundred and twenty acres ninety-two perches, who sold Jan. 20, 1753, to Peter Hittel, who obtained a patent in April, 1762. It is now in possession of Isaac Merkel, Charles Schoenly, Mr. Gackenbach, etc. Situated near Zionsville, in Upper Milford.

Jacob Gartenhauer, two warrants, (1) Oct. 23, 1745, for twenty-nine acres; (2) dated Sept. 4, 1747, for twenty-four acres. Situate near Emaus. Now in possession of Elias Doney and others.

George Strepeck, or Strespeck (probably Streisbach)—warrant dated Dec. 8, 1744, for one hundred and fifty acres, who sold to Frederiek Martin, who obtained a patent for the same. Situate in Upper Milford, and now in possession of David Klein, Peter Marks, and others.

Nicolaus Staehler (or Stahler)—warrant dated Oct. 11, 1744, for twenty-six acres fifty-one perches, who purchased, Sept. 6, 1759, from Henry Schiszler, an adjoining tract of one hundred and forty-nine and three-quarter acres. On Oct. 5, 1761, a patent was granted to N. Stahler for both tracts. Situate near Zionsville, in Upper Milford. Is at present in possession of Enos Truckenmiller and Charles F. Stahler.

Christian Biegel (Bigli or Beighly)—warrant dated Dec. 20, 1745, for eighty-eight and a half acres. Biegel sold, Dec. 24, 1756, to Peter Martin, who sold, Feb. 26, 1774, to Conrad Seip, who sold, March 24, 1777, to Michael Andreas, who sold, Jan. 28, 1783, to Henry Meyer, who obtained a patent on the same, by the name of Meyerton, April 16, 1789. Situate in Upper Milford, and occupied by William G. Moyer, a direct descendant.

Peter Kohler (sometimes called Kouchler)—warrant dated Nov. 20, 1745, for one hundred and thirty-five acres. Situate in western corner of Upper Milford. Now in possession of J. Mangold, A. Druckenmiller, and others.

Michael Schmidt (Smith)—warrant issued for two hundred and eighty-four and three-quarter acres, and patent was granted April 4, 1750. Situate near Limeport, in Lower Milford, and now in possession of Nathan Kemmer, Joel Wieder, Thomas Liebenschperger's heirs, etc.

Peter Broomfeld—warrant dated Feb. 10, 1749, for a tract of sixty-two acres one hundred and forty-three perches, who sold, May 12, 1753, to Peter Hittel, to whom a patent was granted April 24, 1762. Situate in Upper Milford, and is occupied by William Yeakel.

Jacob Kurr—warrant dated March 2, 1746, for forty-six acres one hundred and fifty-five perches. Patent granted to Casper Rieszer, by the name of Escorial. Situate in the Hosensack Valley; in possession of Daniel Schultz. On March 9, 1752, another warrant was issued for another tract of over thirty-two acres. Patent granted to Abraham Kriebel (part of Abraham's Plain).

Thomas Kurr—warrant dated April 10, 1749; twenty-five acres. Another warrant, dated March 3, 1749, for another tract of thirty-nine and three-quarter acres. The twenty-five-acre tract was patented to Hans Schanz, included in Schanzburg, as already stated. The other tract was sold to George Klein. A patent was granted to him by the name of Kleinhäusen. Situate in Lower Milford, and owned by H. B. Schantz. Jacob and Thomas Kurr removed to Tulpehocken, Berks Co.

George Klein—warrant for ninety-five acres one hundred and eight perches in the Hosensack Valley. A patent was granted Jan. 5, 1759, for the same tract to George Klein. Now in possession of Henry B. Schantz, David Roeder, and others.

Felix Brunner—warrant issued for over two hundred acres, and was sold (1763) to George Urffler, and no doubt the patent was granted to him. The premises are situated in Lower Milford, and are now in possession of Milton L. Fluck, Samuel D. Stauffer, Benoville X. Schell, and others.

Melchior Stecher—warrant 1735, who sold later to Joseph Eberhardt, to whom patent was granted. Situate in Lower Milford, and now in possession of Alvin Jarrett, David Heimbach's heirs, Peter Gehris, etc.

Christopher Krauss—1740, over one hundred acres, and patent was granted to him, situate in the Hosensack Valley. (In the private rooms of Christoph Krauss a school was established in 1765 by Charles Guss as teacher. His salary was thirty-five pounds, besides eight bushels of grain, free dwelling, garden, and feed for one cow per annum for a term of four years.) Premises now in possession of Mr. Heiler, Samuel G. Carl, and others.

Hans Adam Trump, or John Adams Trump, about the same time, over one hundred acres in the Hosensack, and patent granted to him. Premises now in possession of Henry T. Schell, Nathan Stahl, Elias Trump, Henry Trump, and others.



George Hoffman—warrant dated Nov. 27, 1745, twenty-seven acres one hundred and forty-one perches. Situate near Emaus, in Upper Milford. Now in possession of Uriah Wieand.

Henry Rudolph—warrant dated Oct. 16, 1746, eighty-one acres. Situate in Upper Milford, near the present Vera Cruz Station. Patent was granted Sept. 25, 1822, for thirty-five acres one hundred and twenty-four perches, part of eighty-one acres, to Abraham Schieler.

Henry Huber—warrant for one hundred and thirteen acres was issued Aug. 24, 1747, to Jacob Schmidt (Smith), but was transferred and surveyed the same year to said Henry Huber, who sold, Dec. 16, 1751, to Henry Otto (now called Ott), who sold, Dec. 7, 1773, to his son, Christoph Ott, to whom, Jan. 2, 1789, a patent was granted. Situated in Lower Milford, and in possession of John Funk, C. W. Uffler, and George Miller.

Conrad Wetzel (see above). A second warrant was issued to the said Conrad Wetzel in 1748 for one hundred and sixty-four acres, and sold, 1753, to George Stahlnecker, to whom a patent was granted Feb. 20, 1754. Situate in Lower Milford, owned now by Joel Wieder, Saul Wieder, and others.

John Peter Walber (first constable of Upper Milford). On Dec. 14, 1751, patents were granted to him for the following four tracts, containing together one hundred and eighty-two acres one hundred and fifty-one perches, viz.: First tract, fifty-three acres; second tract, forty-nine acres sixty-four perches; third tract, sixty-two acres; fourth tract, eighteen acres eighty-seven perches. It is situate in Kraussdale, in Lower Milford. The first and third tracts are now in possession of Leonard Stauffer, and the second and fourth tracts are in possession of Jonas K. Gerhart, etc.

Christopher Walber. A patent was granted to the said Christopher Walber, dated June 5, 1753, for two hundred and thirty acres one hundred and ten perches, situate also in Kraussdale, and adjoining land of his brother, John Peter Walber. Is now in possession of Dr. Jonas K. Gerhard, John Stauffer, Leonhard Stauffer, Nathan Berkeley, George Kerwer, and others.

Philip Stephan Poppenmeyer—warrant issued Nov. 27, 1747, for a tract of sixty acres. A patent was granted May 29, 1822, to Jacob Meyer. Is situate near Zionsville, in Upper Milford, and now occupied by Edwin Christman. A second warrant, bearing the same date, was issued to the said P. S. Poppenmeyer for another tract of eighty-one acres ninety-three perches. A patent was granted Aug. 9, 1827, for fifty-six acres eighty-eight perches (part of eighty-one acres ninety-three perches), to Jacob Andreas. Is now in possession of William Lerens.

Peter Fink—twenty-five acres was surveyed (part of the above-described eighty-one acres ninety-three perches) by virtue of another warrant dated Nov. 18, 1757, to Peter Fink, and patent granted Jan. 3, 1832,

for the same to Jacob Ortt. This tract is now occupied by Charles Bander, Jr., situate in Upper Milford.

George Schaubach—warrant 1740, for two hundred and thirty-five acres. Sold to Jacob Sicher, to whom a patent was granted for the same March 3, 1789. Situate in Upper Milford, and is now in possession of Abraham Hiestand, Jacob Hiestand, Benjamin Wetzel, N. Snyder, and others.

Michael Bastian—warrant dated March 6, 1752. Patent was granted June 13, 1811, to John Schuler, Esq. Situate in Upper Milford, and is now in possession of Moses Ortt.

David Streib—warrant issued dated Jan. 3, 1748, for seventy-three acres one hundred and fifty perches. Situate in the Hosensack Valley, who sold, June 9, 1760, to Peter Edelman, who obtained a patent granted Feb. 1, 1770, by the name of "Ladle." It is at present occupied by Solomon Schantz.

Philip Herzog—warrant issued for one hundred and two acres, situate at the present village of Zionsville. Patent was granted to him Sept. 11, 1751. On this premises the lower part of Zionsville and the Reformed Church is located. Is now in possession of Henry Roth, Leon Snyder, Esq., Mrs. Chs. Yerger, Conrad Moyer, Joseph Z. Yeakel, Dr. Chs. Appel, and others.

Bernhard Baer—warrant issued for one hundred and thirteen acres, and was patented Jan. 3, 1760. Situate on the Bald Hill, in Upper Milford, and is at present in possession and occupied by Tilghman Stahl.

Adam Krammes—warrant issued for seventy-two acres one hundred and forty perches, to the said Adam Krammes, who conveyed the same, June 8, 1762, to Simon Schmeiter (Snyder), to whom a patent was granted by the name of "Snyderburg," March 27, 1782. It is situate near Zionsville, in Upper Milford, and is still in possession of the Snyders (or Schmeiter); occupied by Jacob Schmeiter, a direct descendant.

Wendell Heimback—warrant issued for ninety-nine acres twenty-four perches, and patent granted March 22, 1782, to his son, David Heimback (father of Hampton Furnace). The premises are situate in Upper Milford, and are now owned by D. W. Kemmerer.

Michael Hartman Dillow—warrant, seventy-two acres eighty-four perches. Patent granted Oct. 7, 1761, to said M. H. Dillow. Situate in Lower Milford, and now in possession of Jacob Corner.

Friederich Fühnel—warrant Oct. 12, 1764, for twenty-three acres ninety-eight perches, and patent granted April 15, 1765, and sold to John Hiestand Oct. 5, 1775. Situate in Upper Milford, and in possession of Hiestands.

Michael Guthman—warrant for one hundred and three acres, who sold to John Adam Gebhard. Patent was granted April 4, 1771, to said Adam Gebhard. Situate in Upper Milford, and is at present in possession of Levi N. Schelly.



George Lewitz—warrant and survey Aug. 15, 1765, who sold, 1767, to Adam Hillegas, who sold, 1772, to his son, John Hilligass, to whom a patent was granted Oct. 5, 1784, by the name of "Fairfield," and contained ninety-two acres eighty perches. Situate in the Hosensack Valley. Occupied by Reuben M. Roeder, William Trump, etc.

Herman Niesz—warrant for one hundred and seventy-eight acres thirty-three perches. Patent was granted to said H. Niesz, dated Oct. 21, 1767, for the same tract, and was called "Niess Heim." Situate near Vera Cruz, in Upper Milford, and is now in possession of Mrs. Niess (widow of Joseph Niess), Daniel Klein, Thomas Mohr (now F. S. Schwartz), John Lautenschlaeger, and others.

Michael Wolfgang—warrant issued for one hundred and forty-four acres, which was dated Nov. 16, 1750. I am not able to state when and to whom this tract was patented. It is situate in Upper Milford, near Emaus, and is at present in possession of David Schaffer, Jacob Schell, and others.

Jacob Stahl—warrant issued, and patent was granted for one hundred and thirty-five acres twenty perches, to said Jacob Stahl, July 28, 1761. Jacob Stahl died 1786, and the property was sold to Andrew Riesser, who sold, June 13, 1789, to Philip Walter, who erected, about the year 1796, a saw-mill and a grist-mill. Situate near Zionsville. Division-line between Upper and Lower Milford runs through the premises. It is now in possession of Edward Heist, Charles Klein, and heirs of John Ehrhard, deceased.

Philip Tauney (Thani, Thauni, or now Doney)—warrant issued for thirty-eight acres seventy-one perches, dated Nov. 27, 1744. Patent was granted for the same July 25, 1821, to Henry Leibert. (On this premises, between 1768 and 1778, the so-called Leibert's mill was erected by Jacob Hahn.) Situate in Upper Milford, is now in possession of William G. Moyer, who sold by agreement in July, 1883, to Jesse Stauffer, to take effect April 1, 1884.

By virtue of another warrant, dated March 24, 1752, there was surveyed another tract, containing two hundred and sixty-nine acres, to said Philip Tauney; but I am not able to state to whom and when the patent was granted. It adjoins the first-described tract. Is now in possession of N. Heller, T. Buskirk, D. Fischer, J. Jordan, P. Schuler, and others.

George Stahl—warrant issued dated Sept. 12, 1765, for forty-seven acres, to said George Stahl. Patented to Jacob Miller and others. Situate in Upper Milford, and now owned by Tilghman Stahler.

Jacob Hahn—warrant issued. Patent granted for twenty-five acres by the name "Squaril's Plain." Now Charles Schwartz's, etc.

George Chlewein—warrant dated May 25, 1756, for eleven and one-half acres. Patent dated July 10, 1789, granted to Andrew Eugelman, called "Springfield," and situate in Upper Milford. Now Henry E. Moyer's.

Christoph Andreas Guthman—warrant issued 1738, for one hundred and three acres, who sold to John Adam Gebliard, to whom a patent was granted April 4, 1771. Situate in Upper Milford, is now in possession of Abraham Kauffman, Henry G. Schantz, and Levi N. Schelley.

Johann Adam Roth—warrant issued Nov. 2, 1751, for two tracts, (1) twenty-seven acres one hundred and twenty-two perches, and (2) seven acres seventy-six perches, together thirty-five acres thirty-eight perches. Patent granted, 1837, to Christian Schearer. Situate in Lower Milford. Now owned by Thomas Schearer, Abraham Hentricks, and John B. Ditlow.

Peter Schlosser—warrant dated Feb. 17, 1755, for forty-six acres one hundred and thirteen perches. Patent granted Jan. 23, 1875, for the same to Thomas Schearer. Situate in Lower Milford. Now in possession of Thomas Schearer, David Heil, Charles Derr, and others.

Nicolaus Dietz—warrant issued. Patent was granted dated Nov. 27, 1789, for two tracts, containing together one hundred and sixty-three acres, ten perches, called No. 25, "lying in Richland Manor." Situate in Lower Milford, and is still in possession of several of the Dietzs. About this "Richland Manor" I am yet unable to give anything.

William Bitz (sometimes called Bit, Pitts, etc.)—warrant issued in 1738 for a tract of land containing forty seven acres twenty-nine perches. Patent was granted April 4, 1771, to Jacob Wetzel and was called Mount Fair. (See Jacob Wetzel.)

William Rueb (or Rieb)—warrant March 24, 1748, for forty-three acres thirty perches. Patent granted April 6, 1816, to Jacob Schantz. On this tract the Evangelical United Mennonite Church, in Upper Milford, is located. The remaining part is at present in possession of William G. Moyer, Henry G. Schantz, John F. Roeder, Lewis S. Roeder, and Erwin Standt.

Johannes Keichler (or sometimes called Keuler)—A warrant was issued, which was dated Oct. 7, 1740, for one hundred and thirty acres to the said Johannes Keichler, who sold to John Adam Rothenberger, to whom a patent, by the name of Wales, was granted, dated Jan. 12, 1808, for the one hundred and thirty acres, who sold, July 22, 1808, ninety-nine acres one hundred and six perches to his son-in-law, Jacob Schwenck (commissioner of Lehigh County, 1832-35). This tract is situate now in Lower Milford, and is at present in possession of Theobald Gully, Henry F. Deiss (or Dice), Solomon Merkel, Daniel F. Schell, William Jones, and Sylvester Kieper.

Balzer Yeakel—warrant issued for thirty-five acres fifty perches March 22, 1766. A patent was granted for the same, Feb. 5, 1771, to the said Balzer Yeakel, and was called Yeakel's Rock, situate on the east side of Bald Hill, in Lower Milford, and now in possession of Araha Ott, Samuel Miller, and others.

Philip Kratzer—warrant issued. Patent was granted







March 11, 1760, for one hundred and ninety-eight acres one hundred and fifty perches to said Philip Kratzer. Situate in Upper Milford, and is at present in possession of F. T. Jobst and others.

Bernhard Derr (or Doer)—warrant April 5, 1758, for eighteen acres. Situate in Upper Milford, and is now in possession of John Bander and others. On this tract the Baptist Church, near Vera Cruz, is located.

George Lesch—warrant on Nov. 14, 1812, for eighteen and one-half acres. Patent July 5, 1814. Situate near Vera Cruz; now in possession of John Bader, Thomas Mehr, and others.

Sebastian Knauss. Andrew Giering. They both took great tracts of land in Upper Milford about the year 1740 or prior. Situate on the south and south-west side of Emaus. They both were leading members of the Moravian Church. They both donated the land on which the borough now stands. Their premises are at present in possession of many owners; in possession of the borough (southern part), the Emaus Iron Company, and many others.

The following warrants were taken in Milford, but their locations are not known to the writer:

John George Baumgartner, Sept. 12, 1738, one hundred acres.

Johannes Elverich (probably Helfrich), March 12, 1741, fifty acres.

Jacob Steffler, March 2, 1744, fifty-seven acres.

Gabriel Köhler, March 18, 1746, seventy-five acres.

Johann Michael Kieler, June 6, 1746, sixty-four acres.

Michael Risehel, Aug. 16, 1748, sixty-two and three-quarter acres.

Peter Kieler, April 4, 1750, thirty-three acres.

Christian Steinmyer, June 5, 1751, one hundred and fifty acres.

Jacob West, Oct. 9, 1751, forty acres.

Batzer Fetterman, Aug. 14, 1752, fifty-two acres.

Michael Stocker, 1740, about one hundred and fifty acres, which is now in possession of Charles Johnson.

Henry Bitting, 1740, about one hundred acres.

Henry Rintler, about 1740, fifty acres.

Yost Hengle (Hinkel).

Michael Peace.

Conrad Irig.

John Wetzler.

John Schaub.

Andreas Bastian, thirty-two acres fifty perches.

John Gisell.

Samuel Bechtel.

Christopher Bayer, warrant Oct. 18, 1738, one hundred and fifty-one acres.

George Hereft (or Hooft), over one hundred acres in Upper Milford, about 1740; now in possession of Samuel Musselman, Abraham Musselman, and William Gehman.

**Sketches of Prominent Pioneer Families and Individuals.**—Jacob Dubs, the founder of the Dubs

(or Dubbs) family<sup>1</sup> in Lehigh County, and one of the earliest settlers in what is now Lower Milford, was born in the village of Aesch, parish of Birmensdorf, on the 31st of August, 1710. He was the son of Jacob Dubs, and his wife Anna Glaetli, of Bachstetter, who were married in the parish church at Birmensdorf, March 24, 1705.<sup>2</sup> There were several sons, but all except Jacob died in childhood. Then the mother died, and the father married a second time and had another son.

After the death of his father, which occurred when he was about twenty-two years old, Jacob Dubs, Jr., determined to emigrate to America, taking with him his little patrimony, and leaving the homestead to his younger brother. He sailed from Rotterdam, in the ship "Dragon," Charles Hargrave, master, and landed in Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1732. Immediately after their arrival immigrants were taken to the old courthouse, on Second Street, where they were required to sign an oath of allegiance to King George the Second. There were on this occasion one hundred and eighty-five passengers, of whom fourteen were sick, so that they could not possibly appear. Among the latter number was the subject of the present

<sup>1</sup> The Dubs family is believed to be remotely of Bohemian origin. In the Bohemian language the word *Dub* signifies "an oak tree." It is also the name of a town, ten miles from Prague, now generally called "Dubá," or, in German, "Eichen" or "Aycha."

Tradition has it that the Dubs family were followers of the celebrated religious reformer, John Huss, and that during the dreadful wars which followed his martyrdom, in 1415, they were compelled to flee from their native country. In 1446 we find them in the province of Styria (*Steyermarch*) in Austria. Soon afterwards the head of the family distinguished himself in an expedition against the Swiss, and received the honor of knighthood at the hands of Maximilian I., who afterwards became emperor, but was at that time acting as regent of the empire. The knight received from his sovereign an estate, which is described as having been "a clearing in the imperial forest," and this estate was a few years ago still in possession of some of his descendants.

According to an undisputed tradition, a younger son of the knight above mentioned left Austria on account of some trouble with the government, and settled at Birmensdorf, a few miles from the city of Zurich, in Switzerland. It is supposed that he was unwilling to submit to the rules of the Roman Catholic Church, and fled to Switzerland to escape persecution. Here, he became an iron-worker, and accumulated considerable wealth by the manufacture of weapons. At the beginning of the Reformation the Swiss branch of the family joined the Reformed Church; and it is recorded in the chronicle of the church at Adoltern—a branch of the church at Birmensdorf—that an armorer named Dubs was killed by the side of Zwingli, at the battle of Cappel, in 1531. This armorer was probably a son or grandson of the original immigrant.

The family in Switzerland had never been numerous. Its members have at all times manifested a remarkable tendency for working in iron, and they have carried this tendency with them to foreign lands. In Switzerland, several members of the family have been active in the construction of railroads, and one, at least, became eminent as a builder of bridges. The late President of Switzerland, Dr. Jacob Dubs, first became eminent in connection with the railroad system of his native country. A branch of the family has removed to Great Britain, and Dubs & Co., of London and Glasgow, are well-known builders of locomotives. Several members of the Swiss family emigrated to America during the last century, and all of these, it has been said, were "cousins, nearer or more remote."

<sup>2</sup> These dates are taken from the records of the church at Birmensdorf, Switzerland. For the European history of the family we are principally indebted to Dr. Jacob Dubs, late President of the Swiss confederation, whom the writer visited at his home in Lausanne, on the 24th of August, 1878, a few months before his death.



sketch, and on account of his absence his name was entered on the records by a clerk as "Jacob Dubbs."<sup>1</sup> This orthography is now usual among his descendants, and has been occasionally employed for at least a century.

Very soon after his arrival in America, Jacob Dubs occupied a tract of land in what is now Lower Milford township, Lehigh Co. Here, near the head-waters of a branch of the Perkiomen, he built a log house. It was situated in the meadow, on the opposite side of the road from the present dwelling. The country was almost a wilderness, and on three sides of his farm the land was still unoccupied. On the fourth side lay the farm recently taken up by Henry Wetzel, a native of Würtemberg. The first tract of land purchased by Jacob Dubs consisted of one hundred and fifty acres, "with the usual allowance of six per cent." It was surveyed by Nicholas Seull, and the warrant for the purchase issued by the Lords Proprietaries, John Penn and Richard Penn, on the 28th of December, 1734. This tract was subsequently increased by additional purchases.

Soon after his arrival Jacob Dubs became a member of the Reformed Church at Great Swamp. His name appears on the earliest extant list of the members of this congregation.

The date of his marriage has not been accurately ascertained. His wife's name was Veronica Welker. She was born in Europe, but had relatives in America; and it appears likely that she was a sister of George Welker, of Goshenhoppen, who speculated extensively in land, and whose name, therefore, appears in many ancient deeds. She is said to have been a woman of some education, and we have been informed by one of her great-granddaughters that when the country began to be settled she gathered the children of the neighbors in her kitchen and taught them to read.

Her husband, Jacob Dubs, appears to have been an intelligent man. He wrote an excellent hand, as appears from certain fragments of his manuscript which we have seen in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His neighbors called him "*ein Tausend-künstler*," which is a polite way of saying that he was a "Jack of all trades." Guns were brought to him from a great distance to be repaired, and he made axes and other implements, which were known far and wide. For the use of his family he made a musical instrument, called "*ein Flügel*," or, in English, a harpsichord,—an instrument which is now superseded by the piano. He was fond of writing, and in later years, when the harpsichord was out of order, its case was filled with his manuscripts. These remained for a long time in the garret, and were finally burned unread by the wife of one of his descendants.

Jacob and Veronica Dubs had five children,—

1. Felix. He was born Feb. 28, 1738, and was bap-

tized by Rev. J. Henriens Goetschius. His sponsors at baptism were Felix Brunner and his wife, Barbara.<sup>2</sup> When about twenty-one years of age he lost his life in a somewhat singular manner. He had started to take a load of farm produce to Philadelphia, and on the way spent a night at North Wales, at the inn kept by Matthias Schwenk, whose daughter, Elizabeth, was subsequently married to his brother, Daniel. Rising early in the morning, while it was dark, he fell into the well, which, it seems, was not well covered, and was drowned. He was unmarried.

2. Barbara. She was born April 5, 1744, and was baptized by Rev. G. M. Weiss. Her sponsors were Jacob Wetzel and Barbara Wetzel. Barbara was married to Daniel Boyer, and had several children. Mr. Boyer sold his farm at the beginning of the Revolution, and being paid in depreciated Continental money, was thus reduced to poverty. He and his family therefore moved to the West, and were among the earliest settlers of Tennessee. Many years afterwards he visited Pennsylvania for the purpose of paying some old debts.

3. Margaretha. This daughter was born in 1746, and was baptized by Rev. G. M. Weiss. Her sponsor at baptism was Anna Marie Wetzel. She became the second wife of Jacob Dillinger, and had several children. Most of the Dillingers in Lehigh County are descended from Mr. Dillinger's children by his former marriage, but the late Daniel Dillinger, of Lower Milford, was her son.

4. Daniel. He was born Oct. 5, 1748, and baptized on the 28th day of the same month by the Rev. G. M. Weiss. His sponsors were Daniel Christman and his wife, Margaret. As Daniel was the only surviving son, he became the progenitor of all who now bear the family name.

5. Elizabeth. Born Oct. 16, 1750. Her sponsor at baptism was Elizabeth Huber. Elizabeth was married to Mr. Jacob Haak, of Berks County, and from her many of the Haaks, Sells, and other well-known Berks County families are descended. She is said to have been a person of extraordinary physical strength. Her husband was a miller, and curious stories are related concerning her skill in handling bags of grain and flour. Mr. Haak grew wealthy, and lived in a style which was regarded as luxurious. In his later years he was always attended by an aged negro slave, who understood his peculiarities and did his best to humor his whims. When slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania his master jocularly said, "Now, Sam, you are a free man. You may go where you please!" The old man solemnly shook his head and replied, "No, no, master; you can't get rid of me dat way. You have eat de meat, you must pick de bone!" Mrs. Haak survived her husband, and died at an advanced age.

<sup>2</sup> See "Records of Great Swamp Church" for entries concerning birth and baptism. These have in some instances been corrected or supplemented from records in the possession of the family.

<sup>1</sup> See Rupp's Collection, etc., second edition, p. 83.



In 1772, Jacob Dubs, the father of the children we have here enumerated, sold his land to his son Daniel, and probably died soon afterwards. His wife lived several years longer. They are no doubt buried in the Great Swamp churchyard, but their tombstones have become illegible.

Daniel Dubs, the son of the pioneer, in his youth experienced some of the dangers of frontier life. The country was almost in its primeval condition, and the Indians were not far away. There were wolves in the woods near his father's house, and in his childhood he frequently amused himself by imitating their barking. Once, while he was doing this, a hungry wolf ran out of the woods to attack him; but he ran to an open window, and his mother drew him in. She must have been a strong woman.

Daniel grew up to be a man of almost gigantic frame. He was all his life an earnest, consistent Christian. At an early age he was confirmed, and became a member of the Reformed Church at Great Swamp, and on the 12th of May, 1782, he was ordained a deacon. Subsequently he was almost constantly an officer in the church, either as elder or deacon. He always took a profound interest in the welfare of the congregation, and for several years the pastor, who was an unmarried man, made his home in his house, where he gratuitously received "entertainment for man and horse."

About 1771, Daniel Dubs was married to Elizabeth Schwenk, a daughter of Mathias Schwenk, who subsequently became a militia captain during the Revolutionary war. Soon after his marriage he erected a large house, which is still standing. It was the first brick house built in what is now Lehigh County. In many other respects Daniel Dubs proved himself a man of energy, and a whole cluster of mechanical enterprises grew up under his direction. Besides farming, he had a mill and saw-mill, made sickles and carded wool, and practiced we know not how many other trades. He was regarded as a very useful man, and enjoyed the respect of the entire community. It is said that he was the first to sow clover-seed within the present limits of Lehigh County. He brought packages of seed from Philadelphia in his overcoat pockets, sowed it, and guarded its increase carefully until he was able to institute experiments on a more extensive scale. He died Sept. 22, 1828.

Daniel and Elizabeth Dubs had a large family, of whom four or five died in early childhood. On the 25th of July, 1777, their two eldest children were buried in a single grave. The children who survived were seven in number, six sons and one daughter. They were as follows:

1. Anna Maria, born 17, 1777. She was married to Henry Eberhard. Two of her children are still living at an advanced age,—Michael D. Eberhard and Mrs. Catharine Dickenshied (widow of Dr. C. F. Dickenshied), both of Allentown.

2. Jacob, born June 21, 1779. He purchased a part

of his father's farm, and built a house on it, in which he lived to the end of his life. Of his five children the only one still living is Daniel Dubbs, of Locust Valley. One of his grandsons, Jacob J. Dubbs,—a son of the late Jesse Dubbs,—graduated in 1883 at Muhlenberg College, and is now pursuing his studies in Yale Theological Seminary, New Haven, Conn. An elder brother of the latter was a soldier in the late civil war, and lost his life at Petersburg, Va.

3. Henry. This son removed at an early date to the neighborhood of Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio. He was by trade a potter. We believe he has no descendants bearing the family name, but the wife of Rev. F. W. Berleman, pastor of Salem Reformed Church, Philadelphia, is his granddaughter.

4. Daniel, born April 7, 1786. He removed in 1835 to Miamisburg, Ohio, and was twice married. One of his daughters, Sophia, wife of Hon. A. Clay, died Nov. 20, 1882. His youngest son, Daniel L., was a young man of great promise. He graduated at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, and, after teaching school for some time at Coplay, Lehigh Co., studied theology at Mercersburg. It was during the war for the preservation of the Union, and, moved by patriotism, he entered the army. His talents were recognized, and he was promoted from the ranks to the office of first lieutenant, and was acting as captain when he was mortally wounded in the attack on Petersburg. His early death was a source of great grief to all his friends.

5. John, born Sept. 5, 1788; died Nov. 25, 1869. This son remained at home, and to him, in 1815, his father transferred his farm. He was a gunsmith and general iron-worker, and during the war of 1812 made many hundreds of muskets for the government. For a short time during this war he served as lieutenant in a company of militia. At one time the augers and other implements manufactured by him were very extensively used. He was married to Elizabeth Klein, and had two children,—Annie Maria (married to Charles J. Ewald) and Aaron K. The latter died in 1874, leaving a son and daughter. The daughter has recently been married to the Rev. Mr. Hillpot, of Dauphin County.

6. Solomon, born Oct. 10, 1794; died May 24, 1880. He resided first in Whitehall, and afterwards in Salisbury township. During his later years he devoted much attention to the culture of bees, and had one of the finest apiaries in the county. He had two sons, Robert and Harrison, and a daughter named Delia, who are still living in Salisbury township, near Allentown.

7. Joseph S., born Oct. 16, 1796; died April 14, 1877; became a minister, and was long prominently identified with the Reformed Church in Lehigh County.<sup>1</sup>

Balthasar Krauss (or Krausz) and his mother, Anna

<sup>1</sup> See Allentown: history of Zion's Reformed Church.







Krauss, a widow, in September, 1733, came with some of the first of the Schwenkfelders to this country. He married, Jan. 16, 1736, Susanna Hoffman (who followed him from the old country in September, 1734), and settled in the most southern part of the present township of Lower Milford (Kraussdale) in the year 1749. He purchased a farm of two hundred acres, which was surveyed Sept. 20, 1734, to a George Schmucker (Shoemaker). Krauss obtained a patent on this land, Dec. 16, 1749, for thirty-one pounds. He sold the same, Feb. 7, 1772, to his son, Balthasar Krauss, Jr., for seven hundred pounds, and died two years later, Feb. 25, 1774, aged over sixty-eight years, leaving one son, Balthasar, and four daughters,—Rosina, married to George Heydrick; Susanna, married to Baltzer Yeatrel; Barbara, married to George Urtler; and Maria, married to Mathias Gerhard. George Heydrick settled in the present county of Montgomery, and the others in what is now Lower Milford. Balthasar Krauss, Jr., purchased Sept. 12, 1793, from Jacob Probst another tract of almost one hundred and thirty-seven acres for sixteen hundred and forty-eight pounds, and sold the same June 4, 1803, to his two sons, John and Andrew Krauss, for seventeen hundred and seventy-five pounds. He donated, prior to 1800, one acre of his other land to the Schwenkfelders for school and church purposes and a burial-place, and sold the other part of his real property to his youngest son, George Krauss, Aug. 17, 1805, for fourteen hundred and ninety dollars. He died October 14th the same year, aged over sixty-one years, and left three sons (John, Andrew, and George Krauss) and four daughters (Regina, married to Jeremiah Krauss; Helena, married to Jacob Gerhard; Susanna, married to — Hunsberger; and Lydia, married to Jeremiah Yeakel). John Krauss was a well-educated man, having attended the well-conducted schools of the Schwenkfelders, near his birthplace. He became a prominent surveyor, and also a machinist. He died Feb. 12, 1819, and left two sons (Anthony Krauss and Joseph Krauss) and two daughters (Maria and Lydia).

Andrew Krauss became an organ-builder, and made when he was nineteen years old, with his brother, John Krauss, the first pipe-organ in Pennsylvania, in the year 1790. He died May 11, 1841, aged over sixty-nine years, and left five sons (George S., Samuel, John, and David Krauss) and three daughters (Regina, Leah, and Rebecca). George Krauss died June 22, 1844, aged over sixty-one years, and left five sons (Jacob, Henry, Jonathan, Daniel, and Charles Krauss) and two daughters (Sarah and Elizabeth). The descendants of the Krausses, at present numerous, are still living in Lower Milford and the upper part of Montgomery County, and are all respectable and useful citizens.

Heinrich Wilhelm Dillinger (or Dielinger), ancestor of the Dillinger family in the country, immigrated to this country in 1728 with seventy-nine other Palatines

in the ship "Mortonhouse." He settled in 1734 near and below the present Dillingersville, and took up one hundred and fifty acres of land, on which he erected soon afterwards a house, where he lived a period of over thirty-one years. He took up in 1752 another tract, called Gaul, of twenty-three acres and one hundred and twenty-six perches, and later several other small tracts adjoining his first, altogether over two hundred and thirty-eight acres. He was a true Lutheran Christian; took a leading part in laying the foundation of the original Lutheran congregation of Upper Milford. He departed this life between 1765 and 1770. His wife died in 1761. He left seven children,—Valentine, John George, John Jacob, Johannes, Anna Catharina (married to Mathias Bastian), Anna Elizabeth (married to George Welter), and Anna Maria (married to John Martin Schwenck). Two of his sons, John George and John Jacob, divided the real estate between themselves. J. Jacob obtained 1760, July 2d, a patent on the old homestead (one hundred and fifty acres). Of Valentine Dillinger we only know that he had a daughter named Anna Rosina, born March 15, 1751. Johannes probably died single. John Jacob Dillinger purchased in 1788 of Peter Schuler one hundred acres, on which the present Dillingersville is located. He erected soon afterwards an oil-mill on this tract, which he ran for about fifteen years. He married Catharine, daughter of Mathias Ox (or Ochs), Sr., by whom he had four children,—Mathias, born March 26, 1763; John, born Nov. 13, 1767; Eve Christina, born Aug. 26, 1764; and Maria Catharina, born Sept. 3, 1773. His wife died about 1774. He married second time Anna Maria, daughter of Jacob Dubs, by whom he had three children,—Catherine, married to Peter Rothenberger; Daniel, born May 24, 1779; and John George, born Oct. 7, 1780. He divided his land among his children, and died Dec. 5, 1803, aged seventy-one years. John George had eight children,—John Peter, John Henry, John George, and Daniel; daughters, Eva Rosina, Eva Catharina (intermarried to Jacob Bertz), Gertrude, and Anna Maria. John George Dillinger sold, 1787, his real property, eighty-eight acres to his son, John (or John Henry) for £400, who sold in 1797 to John George Schuler for £800, and purchased the same year the farm of his father-in-law, Mathias Ox, Jr., one hundred and sixty-two acres. John H. Dillinger, son of John George, died in 1839, and left three sons,—William, Henry, and John, and one daughter, Elizabeth. John Dillinger, son of John Jacob Dillinger, established about 1805 a store, and kept the same a few years, and sold his property to Lorenz and Daniel Stahler and removed to Philadelphia, where he died and left three children,—David, Jacob (who was for a number of years one of the associate judges of the courts of Lehigh County, and also for a number of years president of the Allentown Bank), and Rebecca. Descendants of the Dillingers are still numerous, living in Lower Milford,



Saucon, Allentown, Philadelphia, Ohio, and Indiana, and are respectable and useful citizens.

Johann Theobald Mechlin, a Palatinate, came to this country in the summer of the year 1728, and settled, in the year 1734, in Upper Milford (now Lower Milford). He took, in pursuance of a warrant, dated June 23, 1734, one hundred and fifty-six and one-quarter acres. He was a Lutheran, and took a leading part in founding the old or original Upper Milford Lutheran congregation, about the year 1735, about half a mile east from his farm.

Mechlin took two additional tracts and obtained a patent on them. He died in April, 1765, and left five sons, Theobald, Peter, Jacob, Philip, and Thomas Mechlin, and one daughter, Elizabeth (married to Leonhard Stiminger, of Whitehall township). The youngest son, Thomas, purchased the farm at £266 13s. 4d. When Thomas Mechlin died, his son, John, became the owner of the farm. He sold March 18, 1847, to his son, Anthony, for \$7875.90; who sold about 1876 to his two sons, William Harrison Mechling and Benjamin Franklin Mechling, the present owners. This is the only homestead in Milford the ownership of which has not changed in name since the warrant was taken, over one hundred and fifty years.

Johann Nicolaus Stahler (or Stähler), a Palatinate, immigrated to this country in the year 1738, and settled in what is now Upper Milford township, in the year 1744. He first took up a tract of land upon a warrant dated Oct. 11, 1744, containing twenty-six acres and fifty-one perches, and purchased on the 6th of September, 1759, by agreement from Henry Schiszler (Sheezler), another tract (adjoining his first tract) containing one hundred and forty-nine and three-quarter acres (one hundred and seventy-six acres eleven perches). He obtained a patent on both tracts Oct. 5, 1761, at £27 5s. 6d. The premises are situated about one mile southwest from the village of Zionsville. A part of the same, over seventy-nine acres, is still in possession of Charles F. Stahler, a direct descendant of the aforesaid Johann Nicolaus Stahler. John N. Stahler resided on his premises for fifty years, and died in September, 1794, and left six sons,—Anthony, John Nicholas, Jr., Philip, Ludwig, Henry, and Peter Stahler. In his last will and testament, dated Sept. 17, 1794, he appointed his son, Ludwig Stahler, as his executor. His real estate was divided between two of his sons,—Henry Stahler (seventy-nine acres thirty-three perches, for five hundred and forty pounds) and Peter Stahler (eighty-six acres sixty-seven perches, for five hundred and ten pounds). His four other sons—Anthony, J. Nicolaus, Philip, and Ludwig—settled elsewhere in Upper Milford. Anthony Stahler, Sr., died Dec. 24, 1797, and left three sons,—Anthony, Jr., John, Nicolaus, and Henry, and five daughters. John Nicolaus Stahler, Jr., died and left three sons—Loren, Daniel, and Jacob Stahler—and three daughters.

Philip Stahler died and left eight children, four sons—Abraham, Eli, David, and Daniel—and four daughters.

Ludwig Stahler, son of John Nicolaus Stahler, was appointed justice of the peace for several terms, 1787–1821. He died and left three sons—Christian, David, and John Nicolaus Stahler—and five daughters. Henry Stahler, son of Johannes Nicolaus Stahler, died in 1819, and left five sons—Anthony, Henry, Thomas, Cyrus, and Isaac Stahler—and five daughters.

Peter died without children. Anthony Stahler, Jr., son of Anthony Stahler, Sr., was appointed justice of the peace for about ten years,—1799–1809.

The descendants of Johannes Nicolaus Stahler are numerous, and still living in Milford, Maeungie, and Allentown.

Hans Oord (Ord, Ort or Ortt) or John Ortt, ancestor of the Ortt family in Lehigh County, immigrated from the old country, Germany, to this country about the year 1737, and came soon afterwards to Upper Milford, and settled on a tract of land containing two hundred acres and one hundred and thirteen perches. This tract is situated on the division-line between Upper and Lower Milford townships, about one and one-half miles northeast from the present village of Dillingersville, and about the same distance east from Vera Cruz. It was surveyed by virtue of a warrant dated Sept. 11, 1738, to Hans Oord, and he obtained a patent upon it April 11, 1761, for £69 14s. 5d. Hans Oord, Sr., and his wife, Sabina, conveyed their real property (two hundred acres and one hundred and thirteen perches) to their son (no doubt only son), John Oord, Jr., on Nov. 27, 1779, for eight hundred pounds. John Oord (Ord, and later Ortt) died Dec. 25, 1797, aged forty-eight years, four months, and ten days, and left four sons—John, Christian, Henry, and Jacob Ortt—and four daughters,—Eve (married to Jacob Deisz), Anna Maria (married to Conrad Reinhard), Maria Catharina, and Maria Barbara (both of whom died single). According to the last will and testament of Hans Oord, Jr. (or John Ortt, Jr.), the real property was divided among his four sons as follows: John Ortt (3d), eldest son, homestead with one hundred and four acres one hundred and twenty-eight perches, for £2200 16s.; Christian Ortt, second son, seventy-two acres one hundred and thirty-five perches, for £1165 8s.; Henry and Jacob Ortt, third and fourth sons, thirty-nine acres fifteen perches, for £586 8s.

Descendants of the Ortt family are still living in Milford and are respectable citizens, but the old homestead is in possession of Peter Schuler, and a portion of the land in possession of John B. Gehman, Willoughby Gabel, and Solomon Gabel.

Hans Hiestand, an ancestor of the Hiestands, immigrated prior to the year 1740 from Germany to this country, and settled in Upper Milford, about one mile west from the present village of Shimersville. By virtue of a warrant dated Dec. 4, 1740, there was surveyed to him almost one hundred and twenty-five





acres, and by virtue of another warrant, dated March 15, 1743, thirty-seven acres and one hundred and thirty-eight perches more. A patent was granted to him for both tracts (one hundred and sixty-two acres one hundred and thirty perches) on June 30, 1762, for £25 4s. 8d. Hans Hiestandt sold his property (one hundred and sixty-two acres one hundred and thirty perches) on Nov. 20, 1775, to his son, John Hiestand, Jr., for seven hundred pounds (\$1866 $\frac{2}{3}$ ). He left five sons, John, Jacob, Abraham, Isaac, and Christian Hiestand. They settled in several parts of Milford, John, Jacob, Isaac, and Abraham in the neighborhood of the old homestead. The descendants of the Hiestands are numerous, and the old homestead and premises are still in possession of David, Jacob, and Abraham Hiestand.

Michael Flores, ancestor of the family in Lehigh County, emigrated, about the year 1740, from Old Wittenberg, Germany, to this country, and settled soon afterwards in the neighborhood of the present village of Dillingersville. By virtue of a proprietary warrant dated May 31, 1743, Philip Kolbach took one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land, but as he did not comply with the conditions, the land was surveyed to Michael Flores, who obtained a patent upon it Feb. 23, 1763, for £20 4s. 6d. Michael Flores was an excellent blacksmith and became besides a farmer. He was a true Lutheran, and a member of the original Upper Milford Lutheran congregation, near his homestead. He died in the year 1785, and left one son, Johann Michael Flores, and four daughters, as follows: (1) Maria Sophia, married to Martin Ring, who removed to North Carolina; (2) Elisabeth Margaretha, married to Mr. Kern, who removed to York County, Pa.; (3) Anna Barbara, married to Stephan Ackerman, of Bucks County; (4) Mari Magdalena, died single.

Prior to his death, Michael Flores gave his real estate, by his last will and testament, to his son, Johann Michael Flores, with the condition that he should pay to each of his four sisters fifteen pounds. He was also a blacksmith by trade. He was for a while in service for the cause of liberty in the Revolutionary war. He died in March, 1800, aged only forty-three years, and left, besides a widow, ten minor children,—Henry, Georg, Solomon, Peter, Friederich, William, Elizabeth, Catharina, Christina, and Anna Maria. The real estate was divided among the sons, and is still partly in possession of the descendants. Three sons (Henry, George, and William) and two daughters (Christina and Anna Maria) died single. Solomon Flores died near Rittersville, Pa., in 1870, and left three sons (Reuben, Joseph, and Harrison) and six daughters. Friederich Flores died in Lower Milford in 1861, and left three sons (Davis, Franklin, and Daniel Flores). Peter Flores died Oct. 1, 1865, aged seventy-four years, six months, and eleven days, and left four daughters and one son (Philip W. Flores). Franklin Flores (son of Friederich) and P. W. Flores

(son of Peter Flores) were in the Union army for ten months, in 1863, in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

Philip Wetzel Flores, son of Peter Flores, was born in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford), on Aug. 9, 1832. In October, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia; was commissioned as second lieutenant of Company K, of the same regiment, Dec. 6, 1862, and was in service in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina for over ten months, and was honorably discharged Aug. 18, 1863, on expiration of term of service. On Aug. 10, 1864, he was appointed assistant assessor of United States internal revenue of the Fourth District, composed of Lower Milford, Upper Milford, and Saucon townships, Lehigh Co., and administered the office for two and a half years. On Oct. 17, 1865, he was appointed postmaster of the post-office of Dillingersville, and has since been in office. He has also been engaged over one year in studying and writing local history, and especially of his native township,—Lower Milford.

Joseph Eberhardt emigrated in 1727 from Switzerland to this country, and settled in 1742 in what is now Lower Milford, and became one of the leading farmers within the limits of the present county of Lehigh. He obtained a patent on a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land in 1742 (which is now in possession of Dr. J. H. Dickenshied, a descendant of Eberhardt), and obtained April 27, 1746, a patent on another tract of four hundred and one acres (now in possession of John D. Eberhardt, Mrs. Edwin Spinner, Aaron Klein, Widow Dover, and others, most of whom are the descendants of the Eberhards). He purchased from Melchior Stecher a third tract of one hundred and seventy-two acres (now in possession of Alvin Jarrett, Widow Heinbach, and others), took from the proprietaries in 1752 a fourth tract of sixty-seven acres (now in possession of David Schuler), purchased further in 1858 his fifth tract of one hundred and ninety-two acres from Casper Ritter (now in possession of Daniel Eberhardt, a descendant), and had altogether ten hundred and sixty-five acres. He belonged to the Great Swamp Church congregation. Eberhardt died in 1760, leaving a written will, in which he divided all his real estate among his six sons, as follows: Michael Eberhardt, 150 acres, first homestead, £350; Joseph Eberhardt, Jr., 192 acres, Ritter's place, £350; Jacob Eberhardt, 172 acres, Stecher's place, £200; John Eberhardt, 149 acres, 150 perches, £200; Peter Eberhardt, 200 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, £350; Abraham Eberhardt, 200 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, £350.

Besides six sons, he left also three daughters,—Veronica, married to Philip Dosch; Elizabeth, married to Michael Bleyler; and Barbara, married to George Fischer; and two grandchildren,—Anna Margaretha Hornecker and Joseph Hornecker.

Descendants of the Eberhards are yet living in Lower Milford, Saucon, and Allentown.





Maj. Conrad Eberhard, second son of Peter Eberhard, born Feb. 26, 1768, lived on the same farm where his father lived and died (1786): was commissioned as major of the militia of Pennsylvania. The commission read as follows:

"Commission.—Thomas McKean, Governor of Pa., To Conrad Eberhard, of the County of Northampton, as major of the Second Battalion of the 13th Regiment of the militia of Pennsylvania, in the first Brigade of the 8th Division, composed of the militia of the Counties of Northampton and Wayne, for the term of 4 years from August 3, 1807.

"LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 3, 1807.

"JNO. THOMPSON, Sec."

Conrad Eberhard died in 1843, aged seventy-five years.

Andreas Engelman, ancestor of the Engelman family, settled previous to the year 1750 in what is now Lower Milford, and purchased from Michael Stoeker about one hundred and fifty acres of land, on which he resided for a number of years. He sold, March 3, 1757, one acre of his land to the Chestnut Hill Reformed congregation, of which he was a member, for ten shillings. About the year 1785 he built on another tract a grist-mill, which was rebuilt in 1858 by Henry Gerhard, and is now in possession of Aaron Heist. All of the Engelmans living now in Lower Milford, Saneon, Allentown, etc., are the descendants of Andrew Engelman. Among them are Elias Engelman, of Lower Milford, Lewis M. Engelman, Esq., of Saucon (who served for a number of years as clerk for the commissioners of Lehigh County), and Samuel Engelman, Esq., of Allentown, who served for two terms as register of wills of Lehigh County.

Daniel Stauffer, Sr., ancestor of the Stauffers in this vicinity, settled very early in Coalbrookdale township, Berks Co. Johannes (or John) Stauffer and Daniel Stauffer, Jr., sons of Daniel Stauffer, Sr., purchased, Dec. 7, 1751, the old Walber's tavern property (see Walber's tavern), besides one hundred and ten acres situate in the present Kraussdale, in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford, Bucks Co.), from Nicolaus Walber. (It was part of two hundred and seventy-six acres which was surveyed, in 1734, to James Steel, who conveyed the same to said Nicolaus Walber.) Two years afterwards, June 9, 1753, they purchased three other tracts (first of seventy-five acres, second of fifty-three acres, third of sixty-two acres), containing together one hundred and ninety acres, adjoining their other land (one hundred and ten acres), from Christopher Walber for two hundred pounds (\$533.33). In 1760, March 10th, John<sup>1</sup> and Stauffer, Jr., sold two tracts of their land, Daniel together over one hundred and fifty-two acres, to Paul Ritter, of Coalbrookdale, Berks Co., for three hundred and fifty pounds, who sold the same, March 17, 1770, to his son-in-law, Friederich Limbach, Esq., who sold again, Dec. 11, 1787, to Daniel Stauffer, Jr., for eleven hundred and one pounds. On Jan. 30, 1790, Daniel

Stauffer, Jr., made his last will and testament, and died on the 16th day of March following, and his wife, Catherine, followed him on the 17th. The real estate was divided between his two sons. Jacob Stauffer died in 1839, and left four sons,—Peter, Abraham, Daniel, and Jacob. Prior to his death he sold (1821) his real property to his eldest son, Peter Stauffer. Abraham Stauffer had eight children, five sons—Abraham, Henry, Jacob, John, and Samuel Stauffer,—and three daughters, Susana (married to John Gebman), Rebecca (married to John Mayer), and Hetty, (who died single). Abraham, Henry, and Samuel settled in the neighborhood; Jacob and John settled in Bucks County. The descendants are numerous. The old homestead and property are still in their possession. They are progressive farmers, respectable, moral, and useful citizens.

Wendell Heimbach settled early (but the writer is not able to say in what year) on a farm in Upper Milford, near the old Hampton Furnace. The farm is now in possession of Daniel Kemmerer. He had three sons,—Henry, Wendell, and David. Henry settled in Rockland township, Berks Co.; Wendell near the old homestead, where he lived a number of years, and where he built an oil-mill about 1815, changed later to a clover-mill. He died in Lower Milford about 1855. Wendell Heimbach, his son, and William Heimbach, a grandson, and other descendants live still in Berks and Lehigh Counties. David went to Hereford, Berks Co., kept store and tavern, and came back and built, in 1809, the Hampton Furnace. He lived there until 1832, when he sold the furnace and moved to Allentown and kept the old stone mill, known as Jaeger's mill, and died in 1834. His sons, David and John, both became ironmasters, and settled in Carbon County, in Lower Townamensing and Franklin townships, where they built the Clarissa and Maria Furnaces. Another son, named Solomon, lives still in Allentown. David and John both died of typhoid fever in 1834, the same year that their father died. John V. R. Hunter (Jaeger) married two daughters of David Heimbach, and Paul Miller married the widow of John Heimbach. The daughters of David Heimbach (elder) were Mrs. Mohr, Rev. Gregory, Mrs. Willaner.

Friederich Wilhelm Kern, ancestor of the Kerns in Lehigh County, immigrated from Württemberg to this country in 1739. He settled first in Philadelphia County, purchased a tract in Horsham township in 1749, but he sold it in 1752, and settled the same year in Upper Milford, near the present village of Shimersville, where he purchased from Michael Moyer a tract of one hundred acres and one hundred and thirty perches. He died in February, 1771, and left three sons—John Mathias, John George, and Lorenz Kern—and one daughter,—Magdalena (married to John Peter Lahr). By his last will and testament he divided his real estate between his two eldest sons, John Mathias and John George; but as the latter

<sup>1</sup> John Stauffer settled afterwards in Bucks County.



named died in 1795, and John Mathias purchased, April 1, 1796, from the heirs the other part (over fifty acres, for four hundred and fifty dollars), Lorenz Kern and the heirs of John George Kern removed to York County. John George Kern had four children,—John, George, Abraham, and Elizabeth. John Mathias had four children,—John Peter, Mathias, Margaretha, and Anna Maria. John Mathias Kern died March 29, 1803, aged over sixty-four years, and his son Mathias purchased his real estate. Mathias Kern left four sons—David, Christian, Jonas, and Thomas—and five daughters. The real estate was divided among his sons, and is still in their possession. The descendants of the Kerns family are still numerous.

Christian Zeller (later Zellner), the ancestor of the Zellners in Milford, settled in what is now Lower Milford in 1761. He purchased the same year from the heirs of Isaac Doelp or Delp (who died July 15, 1760) a tract of one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, on which he resided a number of years. Christian Zeller was commissioned lieutenant of the eighth company in the Second Northampton Brigade of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a term of seven years, dated April 1, 1794, by Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania. He was commissioned a second time, Aug. 2, 1800, by Governor McKean, lieutenant of the eighth company of the Thirteenth Regiment Militia, in the First Brigade of the Eighth Division, composed of the militia of the counties of Northampton and Wayne. When he departed this life (about the year 1820) he left four sons, named Conrad, John, Christian, and Charles Zellner, and four daughters, named Sarah (married to Peter Reichenbach), Anna Maria (married to Joseph Yeakel; is still living, a widow, eighty-eight years old), Leah (married to John Adam Wieder), and Rebecca (married to Jacob Hilligass). The name of this family has expired in Milford,—Conrad, John, and Christian Zellner, Jr., died without male issue or moved to other parts. Charles married Elizabeth Flores, and left one son, named Jesse, and one daughter. Jesse died and left one son, named Charles Zellner, who resides in Emaus, and is the only living member of the Zellner family who keeps the name.

Hans Heinrich Jäckel (or Yeakel) emigrated in 1734, with his father (David Yeakel), four brothers, and two sisters, to this country. He married Susanna Heydrick in 1735. He had gone with his brother-in-law, Gregorious Schultz, to the Jordan, in North Whitehall township, but the location being too much exposed on account of Indian depredations, he returned in a short time, and settled, in 1762, permanently in the Hosensack Valley. He purchased, Dec. 23, 1761, the Hamilton tract (five hundred acres and the usual allowances) from James Hamilton for twelve hundred and fifty pounds (\$3333.33). H. H. Yeakel died Dec. 21, 1781, aged seventy-four years, and was buried near the centre of his premises. He

left four sons—Jeremiah, George, Balthasar, and Melchior Yeakel—and three daughters,—Susanna (married to Balzar Krauss), Maria (married to Christopher Schultz), and Anna (married to Matthias Gerhard). In 1765 he divided his real property into equal shares among his four sons. Jeremiah Yeakel married Susanna Wigner, and died in 1800, leaving eight children, one son—John Yeakel (one of the first commissioners of Lehigh County)—and seven daughters. George Yeakel married Rosina Schubert. He died June 1, 1812, and left three sons—Abraham, Jacob, and George—and two daughters,—Anna and Maria. Balthasar Yeakel married Susanna Krauss, and died Oct. 12, 1797, aged sixty-four years. He was blind for the last twenty-eight years. He left two sons—David and Andrew Yeakel—and three daughters,—Rosina Sarah, Barbara, and Susanna. Melchior Yeakel married Regina Schultz, and died May 18, 1831, aged over eighty-nine years. He left nine children, four sons—Solomon, Christopher, Daniel, and Isaac Yeakel—and five daughters,—Rosina, Susanna, Maria, Christina, and Catharine. The descendants of Hans Heinrich Yeakel are quite numerous, and much of his property is still in their possession.

Simon Schneiter (or Snyder), ancestor of the Schneiters (or Snyders) in Upper Milford, purchased, June 8, 1762, from Adam Krammes, almost seventy-three acres of land, situate about one mile southwest from the village of Zionsville. A patent was also granted to him on his land, which was called "Snyderburg," March 27, 1782. Jacob Schneiter, a grandson of Simon Schneiter, is still living on the premises. Other descendants are still living in Upper Milford, among them David Schneiter, John Schneiter, Charles Schneiter, Nathan Schneiter, Aaron Schneiter, and Leon L. Snyder, Esq.

Valentine Dickenschied immigrated from Germany to this country previous to the year 1765, and settled in Goshenhoppen, and moved, in 1768, to Upper Milford, and settled on a farm situated on the Sancon Creek, where he died, from the results of a fall from the upper part of his barn, in the month of July, 1772. He was buried in the graveyard at the Chestnut Hill Church. Johannes Dickenschied was born in Goshenhoppen in 1765, married a daughter of Christian Friederich Martin, and settled between the present village of Vera Cruz and Emaus, and later near Zionsville, and died in 1800. Dr. Charles Friederich Dickenschied, son of Johannes (or John) Dickenschied, was born Jan. 22, 1791, studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, was commissioned a surgeon in the United States army in the war of 1812-14, married Rebecca Eberhard, daughter of Henry Eberhard, and settled on the farm of his father-in-law, in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford), in 1817, and became a practicing physician for thirty-nine years. In 1858 he moved to Allentown, and discontinued the practice of medicine. He died in Allentown in October, 1881, aged ninety years eight





months. He had two sisters,—Maria, married to Andrew Klotz, and Elizabeth, married to Paul Knauss; they both moved to Allentown. Dr. Charles H. Dickenschied, son of Charles Friederich Dickenschied, born in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford), Feb. 10, 1820, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1841, practiced medicine in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford) until 1847, married Elvina Spinner, daughter of David Spinner, moved (1847) to the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., where he died three years later, Dec. 4, 1850. He left one son, who is now also a practicing physician in Philadelphia. Dr. John Henry Dickenschied, son of Charles Friederich Dickenschied, born June 4, 1826, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1847, and has been practicing medicine in Lower Milford ever since. He married Amanda Steinman, daughter of George Steinman. His son, Dr. Eugene H. Dickenschied, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, and is now practicing medicine with his father in Lower Milford.

John Scheimer, son of Jacob, grandson of Adam, and probably the great-grandson of Daniel Scheimer, was born in Saucon township, Northampton Co., April 28, 1764. He bound himself by articles of indenture, dated Feb. 13, 1781, as apprentice to Jacob Bitebender, of Upper Saucon township, Northampton Co., wheelwright, to learn his trade during a full term of three years. Besides providing for him generally, Bitebender had to give Scheimer at the termination of his apprenticeship a complete suit of clothing and nine pounds hard cash, at 7s. 6d. per Spanish milled dollar.

In the year 1792, John Scheimer purchased from Jacob Miller the premises on which the present village of Shimersville is located, over two hundred acres of land, became a successful farmer and a landlord, and was appointed by Governor Thomas Mifflin as a justice of the peace in the district, consisting of the old township of Upper Milford, on the 23d day of January, 1795, and held the office for over thirteen years. He married Salome, daughter of Rev. Jacob Van Baskirk, minister of the Lutheran Church. He died July 18, 1844, aged over eighty years, and left four sons—John B., Charles B., August B. (removed to Lockport, N. Y.), and Jacob B. Shimer (removed to Freemansburg, Pa.)—and two daughters,—Mary, married to Jacob Krimm, and Elizabeth, married to Jacob Appel, both of Lower Saucon, Northampton Co. John B. Shimer died Nov. 21, 1880, aged over seventy-nine years, and left two sons—Reuben and William Shimer—and one daughter,—Mrs. Anthony Miehling. Charles B. Shimer died Aug. 24, 1880, aged over seventy-eight years, and left five sons—Edward, Charles, Jacob, Franklin, and Hiram Shimer—and one daughter,—Mrs. Riegel.

Descendants of John Shimer, Esq., are numerous, still living in Upper Milford, Macungie, Allentown, etc., and are active business men and useful and respectable citizens.

John Schantz, ancestor of the Schantzs in Upper and Lower Milford, settled in 1765 in what is now Lower Milford. He purchased, April 1st of that year, from Valentin Keiser over one hundred and twenty-five acres for £25 (\$66 $\frac{2}{3}$ ). He purchased, April 25, 1775, from Ludwig Siffert two other and adjoining tracts of one hundred and fifty acres for £100 (\$186 $\frac{2}{3}$ ). John Schantz obtained, March 15, 1785, from the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, a patent on his land, which contained by resurvey two hundred and ninety-five and three-quarter acres. It was named "Schantzburg." John Schantz, Sr., left five sons, named Abraham, Christian, John, Joseph, and Jacob. Abraham Schantz and Christian Schantz settled on the premises of their father. Joseph Schantz died without issue. John Schantz, Jr., purchased the property, which is now in possession of Henry E. Moyer, and, dying, left two sons (John and Jacob), who both died single. Jacob Schantz purchased, March 16, 1789, thirty acres from Jacob Mars-teller, and May 2, 1807, from the heirs of Adam Rein-hard, another tract of over eighty-one acres in Upper Milford. He left two sons—Daniel and Jacob—and two daughters. His land is still in possession of his descendant, Henry G. Schantz. Abraham Schantz left one son, named John (Rev.), and five daughters.

John Schantz, son of Abraham, became, besides a farmer and oil-miller, a minister of the gospel. He departed this life Jan. 8, 1855, aged over eighty years, leaving five sons, named Henry, William, Abraham, John, and Joseph (minister of the gospel). Christian Schantz left four children,—two sons, named John and Jacob, and two daughters (Mrs. J. Stauffer and Mr. George Miller). The old premises are now in possession of Aaron Schantz, Christian Schantz, Jr., Readan Schantz, Solomon Schantz (all grandsons of Christian Schantz, Sr.), Milton Schantz, and Henry B. Schantz, descendants of Abraham Schantz. They are all progressive farmers.

On March 10, 1760, Paul Ritter, of Coalbrookdale, Berks Co., purchased from Daniel and John Stauffer two tracts of over one hundred and fifty-two acres of land, situated in Upper Milford. He sold the same, March 17, 1770, to his son-in-law, Friederich Limbach, also of Coalbrookdale, Berks Co., who obtained on the following 26th of May a patent on one hundred and four acres by the name of "Old Right." Limbach was appointed a justice of the peace for the district of Upper Milford. He was a good penman. He was a very active man, and in some respects a very extreme man for the cause of liberty during the times of the Revolutionary war. He administered his office until December, 1787, but, as he did not live very economically, became deeply in debt. He sold his real property on Dec. 11, 1787, to Daniel Stauffer for eleven hundred and one pounds, and left the following night with wife and children for parts unknown, and forever. On the 12th of December, 1787, a neighbor came to the old log house





in which Limbaeh resided, but found it empty, and the old-fashioned fat-lamp was still standing on the hearth, and still lighted. Such was the end of Esquire Limbaeh's course in Upper Milford.

Henry Meyer, from Bucks County, purchased, Jan. 28, 1783, from Michael Andreas, a tract of eighty-eight and one-half acres of land, situate in Upper Milford, for which a patent was granted to him by the Executive Council of Pennsylvania on April 17, 1789, designating it as "Meyerton." On June 7, 1813, Henry Meyer sold his "Meyerton" to his son, William Meyer, for eleven hundred and twenty-five pounds. When he departed this life he left three sons—William, Henry, and Jacob Meyer—and three daughters. Henry Meyer purchased, in 1819, from John Schantz, Jr., over ninety-two acres, situate on the Saucon Creek, in the present Lower Milford (being part of one hundred and forty-five acres which was surveyed, 1734, to Conrad Wetzel), which tract is still in Meyer's possession, owned now by Emanuel Meyer and Henry E. Meyer. Jacob Meyer purchased, June 26, 1822, from Jacob Ehrhard twenty-five acres near the present village of Dillingersville, which is now in possession of his son, Henry D. Meyer. The old premises ("Meyerston") is now owned by William G. Meyer, a direct descendant (great-grandson) of Henry Meyer.

Michael Roeder, ancestor of the Roeder family, settled in the so-called Goshenhoppen (Upper Hanover township), Montgomery Co., where he purchased from John Maek, Dec. 15, 1754, a tract of two hundred acres of land, and became a successful farmer. Michael Roeder died in 1791, leaving a widow and thirteen children,—Michael, John, Adam, Peter, and Henry Roeder, Anna Maria (married Jacob Nuss), Susanna (married Jacob Dunkel), Margaretha (married Conrad Nuss), Anna Margaretha (married George Labach), Barbara (married Jost Wieand), Hannah (married Martin Kieler), Catharina, Eva (married Peter Trump), and Magdalena. John Roeder (son of Michael) settled, in 1787, in the Hosensack Valley, in what is now Lower Milford. He purchased from John Yund two hundred and fifty-five acres, the old Zimmerman farm and homestead, on Aug. 16, 1787, for fourteen hundred and twenty-three pounds. He became a successful farmer. He left three sons,—Henry, John, and Samuel Roeder. John and Samuel Roeder divided his property between them. John Roeder, Jr., had four sons—John M., Solomon, David, and Thomas Roeder—and four daughters. Samuel Roeder had five sons,—Daniel, Jonas, William, Samuel, Jr., and Nathan Roeder.

The old farm is still in possession of the descendants; owned by David Roeder, Henry E. Roeder, Esq. (son of Jonas Roeder, and since 1883 a justice of the peace in Lower Milford), and Isaac Roeder (son of John M. Roeder). Others of the Roeders are still in the neighborhood,—Solomon, Reuben, Lewis, etc. They are all progressive farmers and useful citizens.

Nicolaus Dietz, ancestor of the Dietzs in Lehigh

County, settled in Lower Milford in 1789. Nicolaus Dietz purchased, Nov. 27, 1789, from the heirs of William Penn (or from their attorneys) over one hundred and sixty-three acres of land lying in their manor of Richland, and called Tract No. 25. He sold, Feb. 24, 1815, one hundred and thirty acres to his son, Abraham Dietz. He died Nov. 22, 1818, aged seventy-five years, eight months, and seventeen days, and left four sons,—Abraham, Joseph, Jacob, and Peter Dietz. The descendants are at present numerous. The old farm and homestead is still in their possession.

John Adam Wieder, ancestor of the Wieder family, settled here early. His lands were on the top of the South Mountain, southeast from Emaus, in Upper Milford. After his departure his real estate was divided between two of his sons, John Adam Wieder, Jr., and Leonhard Wieder. One son (Solomon) removed to the State of New Jersey. On the 21st of June, 1810, John Adam Wieder purchased from Nicolaus Kramer the old Stahlnecker farm, in Upper Milford (now Lower Milford), containing one hundred and fifty-seven acres fifty perches and allowance, for nine thousand dollars, and sold, March 3, 1827, his other farm, eighty-five acres and one hundred and twenty-nine perches, to his brother, Henry, for three thousand dollars and twenty-two cents, which is now owned by John Lorenz. John Adam Wieder died and left two sons,—John and John Adam Wieder, between whom his real estate was divided. It is still owned by Joel Wieder (son of John) and Saul Wieder (son of John Adam, Jr.). The descendants of the Wieder family are quite numerous in Upper and Lower Milford, and they are progressive farmers.

Christian Musselman, from Allen township, Northampton Co., settled, in 1790, in Upper Milford, and purchased the same year from Jacob Hiestand one hundred and sixteen acres, part of "Hiestand's Delight." He died July 21, 1848, in his eighty-ninth year, and left four sons—Jacob, John, David, and Henry Musselman—and two daughters (Mrs. Bechtel and Mrs. Kauffman). His descendants, Jacob Musselman and Samuel Musselman, are still in possession of the homestead. Others of the descendants are still living in the neighborhood of the homestead, in Upper Milford, Emaus, and Quakertown.

**Residents in 1781.**—The following assessment-list, made by the commissioners of Northampton County, Dec. 27, 1781, shows the names of all of the taxable citizens then residing in the territory which is now included in the townships of Upper and Lower Milford:<sup>1</sup>

Ludwig Andres.	Henry Bittling.
Stofel Andreas.	John Becker.
Michael Andreas.	Jacob Van Buskirk.
Ulrich Bassler.	Adam G. Bortz.
Michael Bastian.	Nicholaus Bieber.
Henry Birkheimer.	Evan Bill.
Gabriel Pappenmeyer.	Jacob Bildhaus.
Michael Bishop.	Peter Braun.

<sup>1</sup> The amount of tax was £539 12s. 1d.



George Christ.  
George Christman.  
Frederick Delp.  
Peter Daney.  
Stephan Dallman.  
George Dillinger.  
Nicholaus Dietz.  
Daniel Dany.  
John Dany.  
Philip Derringer.  
Jacob Deep.  
Daniel Derr.  
Michael Derr.  
Stephen Derr.  
Daniel Dubs.  
Henry Danbert.  
Peter Deiss.  
Michael Eberhard.  
Jacob Eberhard.  
Joseph Eberhard.  
Peter Eberhard.  
Andrew Engelman.  
Adam Engelman.  
Conrad Ernst.  
Samuel Eisenhard.  
Jacob Eckle.  
Jeremiah Flexer.  
Frederick Fanel.  
Balzer Fetterman.  
George Fetterman.  
Widow Fischer.  
Daniel Folck.  
Michael Flores.  
Henry Funck.  
Jacob Funck.  
John Funck.  
Rudolph Funck.  
George Funck.  
Jacob Fischer.  
Widow Gebhard.  
Andrew Gitting.  
Jacob Gernet.  
Leonard Griesemer.  
Matthias Gerhard.  
Peter Gerhard.  
Daniel Guth.  
Adam Geary.  
Jacob Geary.  
Widow Greilings.  
John Griesemer.  
Adam Geldhard.  
William Haintz.  
Adam Hatman.  
Casper Hepler.  
Stoffel Heyler.  
Jacob Heil.  
Simon Hen.  
John Hauser.  
David Heimbach.  
George Hilligass.  
John Hillgrass.  
Felix Hirth.  
John Hiestand.  
John Hiestand, Jr.  
Abraham Hiestand.  
Isaac Hiestand.  
Henry Hertz.  
George Horner.  
John Reisswig.  
Nicholaus Hittle.  
Philip Herzog.  
Philip Herzog, Jr.  
Jacob Huber.  
Peter Hartzell.  
Jacob Holtzhausen.  
Nicholaus Jeissly.  
Adam Jeissly.

Baltzer Jaeckel.  
Melchior Jaeckel.  
George Jaeckel.  
Jeremiah Jaeckel.  
Casper Jaeckel.  
John Jacoby.  
John Jund.  
Isaac Jarrett.  
Jacob Kreter.  
Daniel Kreter.  
Christopher Krauss.  
Baltzer Krauss.  
Jacob Koehler.  
Philip Kratzer.  
Adam Kehl.  
Philip Kehl.  
Friederich Kemmerer.  
John Kemmerer.  
George Kern.  
Lorenz Kern.  
Conrad Klein.  
Gabriel Klein.  
George Klein.  
Isaac Klotz.  
Nicholaus Klotz.  
Jacob Knauss.  
Michael Knauss.  
Joseph Kooken.  
Nicholaus Kooken.  
Peter Kooken.  
Friederich Krammes.  
Leonard Lautenschläger.  
George Lautenschlaeger.  
Martin Leibert.  
Friederich Limbach.  
John Linn.  
Friederich Martin.  
Michael Mattinger.  
Philip Mechlin.  
Thomas Mechlin.  
Christian Metzger.  
Abraham Meyer.  
Conrad Meyer.  
Michael Meyer.  
Jacob Miller.  
Leonard Miller.  
Nicholaus Miller.  
Peter Miller.  
Philip Miller.  
Henry Marsteller.  
Conrad Neumeyer.  
Herman Niess.  
John Niess.  
John Ohlwein.  
John Ott (Ott).  
Christopher Ott.  
Henry Ott.  
Michael Ott.  
Michael Paulas.  
Jacob Bauschenberger.  
George Reichenbach.  
George Reiner.  
Widow Reiner.  
Christian Reiner.  
Adam Reinhard.  
John Riesser.  
William Riesser.  
Samuel Reichert.  
Abraham Reichert.  
John Rischel.  
Leonard Rischel.  
Martin Rischel.  
Henry Romig.  
Adam Rothenberger.  
George Rothenberger.  
Jacob Rothenberger.  
Peter Rothenberger.

David Rothrock.  
Jacob Rothrock.  
George Ruch.  
Michael Rudolph.  
Henry Russ.  
George Schaffer.  
William Schaffer.  
Abraham Schantz.  
John Schantz.  
Joseph Schantz.  
Conrad Schaub.  
Adams Schand.  
Martin Scheibele.  
Joseph Schelly.  
Henry Schidler.  
Jacob Schiffer.  
Jacob Schiffer, Jr.  
Peter Schlusser.  
Jacob Schmeyer.  
Peter Schmeyer.  
John Schnell.  
John Schneider.  
Adam Schuler.  
Adam Schuler.  
John Schuler.  
Peter Schuler.  
Jacob Sicher.  
Friederich Siechly.  
George Seider.  
Daniel Smith.  
Jacob Smith.  
Jacob Smith.  
John Smith.  
Peter Smith.  
Anthony Stähler.  
Ludwig Stähler.  
Nicholaus Stähler, Jr.  
Nicholaus Stähler, Sr.  
Abraham Stahl.  
Jacob Stahl.  
Jacob Stahl schmiedt.  
George Stahlnecker.  
Jacob Stauffer.  
Jacob Stephan.

George Stroh.  
Tranlis estate.  
John Trexler.  
Bastian Truckenmiller.  
George Truckenmiller.  
Adam Trump.  
John Trump.  
Jost Wentz.  
Jacob Wentz.  
Jacob Weiss.  
Widow Weiss.  
George Worman.  
Conrad Wurman.  
Friederich Winsh.  
Michael Wolfgang.  
Philip Walter.  
Elias Weaver.  
Philip Walter, Jr.  
George Welder.  
Franz Westgo.  
Mathias Westgo.  
Conrad Wetzel.  
John Wetzel.  
Jacob Wickert.  
Jost Wicand.  
Wendell Wicand.  
Adam Wieder.  
Peter Weaver.  
Jacob Wolf.  
Philip Witman.  
Rudolph Weiss.  
Conrad Witmeyer.  
Jacob Wittner.  
Ferdinand Wirtz.  
Goufried Wiesner.  
Tobias Wendell.  
Conrad Wagner.  
Conrad Wolf.  
Casper Yoder.  
Christian Young.  
Conrad Zeller.  
John Zeller.  
Rudolph Zubler.

*Single Freeman.*

John Derr.  
Jacob Dillinger.  
Peter Engelman.  
Philip Eberhard.  
Jacob Hiestand.  
George Horlacher.  
George Hein.  
George Kemmerer.  
George Klein.  
Nicholaus Klein.  
Jacob Klein.  
Friederich Metzger.

George Reiner.  
Andrew Reisser.  
Philip Stähler.  
Peter Stähler.  
Jacob Stahlnecker.  
Peter Schuffer.  
Michael Schandt.  
Adam Trump.  
Kilian Weiss.  
John Riesser.  
Henry Yundt.  
Christian Zeller.

Michael Eberhard paid the highest assessment, sixteen pounds; George Kriebel, eleven pounds; Casper Yoder, Christian Young, each seven pounds; Stoffel Andreas, Henry Funck, John Jund, Henry Ott, and Daniel Stauffer, each six pounds; all others under this last amount.

**Residents in 1812.**—In 1812, when Lehigh County was organized, the following were the taxable citizens of what is now Upper and Lower Milford townships:

Henry Albrecht.  
Stoffel Andreas.  
Jacob Arner.  
Jacob Axter.  
John Baal.  
Adam Baer.

Michael Babin.  
Jacob Baer.  
Abraham Bartow.  
Henry Bassler.  
Ulrich Bassler.  
Henry Bauer.



Jacob Beitelman.	Matthias Geho.	Jacob Larosch.	Peter Rothenberger.
John Berkenstock.	John Gehring.	Jacob Lamb.	David Rothrock.
Jacob Bildhaus.	Jacob Geisinger.	Leonhard Lautenschlaeger.	Jacob Rothrock.
Ludwig Bitting.	Philip Geisinger.	Nicholaus Lautenschlaeger, Jr.	George Ruch.
Jacob Bleyler.	Jacob Gerhard.	Nicholaus Lautenschlaeger, Sr.	Michael Rudolph.
Jacob Bortz, Jr.	John Gering.	Henry Leibert.	George Schaffer.
Andrew Boyer.	William Gorman.	Martin Leibert.	George Schaffer.
Adam Brey.	Ludwig Greber.	Joseph Leopold.	Peter Schaffer.
George Brey.	Felix Griessemmer.	Peter Linn.	Peter Schaller.
Michael Brey.	Friederich Griessemmer.	Jacob Marsteller.	Abraham Schantz.
Philip Brey.	Jacob Griessemmer.	Widow Marsteller.	Christian Schantz.
George Friederich Caldwell.	John Griessemmer.	Friederich Martin.	Jacob Schantz.
George Carl.	Daniel Guth, Jr.	Ludwig Mattinger.	John Schantz.
John Carl.	Daniel Guth, Sr.	Widow Mattinger.	John Schantz.
George Christ.	George Guth.	John Meehlin.	John Schantz.
Henry Christ, Jr.	John Hanger.	Conrad Mertz.	George Schell.
David Christman.	Peter Hartzell.	Jacob Metzger.	Michael Schelly.
George Christman.	George Harlachner.	Friederich Miller.	Andrew Schenkler.
George Clewell.	John Haupt.	Friederich Miller.	Adam Schiffer.
Joseph Clewell.	Adam Heckman.	George Philip Miller.	John Schiffer.
Daniel Cooper.	George Heil.	Jacob Miller.	Ulrich Schütz (Schütz).
Joseph Cope.	Jacob Heil.	Isaac Miller.	John Schlotterer.
Jacob Daney.	David Heimbach, Jr.	Peter Miller.	Daniel Schmidt.
Philip Daney.	David Heimbach, Sr.	Widow Miller.	Jacob Schmidt.
Philip Daney, Jr.	Abraham Hentricks.	Daniel Mohr.	Solomon Schmidt.
Peter Daney.	Jacob Henschler.	Henry Mohr.	Jacob Schmoyer.
Jacob Danner.	Abraham Hiestand, Jr.	Jacob Mohr.	John Schmoyer.
Henry Dambert.	Abraham Hiestand, Sr.	Stoffel Mohr.	Adam Schneider.
Henry Daubert, Jr.	Jacob Hiestand.	William Mohr.	Jacob Schneider.
John Daubert.	John Hilligass.	Abraham Moyer.	Samuel Schneider.
Jacob Deiss.	Michael Hilligass, Jr.	Henry Moyer, Jr.	Simon Schneider.
Jacob Derr.	Michael Hilligass, Sr.	Henry Moyer, Sr.	David Schubert.
Michael Derr.	Nicholaus Hittel.	Jacob Moyer, Sr.	George Schummacher.
Widow Dickonshtied.	William Horstfield.	Jacob Moyer, Jr.	John Schuld.
George Diehl.	George Jacoby.	William Moyer.	Abraham Schuler.
Michael Diehl.	Henry Jacoby.	John Munbamer, Jr.	Adam Schuler.
George Dietz.	John Jacoby.	John Munbamer, Sr.	George Schuler.
Jacob Dietz.	John Jarrott.	Christian Musselman.	John Schuler.
Nicholaus Dietz.	Andrew Jaekel.	George Nehs (Nace).	Samuel Schuler.
Christina Dillinger.	Christopher Jaekel.	Jacob Nehs.	Baltzer Schultiz.
Daniel Dillinger.	David Jaekel, Jr.	Jacob Nehs.	Daniel Schwartz.
Jacob Dillinger.	David Jaekel, Sr.	Conrad Nennmeyer.	Daniel Schwartz.
John Dillinger.	George Jaekel, Jr.	Jacob Oberholtzer.	Jacob Schwenck.
Maria Dillinger.	George Jaekel, Sr.	Christian Ort.	Jacob Seibert.
Jacob Dilgert.	Jeremias Jaekel.	John Ort.	Peter Sell.
David Ditlow.	John Jaekel.	Henry Ort.	Christian Shearer.
Isaac Dixon.	Melchior Jaekel.	Henry Ott, Jr.	John Shimer.
Daniel Dubs.	Moses Kain.	Henry Ott, Sr.	David Sicher.
Henry Dubs.	Abraham Kaufman.	Widow Ott.	Jacob Sicher.
Jacob Dubs.	Peter Kehler.	Samuel Paul.	Adam Singmaster.
Christian Dutt.	Jacob Kehler.	Adam Reichenbach.	Conrad Smith.
Adam Eberhard.	Michael Kehn.	George Reichenbach.	George Smith.
Daniel Eberhard.	John Keiser.	George Reichenbach.	Peter Smith.
John Eberhard.	Joseph Keiser.	Leonhard Reichenbach.	David Spinner.
Jacob Ehrhard.	John Keimnerer.	Michael Reichenbach.	John Stadler.
Jacob Ehrenhard.	Henry Kern.	Peter Reichenbach.	George Stahl.
Friederich Edinger.	Matthias Kern.	Cornelius Reinbold.	John Stald.
David Erlenbach.	Daniel Klein.	Hartman Reinhard.	Christian Stahler.
George Engelman.	George Klein.	Daniel Reinert.	Daniel Stahler.
Henry Engelman.	George Klein.	Peter Reinert.	David Stahler.
John Engelman.	Jacob Klein.	Peter Reichert.	Henry Stahler.
Peter Engelman.	Isaac Klein.	Andrew Riesser.	Jacob Stahler.
John Erdman.	Michael Klein.	Casper Riesser.	Ludwig Stahler.
Daniel Eruey.	Andrew Kleinsmith.	John Riesser.	Nicholaus Stahler, Sr.
John Fellman.	Henry Knappenberger.	Solomon Riesser.	Nicholaus Stahler, Jr.
Widow Ferdman.	Jacob Knauus.	William Riesser.	Nicholaus Stahler.
Philip Fetterman.	Peter Kneppeler.	Samuel Rinker.	Peter Stahler.
Jacob Fink.	Friederich Krammes.	John Roeder, Sr.	Philip Stahler.
John Fink.	Nicholaus Kramer.	John Roeder, Jr.	Lorenz Stahler.
Christian Fischer.	Andrew Krauss.	Samuel Roeder.	Abraham Stauffer.
Jacob Fischer.	David Krauss.	Friederich Romig.	Jacob Stauffer.
John Fischer.	Friederich Krauss.	Adam Rothenberger.	Peter Standt.
Widow Flores.	George Krauss.	David Rothenberger.	Adam Steininger.
Daniel Fritz.	John Krauss.	George Rothenberger.	Adam Stephan.
John Frick.	Abraham Kriehel.	George Rothenberger.	Jacob Stephan.
John Frunk.	Jacob Kriehel.	Jacob Rothenberger.	Andrew Straszberger.
Jacob Geary.	Henry Larosch.	John Rothenberger.	George Truenkmiller.





Adam Trump.  
George Trump.  
John Trump.  
Baltzer Urfler.  
David Urfler.  
Michael Urfler.  
Widow Urfler.  
Bernhard Vögele (Fegely).  
Nicholas Vögele.  
George Vogl, Jr.  
George Vogt, Sr.  
John Wagner.  
John Wagner.  
Jacob Walker.  
Daniel Walter.  
David Walter.  
Philip Walter.  
Elias Weaver.  
Michael Weaver.  
John Weaver.  
Peter Weaver.  
John Weikel.  
Baltzer Weinberger.  
Christopher Weiss.  
Jacob Weiss.  
Henry Westgo.  
Jacob Westgo.

Philip Westgo.  
Daniel Wetzel.  
Jacob Wetzel, Sr.  
Jacob Wetzel, Jr.  
John Wetzel.  
David Wieandt.  
Jacob Wieandt, Sr.  
Jacob Wieandt, Jr.  
John Wieandt.  
Jost Wieandt.  
Wendel Wieandt, Sr.  
Wendel Wieandt, Jr.  
Jacob Wickert.  
Adam Wieder, Jr.  
Adam Wieder, Sr.  
Casper Wieder.  
Gottfried Wiessemer.  
Christian Willauer.  
Jacob Wittemer.  
Widow Wittemer.  
John Zeisloff.  
Carl Zeller.  
Christian Zeller.  
Conrad Zeller.  
John Zeller.  
Abraham Ziegler.

*Single Freemen.*

Henry Dany.  
John Dany.  
George Derr.  
Henry Derr.  
Jacob Diehl.  
Peter Diehl.  
Abraham Dietz.  
Peter Dietz.  
Daniel Dubs.  
John Dubs.  
John Eberhard.  
Michael Engelman.  
John Fischer.  
George Flores.  
Henry Flores.  
Henry Henry.  
George Hittel.  
Philip Hittel.  
William Hittel.  
Daniel Jackel.  
George Klein.  
Benjamin Kriebel.  
Benjamin Kriebel.  
George Lechner.  
Jacob Lechner.  
Daniel Miller.

David Mohr.  
Jacob Moyer.  
Philip Mambauer.  
John Ott.  
Jacob Ott.  
Jacob Reichenbach.  
Michael Reichenbach.  
Adam Reinhard.  
Lorenz Ruch.  
George Rudolph.  
John Rudolph.  
Jacob Schaub.  
Stoffel Schubert.  
Jacob Schuler.  
Christian Schwartz.  
Peter Schwartz.  
David Seibert.  
Stoffel Seibert.  
John Smith.  
Jonathan Stahl.  
John Strassberger.  
David Trexler.  
John Wieder.  
Leonhard Wieder.  
Philip Zerfass.

**Prominent Citizens of the Past and Present.**—Daniel Stahler was born in Upper Milford, March 31, 1781; established the first hotel in Dillingersville (then Stahler's) in 1812; was appointed the same year postmaster of the new post-office (Stahler's), the first post-office in Upper Milford, and held the office until 1827; was elected commissioner of Lehigh County in 1842 for one term of three years; died Aug. 31, 1854, aged seventy-three years, five months.

Lorenz Stahler, brother of Daniel, was born in Upper Milford, April 18, 1779. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1812, and continued in office under appointments until 1840, when he was elected under the new law for one term, five years. He continued in office in all about thirty-three years, until 1845. He died Aug. 15, 1854, aged seventy-five years, three months, twenty-seven days.

Joshua Stahler, son of Lorenz, was born Oct. 2, 1814, in Upper Milford; was elected justice of the peace in 1845 for five years, and re-elected in 1850; elected register of wills for Lehigh County in 1851 for three years; elected coroner in 1855; and elected associate judge in October, 1856, and re-elected in October, 1861.

David Gehman was born in Hereford township, Berks Co., on Aug. 26, 1802; removed in 1828 to the Hosensack Valley; purchased the same year from George Kline, Jr., a tract of land, on which he established a country store, and kept the same for a number of years, until 1860. In 1841 there was a new post-office by the name of Hosensack established under the administration of President Tyler. Gehman was appointed postmaster, and administered the post-office twelve years. In 1861 he was reappointed and served eleven years, and resigned. He removed in 1873 to Quakertown, Bucks Co., where he died on the 5th of March, 1881, aged seventy-eight years, six months, nine days. He left two daughters,—Mrs. Charles Schoenly and Mrs. Joel Brummer.

Charles W. Wieand was born on the 13th day of March, 1809, in the present village of Zionsville; carried on for several years the business of store-keeper and dealing in tombstones; purchased later the farm of his father, David Wieand; was appointed in 1831 as justice of the peace (of Upper Milford), served for nine years, and was in 1840 elected for one term (five years) more. He became also a surveyor. By the influence of Mr. Wieand there was a new post-office established in 1849 in Zionsville, and Mr. Wieand was appointed postmaster for four years. He purchased in 1866 the old Mensch mill property from John B. Gehman. In 1876, Charles W. Wieand, Esq., removed to East Greenville, Montgomery Co., and assisted his son, Rev. C. J. Wieand, in establishing the Perkiomen Seminary. He is still living, and resides in East Greenville, Pa.

Henry M. Sigmund, eldest son of Friederich Sigmund (ironmaster), was born in Upper Milford, June 25, 1836. He became in 1860, when his father died, with his brother, Dr. Albert M. Sigmund, the owner of the Hampton Furnace, and became an ironmaster. He conducted the furnace for nearly seven years, when it was discontinued, and the property sold to Peter Faust. Henry M. Sigmund died Aug. 10, 1876, aged only forty years.

Samuel Stauffer, son of Abraham Stauffer, was born in 1811, in what is now Lower Milford, in the present Kraussdale; obtained his first education in the schools of his neighborhood; was employed for several terms to teach school; was elected several terms school director of Upper Milford (before division); served for several years as secretary of the school board; was elected in 1853 as the first justice of the peace of Lower Milford for five years, and four times re-elected, serving in all twenty years; and was appointed by Governor Hoyt, in December, 1882, as a notary public.



He is also, with his son Henry, the proprietor and the owner of a saw-mill, grist-mill, and farm.

Charles Foster was a son of John Thomas Foster, of Philadelphia, and was born in that city on the 24th day of March, 1801. He lost father and mother by death when he was only three years old, and was adopted by Jacob Frey, of Montgomery County, and educated. He became a blacksmith, settled in Upper Milford, and married, in 1825, Magdalena Fischer, daughter of John Fischer. He purchased the same year Fischer's Hotel, of Jacob Fischer, and became the landlord, and also a progressive farmer; was in charge of the hotel for over thirty years. He was elected in 1838 to the State Legislature; elected commissioner of Lehigh County in 1844 for three years; elected county auditor (1859) for three years, and served as a school director of Upper Milford for eighteen years. He died in Upper Milford on the 6th day of July, 1875, aged over seventy-four years.

Michael H. Albright, Esq., born Jan. 19, 1811, settled in his early boyhood with his mother in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford). He served as a justice of the peace of Lower Milford for thirteen years (1860-73), and over ten years as school director of the same township. He moved in 1873 to Allentown, where he is still living.

Edwin Albright, Esq., son of Michael H. Albright, born in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford), Nov. 28, 1838; received his first education in the schools of his father; went in 1860 to Allentown, studied law, and became a prominent attorney. He was appointed solicitor under Sheriff Herman Fetter in 1862-65; elected district attorney in 1866; elected State senator (1870) for three years; re-elected in 1873 for three years, and elected president judge of Lehigh County, 1878.

Hans (John) Yeakel, was born Nov. 15, 1774, in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford); was elected one of the first county commissioners of Lehigh County for two years (1812-14). In 1816 he was elected for a second term of three years, and in 1819 was re-elected for a third term of three years. He became the proprietor of the hotel at Hosensack about the year 1820, was landlord for several years, and died March 17, 1825.

Willoughby Gabel was born in 1810; was for a number of years a successful storekeeper and farmer of Lower Milford (then Upper Milford); was elected justice of the peace in 1845, and re-elected in 1850 and 1855; was elected commissioner of Lehigh County in 1862 for three years; was also elected one of the first school directors of Upper Milford, after the acceptance of the common-school law in 1814, and was elected president of the first school board the same year.

Peter Engelman, a successful farmer in Lower Milford, was elected county commissioner in 1850 for one term of three years.

George K. Carl, born June 28, 1828, was elected assessor of Lower Milford in 1854, and re-elected for twelve terms, and was elected, November, 1881, county commissioner of Lehigh County for one term of three years.

Ludwick (or Ludwig) Bitting, a farmer of Upper Milford, owned a farm of over one hundred and forty-six acres on the Hosensack Hill (now Lower Milford) from 1744 to 1771. He was elected to the State Legislature for Northampton County in 1758, 1759, and 1760.

Samuel Moyer, a tanner in Upper Milford (at what is now Burkhalter's tannery, in Lower Milford), was elected to the State Legislature for one term in 1826.

Frederick Sigmund, ironmaster, was born in Württemberg, Germany, on March 31, 1809, and came as a boy to this country; purchased (1850) Hampton Furnace, in Upper Milford, and conducted the same very successfully until his death. He was also a number of years secretary of the board of common schools of Upper Milford, and died June 25, 1860, aged fifty-three years, two months, twenty-five days.

Jacob Schwenck, a farmer and a carpenter and joiner, of Lower Milford (then Upper Milford), was elected commissioner of Lehigh County in 1832 for one term of three years; died in 1838.

**"A House of Ye Olden Time."**—About one-quarter of a mile west from the Great Swamp Church, on the premises of Daniel C. Stauffer, in Lower Milford, there is situated an old house, which is indeed worthy of being called "a house of ye olden time." The mantel bears the figures "1715." The house is in two parts,—one is log and the other part (which is no doubt much older) is stone. The stone part is seventeen by eighteen and a half feet, and eighteen feet high to the roof. The height of the roof on the gable is nine feet. The wall is two feet thick. The building is one story high, and has only two windows on the east side, each twenty-five by twenty-two and one-half inches, with four lights. In the garret is one window of the same size. The log part is twenty-nine by seventeen feet, and one story high.

**Old Roads.**—By order of the proprietary government of the province of Pennsylvania there was in the month of March, 1736, surveyed and laid out a public road by the name of "The King's high Road," beginning in Maconsin (Macungie) township, in the present Trexlertown; running through the present borough of Macungie and Upper Milford (then Bucks County); crossing the land of Derrick Johnsen (Shimersville), Christian Crall (Zionsville), John Meyer, Dewalt Mechlin, Henry Geber (Hosensack), Peter Walber, Ulrich Rieszer, and the greater part of the vacant land; crossing the county-line between Bucks and Philadelphia Counties (now Montgomery County) into Gnesshopen (Goshenhoppen), to another road leading from Goshenhoppen to Philadelphia. It was reported that this road was laid out fifty-two feet wide. This is no doubt the oldest



or the first public road laid out within the present limits of Lehigh County.

Upper and Lower Milford are crossed by many public roads, coming from and leading in all directions, of which several are over one hundred years old. The so-called "Great Philadelphia road," twenty-five feet wide, was laid out previous to the year 1750; beginning at the old king's high-road, on the line between Lower Milford and Upper Milford, running northwardly through Upper Milford, Lower Macungie, Salisbury, South and North Whitehall, and Washington township to Slatington, and thence to Mauch Chunk.

The third public road (and perhaps nearly as old) is one leading from Emaus, crossing South Mountain in Upper Milford and Chestnut Hill in Lower Milford, and leading to Bucks County.

The next road in rank is, no doubt, that leading from Zionsville eastwardly, crossing Upper Milford and Lower Milford; passing Dillingersville and the Great Swamp Church, and thence leading to Spinnerstown, in Bucks County. On this road the first mail-route crossing Milford was established, in 1812 (from Fogelsville to Trumbauersville).

Another principal road is that leading from Zionsville to Hereford, in Berks County. It is quite old. This road was changed in 1853 to a turnpike by the Berks and Lehigh Turnpike Company.

There are many other roads in the Milfords, of which the principal ones are those leading from Hosensack to Spinnerstown (in Lower Milford), from Dubs' Mill (now Shelly's) to Limeport, from Hosensack to Hereford, from Zionsville to Coopersburg, from Vera Cruz to Lanark, from Shimersville to Emaus, and from Shimersville to Siesholzville.

**Fretz's Mill, the First Grist-Mill in Lehigh County.**—This mill is situated on the Hosensack Creek, in Lower Milford, on the public road leading from the village of Hosensack to Steinsburg, in Bucks County, and nearly three-quarters of a mile northeast from Hosensack. It is without doubt the oldest mill-property in Lehigh County. The land on which it was established was originally bought by Peter Wentz, in the years 1735 and 1739, as follows, viz.:

On the 3d day of December, 1735, Peter Wentz purchased from Stephan Riemer (or Reamer) a tract of land containing one hundred acres, at twenty-three pounds sterling, and four years later, Sept. 24, 1739, two other tracts, containing together one hundred acres and sixty perches, from the proprietaries at £15 7s. Those three tracts of land were crossed by the Hosensack Creek.

On this land the first grist-mill in the county was erected by Wentz in the year 1740. In 1743 he sold to Isaias Cuschwa (or Gushwa), of Mount Bethel, Lancaster Co., the mill and all his land (over two hundred acres). Cuschwa carried on the mill until 1746, when he sold it, with all of the land, to David Streib for four hundred pounds. He continued its operation for three years, and March 19, 1749, sold

the mill and seventy-six and three-quarters acres of land to Francis Russ, of Saucon township, who conducted the grist-mill for twelve years. In or about the year 1761, Francis Russ, Sr., sold the mill and forty-eight acres of land to his son, Killian Russ, and sold, in 1763, the other part of his land (twenty-eight and three-quarters acres) to his son, Francis Russ, Jr., at fifty pounds. In or about the year 1765, Killian Russ sold the mill-property to George Lewitz, who sold it, in 1781, to Adam Hillegas, who sold to John George Hillegas, who continued the mill for over fourteen years, and sold to Philip Everhard in or about the year 1795. He carried it on until his death, in 1801. Since the year 1801 the mill has been in possession of the following-named persons, viz.: John Bahl, 1801-17; Isaac Klein, 1817; Gabriel Klein, —; Abraham Gerhard, 1837-49; Samuel Krauss, 1849-55; Samuel Weinberger, 1855-62; Henry Weinberger, 1862-64; Aaron Weinberger, 1864-65; Jacob Weiss, 1865-79; Jonathan Fretz 1879 (the present owner), and occupied by his son, William Fretz.

**Walber's Tavern.**—This tavern was situated near the present Kraussdale, in Lower Milford, on the old "King's high-road," and nearly two miles southeast from the village of Hosensack. The tavern was probably established as early as 1735, by Nicolaus Walber, and was without any doubt the first tavern in the limits of the present Lehigh County.

The premises on which this tavern was situated were first settled by said Nicolaus Walbert, in the year 1734. James Steel purchased from the heirs of Col. William Markham, on the 24th day of January, 1729, two hundred and seventy-six acres of land situated in Upper Milford, Bucks Co., which was sold, 1734, to Nicolaus Walber for one hundred and eighty-nine pounds. On this property Walber (or Walver) established the following year a tavern, kept the same for about seventeen years, and sold it and other buildings, besides one hundred and four acres of land, to John and Daniel Stauffer; the tavern was then abandoned forever.

It was reported that one day a peddler came to this tavern and requested night-quarters, and the following day his dead body was found in a neighboring swamp; and it was stated further that in the old tavern since that night frequent mysterious noises were heard, which led to the closing of the tavern.

**Larosch's, or Kemmerer's, Tavern.**—This hotel was situated in Lower Milford township, on the "King's high-road," between the villages of Hosensack and Zionsville, and about equidistant from them. In June, 1786, Henry Larosch was licensed to keep tavern, and no doubt he kept there previous to that year, as he purchased the property three years prior. Larosch kept tavern until his death, in 1800, and his son, Henry Larosch, Jr., purchased the property and kept the house several years, during which time some tenants also occupied the property.





In July, 1815, Martin Kemmerer purchased the property, and continued the tavern for about thirty-eight years, when his son, Solomon Kemmerer, purchased it and became landlord. He died in December, 1863. During the time Solomon Kemmerer owned the property the tavern was also kept by tenants, among them Gideon Laudenschlaeger, John Wieder, and Edward Frey.

In the year 1863 the tavern was closed, after a period of at least eighty-seven years. At this tavern the spring or township elections of Upper Milford, previous to the division of the township in 1853, were held for many years. The first election in Lower Milford (after division) was held at this tavern on March 18, 1853, for the election of the first officers of the township, and this was the last election which was held at this place. This property is at present in possession of Dr. John S. Ziegler, son-in-law of Solomon Kemmerer, but it is only occupied as a private dwelling-house.

**Fischer's Tavern, or later Foster's Tavern.**—This tavern was situated in Upper Milford, on the old public "King's high-road," between Shimersville and Macungie, and about half a mile from Shimersville. The land on which this hotel was located was first settled by a man called John Wetzel (or Weitzel), and was sold to John Fischer, who commenced to keep tavern previous to the year 1795, and remained in business over twenty-five years. In the year 1820 the hotel property was purchased by Jacob Fischer, who kept until 1825. In that year Charles Foster purchased the property, and continued the hotel for over thirty years, until about 1855, at which time the hotel was closed. The property is at present in possession of his son, Charles H. Foster, Esq., of Jacksonville, Lehigh Co.

**Seider's Tavern.**—This tavern was situated on the great Philadelphia road, near the line between Upper Milford and Macungie townships, about one mile west from the borough of Emaus. This tavern was erected and established by George Seider in the year 1785. He kept the tavern for about twenty-five years, until the year 1810, since which time it has been discontinued. For a number of years the farmer's plow and harrow have gone over the spot on which the tavern stood, on the fields of Moses Wicand, now deceased.

**Religious.—The Great Swamp Church.**—The beginning of the Great Swamp Reformed congregation (according to Dr. C. Z. Weiser) is involved in obscurity, as is indeed the origin of nearly all the primitive churches in Pennsylvania. But it is believed that the congregation was organized and the first church built previous to the year 1730, and that the edifice was used from the beginning for school as well as religious purposes. The church register opens in the month of April, 1736, under pastor John Henry Goetchey. The title-page has the following inscription:

"Church book of the Christian Congregation at Great Swamp.

"In which are recorded,—First, Those Articles of Christian Disziplin which this Congregation, with others in this Country, has adopted; Secondly, The names of Parents, Sponsors, and Infants who were baptized by me.

"JOHANN HENRICUS GOETSCHUS, V.D.M.,

"HELVETICUS TIGURINUS

"(Canton of Switzerland),

"April 24, A.D. 1736."

The earliest enrollment of male members of this congregation (from 1736 to 1746) shows the following names: Franz Rus (Rusz), Ulrich Rieser, Ludwig Bitting, Alexander Dieffenderfer, Peter Linn, J. Schmidt, Christian Miller, N. Miller, Jacob Dubs, Jacob Wetzel, Jacob Wetzel, Jr., N. Kessler, Felix Branner, J. Buskirk, Joseph Eberhart, Michael Eberhart, Michael Eberhart, Jr., Ulrich Spinner, J. Bleyler, Peter Bleyler, Alsap Heger, N. Hick, J. Huber, Abraham Kraft, Henry Huber, Jacob Huber, Rudy Huber (der Wagner), A. Huber (der Schneider und Tochtermann), Rudy Frick, Abraham Titlow, N. Titlow, J. Nie. Mumbauer, Saul Sampsel, N. Willauer, John Huber, John Huber, Sr., Philip Boehm (der Schlosser), Valentine Kaiser, Daniel Kucker, N. Huber (der Schmidt), Huber's Bruden, J. G. Titlow (der Weber), B. Weiss, N. Kuendig, David Tranb, Andreas Greber.

The church and the real property of the Great Swamp congregation is situated in Lower Milford, on the public road leading from Zionsville to Spinnertown, and near the line between Lehigh and Bucks Counties. The survey and grant of the ground was made in 1738, and the deed (patent) was issued Dec. 16, 1762 (for one hundred and thirteen acres of land), unto Michael Eberhart and Joseph Eberhart, Jr., for the use of the minister, elders, and congregation of the Reformed Calvinist Society settled in Upper Milford and adjacent township of Lower Milford, in Bucks County. This tract of ground is nearly square,—one hundred and forty-eight perches long and one hundred and thirty perches wide,—containing one hundred and thirteen acres and seventy perches and the usual allowance of six per cent. Quit-rent, etc., has been paid upon it to the amount of £17 11s. 7d.

In 1772 the old log church was sold to George Stahl, of the Hosensack Valley, and a new stone church was built near the same place. It was erected under the pastorate of the elder Faber. The third church was built in 1837, under the ministry of the elder Weiser. It is said that the entire building cost but eighteen hundred dollars in money, the stone and timber being gathered from the land owned by the congregation. The fourth and present church was built in 1872-73, during the pastorate of C. Z. Weiser. This last temple undoubtedly cost more money than the three before it. Its total cost is no less than thirty thousand dollars. The building committee was composed of Isaac Fluck, Aaron Dubs, Samuel Wicand, Daniel Eberhardt, and Reuben Mumbauer.

The Great Swamp congregation was incorporated Nov. 8, 1856, through the efforts of the pastor, Daniel



Weiser. The charter was signed by the following persons: Daniel Weiser, pastor; Samuel Wieandt, Isaac Fluck, elders; Charles Wieandt, Aaron Kemmerer, and William Derr, deacons.

The names of all the ministers, so far as known, who have had charge of the Great Swamp Church are as follows, viz.: Johann Henry Goethey (or Goetschius), 1736-39; 1739-46, unknown; George Michael Weiss, 1746-61; vacant, 1761-63; Johann Rudolph Kidweiler, 1763-65, two years (he died Oct. 2, 1764, aged forty-seven years, nine months, and his remains are resting in the graveyard of the church); Jacob Reisz, Philip Jacob Michael, and Philip Leydig, supply in 1766, one year; John Christopher Gobrecht, 1766-70; Casper Wack, about one year in 1770 and 1771; Johann Theobald Faber, Sr., 1771-79; Johann Wilhelm Ingold, 1779-81; Friederich Dellicker (a Frenchman; his name was originally De La Cour), 1781-84; Friederich Wilhelm von der Sloom, Sr., 1784-86; Johann Theobald Faber, Sr. (second term), 1786-88, until death; vacant, 1788; Nicolaus Pomp, 1789-91; J. Theobald Faber, Jr., 1791-1807; J. Albert C. Helffenstein, 1808-11; Frederick William von der Sloom, Jr., 1812-18; J. Theobald Faber, Jr. (second term), 1818-33, died here; Daniel Weiser, D.D., 1833-63; Clement Z. Weiser, D.D., 1863, the present pastor.

The present membership of the congregation exceeds four hundred communicants.

The first Sunday-school of this congregation was organized in the spring of 1840, with Rev. Daniel Weiser superintendent, and John J. Thomas assistant superintendent. School was opened with some twenty children, and continued during the past forty-three years. Several teachers in this school have labored during the forty-three years of its existence, among whom may be mentioned the Misses Eberhart, —Eliza and Maria. The successive superintendents of this Sunday-school have been as follows: John J. Thomas, Joseph Connor, W. T. Cramer, Jacob Bibighaus, Isaac Fluck, W. C. Roeder, Nathan C. Roeder. The present number of scholars in this Sunday-school exceeds two hundred.

**The Reformed Upper Milford Congregation.**—The church and ground of this congregation is situated in the village of Zionsville, and on the same road as the Lutheran Church. The father of this church was no doubt a man named Philip Herzog. He immigrated to this country in 1738, and soon afterwards settled at this place and took up one hundred and two acres of land. On the eastern corner of this tract the first Reformed Church was built previous to the year 1750.

According to the church record (which was opened about 1757), the congregation must have been formed nearly five years previous. Among the persons on record as members of this church we find the following parents, sponsors, and infants: Philip Herzog, Richard Kersemer, Paulus Foerst, Nicolaus Stähler,

John Stähler, Alexander Diefendoerfer, Friederich Kern, Rudolph Weisz, Jacob Funk, Philip Gesel, Stoffel Andreas, Joh. Henry Rudolph, George Stahl, Casimir Grünmeyer, Daniel Dubs, Johannes Müller, Nicolaus Bieber, Joh. Armbrüster, John Reisz, Peter Lang, Christian Fischer, Philip Becker, Peter Linn, Joh. Koch, Jacob Berger, George Bater, Conrad Wolf, Michael Sehmeier, Stoffel Schmidt, Görg Knabenberger, Jacob Holtzhansen, Gottfried Diefendähler, Henry Kemmerer, Hartman Lubenguth, Joh. Olewein, Joh. Marburger, Joh. George Christman, Joh. Lerch, Nicolaus Larosch, Chasz. Spengler, Jacob Federolf, Valentine Klück, Joh. Rothenbürger, Johannes Ort, Ulrich Kalbe, Adam Diehl, David Strausz, Joh. Adam Zieszly, Adam Schuler, Joh. Bernhard Vögeli, Conrad Nusz, George Süssholtz, Philip Wetzel, Melchior Baer, Wendel Wieand, Joh. Hilligas, David Standt, Peter Lahr, Peter Deischer, Philip Walter, Henry Erhard, Andreas Gräber, Conrad Klein, Jacob Gehry.

On the 14th of February, 1789, Wendel Wieand sold a tract of land containing one acre and twenty-three perches for three pounds, to Stophel Mohr, a trustee of the Reformed congregation, for the use of the same. On this tract of land the same year the second church was erected (of stone), and the old log church taken away.

In the year 1858 this church gave way to a new one, the third church, built of brick. Below is a list of all the known ministers in charge of this congregation: Rev. John Egidius Hecker, from 1757-62; Rev. John Philip Leydich, seven or eight years, until 1771; Rev. John George Witner, 1771-79; Rev. John Henry Helffrich, 1779-1810 (thirty-one years); Rev. Jacob William Dechant, 1811-15 (he went as a missionary to Ohio); Rev. Daniel Zeller, 1815-57 (forty-two years; resigned in old age); Rev. Alfred J. G. Dubs, 1857-71 (fourteen years); Rev. R. S. Appel, 1871-73 (two years); Rev. Dr. Daniel Weiser, 1873-74 (as supply); Rev. Eli Keller, 1874, the present pastor.

**Second Upper Milford Reformed Congregation.**—This congregation was organized in 1818 by some members of the old Reformed congregation, and erected with the Lutheran congregation (which was compelled to build a new church) a Union church in the year 1819. The building committee was composed as follows, viz.:

Lutheran—Isaac Klein, John Vogt, trustees; John Dillinger, Jacob Bildhaus, building committee; Friedrich Wilhelm Mendsen, pastor.

Reformed—John Meehling, Lorenus Stähler, trustees; Conrad Mertz, Christian Stähler, building committee; Jacob C. Becker, V.D.M., pastor.

The united congregations bought of Christopher Mohr, Aug. 22, 1818, a small tract of land containing forty-three perches, at fifty-five dollars. On this ground the new Union Church was built in 1819 and consecrated in 1820.

The ministers who have had charge of this new



congregation since 1820 are as follows: Rev. Jacob C. Becker; Rev. Johann Theobald Faber had charge of the congregation until his death, in 1833, fourteen years; Rev. Samuel Hess had charge of the congregation, 1833-44, eleven years, resigned, and had charge the same time of Saucon; vacant 1844-45; Rev. H. S. Baszler served two years, from 1845-47; Rev. Christian Rudolph Keszler, 1847-49, resigned on account of sickness; Rev. Johann Bernhard Poerner had charge of this and some other congregations five years, 1849-54, resigned, and went to Luzerne County; he organized in 1850 the Chestnut Hill congregation; Rev. Johann Simon Keszler, D.D., nine years, from 1855 to 1864, and died in Allentown, Dec. 21, 1864, aged sixty-seven years, four months. Keszler was one of the most prominent ministers in the Reformed Church; Rev. Henry S. Baszler, second time, took charge for seven years, 1864-71, and resigned.

After the resignation of Rev. Baszler, the congregation was discontinued; about seventy-five members sold their share in the church property to the Lutherans, by a release deed, for five hundred and fifty dollars. This new Reformed congregation existed fifty-two years.

**The Original Upper Milford Lutheran Congregation.**—The origin of this congregation occurred near the present village of Dillingsville, in the present township of Lower Milford (then Upper Milford), in or about the year 1734 or 1735. A suitable tract of land, containing almost thirty acres, was selected, upon which a log building was erected for school and church purposes. The fathers of this congregation, as nearly as can be ascertained, were Theobald Mechlin, Henry William Dillinger, Martin Weilknecht, Michael Moser, Peter Wentz, Henry Post, Andreas Eckhart, Casper Ritter, Peter Rerz, Heinrich Riesz, Christopher Andreas Guthman, Leonhart Lutz.

The record was opened in the year 1749 by the pastor, Rev. Ludolph Heinrich Schrencke. Among the names which we find in this record are the following: Johann Jacob Kurr, Peter Schilp, Michael Schmidt, Friederich Kämmerer, John George Dillinger, Jacob Dillinger, Hans Dillinger, Johann Jacob Mechlin, Johann Peter Mechlin, Michael Flores, Nicolaus Stahler, Paul Ritter, Martin Ritter, Peter Greulig, Johann George Bassel, William Hencke, Johann George Miller, Mathias Ox, Johann Michael Guthman, Johann Peter Köhler, Friederich Nungesser, Philip Stephen Doppenmeyer, George Klein, Thomas Kurr, Isaac Leopold Dölp, Johann Adam Trump, Johann David Streib, Gabriel Köhler, Johann Adam Roth, Johann Michael Bastian, Mathias Bastian, Johannes Dörr, Johannes Wagenseil, Michael Rieb, Johann Martin Schwenck, George Schweighardt, Jacob Busch, Johann Mathias Müller, Balthasar Vetterman, Martin Schäffler, Peter Hüttel (Hittel), Peter Trautman, Jost Olewein, Balthasar

Götz, Johann Michael Mattinger, Jacob Schantz, George Wälder, Ludwig Siefers, Michael Reichenbach, Peter Edelman, Adam Reinhard, Christian Metzger, Peter Lange, Conrad Zeller, Johannes Junt, Friederich Keiser.

The male communicants of the year 1750 we find by the record were Jacob Kurr, Gabriel Köhler, Jacob Weisz, Christian Reiner, Johannes Becker, Johann Michael Guthman, Thomas Kurr, Johann Ada Gebel, Johann George Jund, Hannes Yund, Johann Heinrich Mattinger, Jacob Eigener, Michael Rieb, Friederich Kämmerer, Johannes Schaller, Andreas Beyer, Johann Adam Granly, Philip Flexer, Michael Bastian, Conrad Pap, Johann Andreas Dresler, Adam Roth, Mathias Eigener, Michael Kuappenberger, Michael Flores, Martin Schäffler, Theobald Mechlin, Johann Georg Hüft, Conrad Rosz, Mathias Heyle, Melchior Vogelmann, George Dillinger, Peter Köhler, Johann Georg Steigleder, Henry Henser, Johann Heinrich Hartwick, Heinrich Thomas.

The names of the ministers who officiated for this old congregation previous to the year 1745 are not known. From 1745 to 1748 the old Lutheran patriarch, Henry Melchior Mühlberg, was in charge of the church. He was living in Providence township (then Philadelphia County). From 1748 to 1749 the congregation was served occasionally with the word of God by the school-teachers, John Jacob Loeser and John Friederich Vigera. From 1749 to 1753 the congregation was in charge of Ludolph Henry Schrencke, or Schrenk. He came in March, 1749, from Lüneberg, in Germany, to Philadelphia, and was ordered by Mühlberg to this place, and had the Upper Milford and Saucon congregations in charge until the year 1753, when he went to Raritan, N. J.

The successor of Rev. L. H. Schrencke was Rev. John Andreas Friederici, or Friederich, who had charge of this church (and that in Saucon) for a period of eight years, from 1754 to 1762. He went to Smithfield, on the other side of the Blue Mountain.

The pastor or pastors who took charge of the congregation after Friederici departed, from 1762 to 1767, are not known. During that time a very nice record was kept, but no pastor is mentioned.

(In 1757 a second Lutheran congregation was organized in Upper Milford—at the present Zionsville—by some of the members of the old congregation, brought about by differences now unknown.)

From 1767 to 1789 the old congregation had no pastor. From 1789 to 1791, Rev. Christian Espieli had charge of the congregation. After his term of service the congregation was disbanded, and the old log house was afterwards only used for school purposes.

In the year 1799 the old house was removed, and with the wood a barn was erected on the premises. At the same time a new stone school-house, combined with a dwelling, was erected. Until the year 1799 the premises belonged to the Lutheran congregation







exclusively, but in that year rules were adopted which made the property a union property,—Lutheran, Reformed, Mennonite, and Schwenkfelder.

**The Second Upper Milford Lutheran Congregation.**—The property of this congregation is located in the village of Zionsville, in Upper Milford, on the old "King's high-road," leading from Macungie to Philadelphia, on a beautiful hill, a branch of the South Mountain.

This congregation was organized in 1757 by members who had separated from the old and original congregation. Peter Hüttel, father of the Hittels in Lehigh County, and a member of the old congregation, bought, in 1753, of John Bingham, at the present Zionsville, over one hundred and twenty acres of land, of which he donated, in 1757, one acre to the newly-organized congregation.

The first church was built in 1758. It was a log structure, and was used by the congregation until the year 1819. The church record was opened in the year 1758 by the pastor, Rev. Friederich Schertlein. Among the names of the earliest members found in it are the following: Henry Hertz, Joh. Nic. Steiner, John Arnold, John Schaller, Abraham Reinhard, Nic. Rothenbürger, Michael Flores, Jacob Dillinger, Peter Martin, Friederich Toelp, Jost Olewein, George Wichter, Nicolaus Seytel, Michael Spiegel, Isaac Jerry (Jerrett), Christian Metzger, Fred. William Kern, Philip Jacob Wagner, George Dörr (Doerr), Johannes Steckert, Peter Hüttel (Hittel), Gabriel Köhler, Theobald Mechlin, Henry Kurr, Friederich Kämmerer, John Wetz, Peter Fisher, J. Michael Mattinger, Jacob Sicher, Joh. Seb. Trickenmüller, Joh. Philip Heing, Joes Rosz, Christian Reinert, Ludwig Siefer, Wilhelm Schäffer, Adam Thiel (Diehl), Joh. Musselberger, Christian Fischer, Peter Schuler, Philip Federloff, Friederich Kirchner, George Still, Stephan Thalman, Philip Schütz, Michael Stocker, Philip Schlanck, Jacob Schaffer, Johannes Heinle, Frantz Wesko, Hannes Hud, Heinrich Beeker, George Seider, Adam Kohlman, Johannes Schantz, Abr. Hauser, Christolph Hoepfer, Michael Flexer, Martin Ring, Jacob Theil, Conrad Wittmeier, Mathias Bastian, and others.

The first minister who officiated as pastor for this congregation was Rev. Schäfer. He served for about one year, 1757. His successor in office was Rev. Jacob Friederich Schertlein, who served about two years, from 1758-60. It was under his charge that the first church was erected in the year 1758. The names of the ministers who had charge of the congregation from 1760-69, a period of nine years, are not known, but no doubt Rev. George Wiesner, who had at the same time the Macungie congregation in charge, was one of them. In the year 1769, Rev. Jacob Von Buskirk came to this place and took charge of the congregation, and remained until the year 1793, twenty-four years. His successor was George Friederich Ellisen, 1793-97. After Ellisen

departed, Rev. Jacob Von Buskirk came a second time, and officiated for the congregation nearly four years, or until the year 1800. His successor was Rev. I. P. F. Kramer, from 1800 to 1803. Rev. Friederich Geisenhainer, Rev. Heinrich Heyer, Rev. Mr. Röller, and Rev. Friederich Plitt served during the period from 1803 to 1808; Rev. Henry Heiny, from 1808 to 1817; Rev. Henry G. Stecher, from 1817 to 1819; and Rev. Friederich Wilhelm Mendsen during the year 1819. In that year the old log church was taken away and a new and large stone church was erected, and instead of a Lutheran was made a union church, under charge of Rev. Mendsen. Mendsen's successor was Rev. Benjamin German, from 1819 to his death, in 1848, twenty-nine years. His successor in office was his brother, Wilhelm German, from 1848 to his death, July 28, 1851.

In the year 1851, Augustus L. Dechant, a Reformed minister, had charge of the congregation a short time as supply. In the year 1852, Rev. Jacob Vogelbach took charge of the congregation, and remained until 1857. He resigned and went to Philadelphia, where he died. His successor in office was Rev. William Rath, the present pastor. During the last four years his son, Rev. M. O. Rath, has officiated as assistant pastor.

In the year 1876 the old church was taken away and a large brick church was erected on the same spot, and instead of a union was made a Lutheran Church. The half-share of the Reformed congregation in the real property was bought for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, and the sole right of the property secured to the Lutherans by a release deed.

**Chestnut Hill Church** (of the union Lutheran and Reformed congregations) is situated on Chestnut Hill, in Lower Milford. This church property is very old. No record previous to the year 1757 is in existence. It has been assumed by some persons that the first church at this place was erected as early as 1720, but no argument can be found to prove such an assertion. Still, the church is very old. Its origin could be placed previous to the year 1757, and perhaps previous to the year 1740. The year in which the original congregation (German Reformed) was organized is not known. We have an old instrument of writing, a deed, which is dated March 3, 1757, according to which the ground on which the church was previously erected and the burying-ground located, about one acre, was sold by Andreas Engelman to the congregation for the consideration of ten shillings.

The names of the members of the congregation mentioned in the deed aforesaid were as follows: George Stahluecker, Jost Olewein, Jacob Smith, Martin Schwenck, Jacob Bitthaus, Christofel Heller, George Welder, Nicholas France, Peter Kurtz, Jacob Hoover (Huber), John Goodwalts, John Shoemaker, Christian Miller, Peter Sluser (Schlosser), Peter Lang, Andreas Engelman. Attest by Susanna Margaretha Gebhard and Thomas Owens, J. P.



The names of the pastors of the congregation previous to the year 1782 are not known. It is believed that Rev. Casper Wack officiated for this church a short time between 1770 and 1783.

There is still an old record-book in possession of the congregation, which was opened June, 1773, and closed at the end of the year 1787, in which we find the names of parents, sponsors, and infants who were baptized, etc. We find further that Rev. Friederich Dellicker, by birth a Frenchman, a Huguenot (his original name was De La Cour), officiated for the congregation about two years (1782-83).

His successor in office was no doubt Rev. Friederich Wilhelm van der Sloot, Sr., who officiated for the church from 1784 to 1786.

From 1787 to 1811 the church had no regular pastors. In the year 1811, Rev. Jacob Wilhelm Dechant preached at the church once every four weeks.

The last funeral service in the old church was held by Rev. Henry G. Stecher, on Feb. 14, 1818. This was the funeral of Abraham Hendricks, at which a part of the gallery was broken down, but without serious accident to anybody.

In 1820 the old church, a log building, was torn down, and with the material a school-house was erected at the same place.

In the old record we find the following names: Johannes Stahl, Carl Ludwig Kaiber, Nicolaus Rothenbürger, Anthon Stähler, Jacob Miller, Adam Albrecht, Johannes Schmith, Johann Koenig, George Kaufman, Jacob Rumpf, Peter Busch, Peter Deisz (now Dice), John Andreas Engelman, Andreas Stahlnecker, Nicolaus Dietz, Peter Braun, Reinhardt Brunner, George Schäffer, Johannes Linn, Jacob Erdman, Simon Zeller, Jacob Eberhard, Hans Vogt, Johannes Welder, Hans Ord, Rudolph Funk, George Wurman, Georg Ruch, Michael Ott, George Steiner, Jacob Wittman, Michael Bishop, Henry Huber, George Kern, George Harlacher, Jacob Kehler.

In 1850 there were two congregations organized at this place, a Reformed congregation and a Lutheran congregation, and the same year a new union church was erected. The building committee was composed of Anthony Schiffert, Willoughby Gabel, of the Lutheran congregation; Peter Engelman, of the Reformed; Henry Meyer, of the Mennonite; Samuel Rothenberger, treasurer. (No congregation has been organized by the Mennonites.)

Since 1850 the congregations have been served by the following pastors: W. B. Kemmerer, S. K. Brobst, Ferdinand Berkenmeyer, Edward H. M. Sell, Leonard Groh, R. Kistler, F. Welden, Joseph Hilpot, A. R. Horne (present pastor), Lutheran; Johann B. Poerner, five years (1850-55), John S. Keszler, D.D., six years (1856-63), Henry S. Baszler, six years (1864-70), A. F. Ziegler, supply, one year (1871), F. J. Mohr, twelve years (1871-83), C. J. Wicand (present pastor), Reformed.

The number of communicants of the present Re-

formed congregation is about eighty. Those of the Lutheran congregation number nearly one hundred.

**St. Peter's Union Church.**—This church is situated right on the west corner of Upper Milford, and on the public road leading from the village of Shimersville to Sieszholtzville, about three and a half miles west of Shimersville. The land was purchased by the inhabitants of the neighborhood in or about the year 1770, for the use of a burial-ground and school. On the ground is still an old school-house, which was no doubt erected as early as 1770. In the year 1843 there was a Lutheran congregation, and also a Reformed congregation, organized here. In the following year (1844) a new stone church was erected on this ground. Since the organization of these congregations several ministers have had pastoral charge. Their names are, as near as known, as follows: *Lutheran Congregation.*—Revs. Daniel Kohler, Samuel K. Brobst, Ferdinand Berkenmeyer, Edward Herman M. Sell, — Crall, S. R. Bayer, D. H. Humbert (present pastor). The present membership of the Lutheran congregation at the St. Peter's Church is estimated at about fifty communicants.

*Reformed Congregation.*—Rev. Henry S. Baszler (eight years), born Aug. 8, 1804, died Feb. 17, 1883; Rev. Christian Rudolf Keszler (one year), born Feb. 20, 1823, died March 4, 1855; Rev. John Bernhard Poerner (five years); Rev. Dr. John Simon Keszler (nine years), born Aug. 19, 1797, in Switzerland, and died Dec. 21, 1864, in Allentown; Rev. R. S. Appel (two years); Rev. Augustus L. Dechant (one year); Rev. Eli Keller (pastor since 1874). The present membership of the Reformed congregation is estimated between twenty-five and thirty communicants.

In the summer of the year 1883 St. Peter's Church was repaired and a new steeple was erected.

**The Old Mennonite Church and Congregation.**—The church of this congregation is situated near the village of Zionsville, in Upper Milford, on the public road leading from Macungie to Summerytown, and on the King's high-road. The origin of the congregation is more involved in obscurity than that of any other congregation in the vicinity. It has been traditionally reported that this congregation was founded and organized previous to the year 1740, or as early as 1735. It is true that the Mennonites settled very early in several parts of Upper Milford previous to the year 1735, and without any doubt they organized their congregation previous to the year 1740.

Feb. 10, 1772, John Schantz and Benjamin Meyer, trustees of the Mennonite congregation, bought from Henry Schleifer for twenty-five shillings one-half acre of ground (the same on which many years previous a church had been erected, and which had also been used as a burying-ground). On Jan. 20, 1795, Ulrich Baszler and Abraham Shantz, trustees of the same congregation, bought of Conrad Meyer a second tract, containing thirty-nine perches, to enlarge the burying-ground.



The first meeting-house, a log structure, was built by this congregation between the years 1735 and 1740. In the year 1840 a third tract of land, containing one and one-half acres, was bought by the congregation from Conrad Meyer. In the same year the old log church gave way to a new one of stone.

The names of the earliest members of this congregation were, as near as can be ascertained, as follows, viz.: Conrad Stamm, Johannes Stahl, Derrick Jansen, Henry Schleifer, George Weisz, John Meyer, Henry Funk, Michael Meyer, Peter Meyer, Johannes Gehman, Johannes Stauffer, Daniel Stauffer, Abraham Meyer, Ulrich Baszler, Jacob Hiestand, Philip Geisinger, Christian Musselman, Rudolph Weisz, John Schantz, and others.

In the year 1876 the third and present church, a large brick structure, was built, and the old stone church was torn down.

The names of the earliest ministers of this congregation are unknown. It has been reported that a man named Michael Holtzhausen was their pastor for years. It has been further reported that a certain Hans Gehman, of Hereford (born Feb. 12, 1741, died Dec. 23, 1806), was in charge of this congregation as their pastor for some years. His successor was, as it is reported, his son, Johannes (John) Gehman, born March 22, 1771, died July 31, 1848. He officiated for a period of thirty-five years. The next pastor was John Schantz (oil miller, born Dec. 19, 1774, and died Jan. 8, 1855). He was in charge for twenty years, from 1828 to 1848. His successor in office was his son, Rev. Joseph Schantz (born Aug. 16, 1814, died June 23, 1881). He officiated for thirty-seven years, from 1844 until his death. In the year 1847, William Gehman, at the age of twenty years, was elected assistant pastor of the congregation to serve with Rev. Schantz, to which office he attended faithfully for six years, and then resigned. The present pastor is Rev. Carl H. A. von der Smitten. He succeeded Rev. Mr. Schantz in July, 1881.

The present number of communicants is eighty-three. They collected in 1882, from several sources, one hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-five cents for mission purposes.

In the year 1853 a Sunday-school was organized in the Mennonite Church, and has been successfully continued until the present day. The present number of scholars of this Sunday-school is eighty-seven, and the number of teachers twelve. They collected, in 1882, forty-two dollars and ninety-five cents for beneficial purposes. This school has a library of over two hundred volumes. Combined with the old congregation there was also a school from the time of its organization.

**Evangelical United Mennonite Congregation.**—This congregation was organized in the year 1857 by several members of the old Mennonite congregation. One or two years previous to that year some religious differences arose in this old congregation, and were

the cause of a separation, which took place about the year 1856. Rev. Mr. William Gehman resigned his position as pastor in the old congregation, and became a leading member of this new congregation. In the summer of the year 1858 this congregation erected their own house of worship, in Upper Milford, about one mile above Dillingsville.

Among the names of the first members of this congregation are Rev. William Gehman, pastor; David Gehman, deacon; Jacob Musselman, Abraham Kauffman, Sr., Samuel Kauffman, Joseph Stauffer, Josiah W. Stauffer, David Musselman, Abraham Musselman, Jonas Musselman, and Abraham Kauffman, Jr.

On Sept. 24, 1858, the first conference of this new denomination was held at the private house of David Musselman, in Upper Milford. Among the members present were William Gehman, William N. Schelly, David Henning, Henry Diehl, ministers; David Gehman, Joseph Schneider, Jacob Gottschall, deacons.

At this conference the name Evangelical Mennonite (Evangelische Mennoniten) was adopted.

In the winter of 1881–82 a general conference was held in the above-mentioned house of worship. Delegates from Canada, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan were present. At this conference the name "Evangelical Mennonites" was changed into "Evangelical United Mennonites." Since 1858 the above-mentioned congregation has increased to sixty-five members, and several young men have become ministers of the gospel, among them Joseph L. Romig, Abraham Kauffman, Jonas Musselman, John Traub, and others.

Since 1858 the congregation has been in charge of the following local ministers: Rev. William Gehman, Rev. William N. Schelly, Rev. Joseph L. Romig, Rev. L. Lambert, Rev. Abraham Kauffman, Rev. Abel Strawn, and Rev. Jonas Musselman, the present pastor. The present membership of this congregation is about sixty-five.

At this church, in 1875, there was a Sunday-school organized, which has flourished until the present date, and counts at present fourteen teachers and fifty-nine scholars.

At a special general conference held in December, 1883, in Harrisburg, Ohio, the above-named Evangelical United Mennonite denomination changed their name to "Mennonite Brethren in Christ."

**Schwenkfelder Congregation in Kraussdale.**—The ground and church of this congregation is also situated on the line between Lehigh (Lower Milford) and Montgomery Counties. The land on which the church is erected (and which had been used nearly fifty years previous as a burying-ground) was donated by Baltzer Krauss, Jr., unto Gregorius Schultz and Jacob Gerhard, trustees of the congregation, for school and religious services previous to the year 1805. Baltzer Krauss died Oct. 14, 1805. The first meeting-house or church at this place was erected in 1815.







The date of the organization of the congregation is unknown, but no doubt it is to be placed many years previous to the year 1815. The names of the members in 1815 were as follows: Johannes Krauss, Andreas Krauss, George Krauss, Jacob Kriebel, George Schultz, Samuel Schultz, David Yeakel, Carl Yeakel, Christopher Neuman, Jacob Gerhard, Jeremias Meschter, Christopher Yeakel. With this congregation a school was also combined.

In the year 1857 the old church gave place to a new brick edifice.

A school was started in combination with this church, and continued until the year 1840. Besides the German, the Latin and Greek languages were favorite studies, and were taught as early as 1775.

The names of the ministers who had official charge of this congregation were the following: Rev. George Kriebel died Dec. 1, 1805, aged seventy-three years, one month, and twenty-two days; Rev. John Schultz, died Nov. 3, 1827, aged fifty-five years, seven months, and twenty-two days; Christopher Schultz, died March 22, 1843, aged sixty-five years and five months; Rev. William Schultz; Rev. Joshua Schultz and Rev. Jacob Meschter, present pastors.

**Schwenkfelder Congregation (in the Hosensack Valley).**—The church and ground of this congregation is situated on the line between Lower Milford and Montgomery County. The Schwenkfelders (followers of Caspar Schwenkfeld, a Silesian nobleman, born at Ossing, in Lower Silesia, in 1490) fled their homes in the vicinity of Harpersdorf, in Silesia, in the months of February, March, April, and May, 1726, and went under the protection of Count Zinzendorf to Saxony, where they lived in a state of uncertainty as to their future for eight years. During the years 1733-37, the Schwenkfelders left Saxony and emigrated to Pennsylvania, and soon settled in the upper part of Montgomery and the eastern part of Berks County (then Philadelphia County), and in the southern corner of Lehigh (then Bucks County). They settled in the lower (southern) part of Upper, and especially of Lower, Milford (then Upper Milford), in the present Kraussdale and Hosensack. Among the Schwenkfelders settled in Milford we find the names of Krauss, Yeakel, Schultz, Schubert, Kriebel, Warner, Wagner, Seibert, etc. The congregation of Hosensack was immediately afterward organized, and religious meetings held in private houses until the year 1781, in which year a house was erected for the use of school and church purposes. The land on which the meeting-house was erected was obtained from George Yeakel for five pounds, Pennsylvania currency. Among the names of the members of this congregation we find the following from the Milfords, viz.: Abraham Kriebel, Jeremias Yeakel, Baltzer Yeakel, Melchior Yeakel, Casper Yeakel, Jacob Seibert, Baltzer Schultz, Jeremias Krauss, and others.

**Church of the Evangelical Association—Evan-**

**gelische Gemeinschaft.**—The ground and church of the Evangelical Association is located on a high spot on a branch of the South Mountain, in Upper Milford, and on the public road leading from the Hereford and Shimmersville turnpike, through Powder Valley to the Hosensack Valley. This congregation was first organized in the year 1820, by Rev. John Seybert, the first bishop of the association. The first meeting was held on Bald Hill, at the private house of David Schubert (a Schwenkfelder), on the 13th of September, 1829, by Rev. William Orwig and Rev. Carl Hammer.

Among the names of the first male members of this congregation are the following: David Schubert, Christopher Schubert, Peter Wiest, George Yeakel, Melchior Yeakel, Abraham Yeakel.

In the year 1831 a small tract of land was obtained from Christopher Schubert and made a burying-place. In the year 1838, Christopher Schubert built the first meeting-house (of stone) on his own land and at his own expense, and sold the same in 1840, with three-quarters of an acre of land, besides the burying-ground, to the congregation for three hundred dollars. This house was in constant use until the year 1858, in which year the old meeting-house was taken away and a new one of brick, thirty-eight by fifty feet, was erected.

**Evangelical Association.**—A class, or a branch of the congregation of the Evangelical Association of Upper Milford, near Zionsville, was organized and established about forty years ago in the vicinity of the village of Vera Cruz. For a number of years the regular meetings were held in the Baptist meeting-house, near Vera Cruz. The present membership is about twenty-five. Some of the leading members are Francis Schwartz, Daniel Schwartz, Amandus Klein, Henry Mohr, and Thomas Kern. The pastor at present is Rev. Chs. Fehr, regular pastor of the Milford Circuit.

**Baptist Congregation.**—Previous to the year 1850 there was in Upper Milford a German Baptist congregation, organized by Rev. Mr. Fleischman, of Philadelphia. Some of the first members of the congregation were William Desch, Mannasses Baer, Jonas Yerk, Henry Desch, William Mohr, Henry Gehman, and Owen Rhoads.

In the year 1852 there was a meeting-house erected by this congregation near the village of Vera Cruz, in Upper Milford. It was consecrated the same year.

About the same year (or previous) William Desch and William Mohr were elected and ordained as the regular ministers or pastors of this church. In the same year a graveyard or burial-ground was established on the same ground on which the church was built (which was purchased for that purpose from Mannasses Baer). The congregation was in charge of the ministers above named until 1866, when Rev. William Mohr moved from the neighborhood to Bucks County, since which time the church has been in



charge of Rev. William Desch alone. This congregation has been reduced by death and other causes to only a few members. The church building has been also in use by a class of the Evangelical Association for several years. A flourishing Sunday-school was also organized, and continued for several years.

**United Brethren in Christ.**—In 1881 a new class or congregation of the United Brethren in Christ was organized near Vera Cruz, in Upper Milford, by Rev. James H. Unger, minister of the East German Conference of said church. The first meeting was held in 1880 in the Baptist Church near Vera Cruz, and later the congregation assembled in the private house of Charles Schuler, where services were held by Rev. James H. Unger, Rev. J. Mil, and others. Those who joined this class first were Charles Schuler and wife (Henrietta), Levi N. Schelly and wife (Mary) and daughter (Mary), Joseph Wieand, Amandus Snyder and wife (Lucy). Later came Charles Mumbauer, Osear Romig, and Catherine Weidner. Meetings were regularly held in 1883 at the house of Charles Schuler by Rev. Eph. Light, Rev. John H. Ruhl, and Rev. H. B. Spayd, and also at the house of Levi N. Schelly.

**Ministers of the Gospel.**—Rev. George Kriebel was born Nov. 3, 1732, in Saxony, Europe, and emigrated to the country in 1734 when two years old with his parents, Casper and Susanna Kriebel. Soon afterwards his father settled in Hatfield township, in Montgomery (then Philadelphia) County. In 1765, George moved to Lehigh County, and settled in the southern corner of Lower Milford (then Upper Milford), and became a large land-owner in the township. He bought several tracts, as follows, viz.: May 18, 1765, of Samuel Michling, five tracts, containing together three hundred and two acres forty-six perches, at £1560; Jan. 28, 1773, of George Stahl, twenty-five acres one hundred and thirty-eight perches at £123 12s.; March 4, 1773, of Andrew Greber, twenty-one acres fifty-five perches, at £83 5s. 6d.; April 5, 1783, of Henry Funk, one hundred and twenty-eight acres one hundred and fifty-six perches (on which was situated the second grist-mill in Hosensack), at £200. He was elected pastor of the Schwenkfelder congregations at Hosensack and Kraussdale, which position he filled acceptably for over thirty years. He was frequently engaged as a conveyancer and in settling differences in his vicinity. He died Dec. 1, 1805, aged seventy-three years, one month, and twenty-two days. A grandson of his is still living on the premises,—Anthony Kriebel, aged near ninety-two years. Rev. George Kriebel was a prominent school-teacher, and served as such for his congregation for several years.

Rev. Joseph S. Dubs was born in Upper Milford on the 1st day of October, 1796. (See Allentown.)

Rev. Henry S. Bassler, son of Henry Bassler and Veronica (Schantz), was born in Upper Milford on the 11th day of August, 1804; studied theology under the control of Rev. Jacob William Dechant, was ordained

as a minister of the gospel in 1829, and served the Reformed Church for a period of over half a century. He officiated for the Upper Milford and Chestnut Hill Reformed congregations as pastor for several years. He died in Dauphin County on the 17th day of February, 1883, aged seventy-eight years, six months, six days.

Rev. John Schantz, son of Abraham and Susanna Schantz, was born in Upper Milford on the 19th day of December, 1774. He was elected as pastor of the old Mennonite congregation in Upper Milford, and officiated for the same twenty-seven years. He died Jan. 8, 1855, aged eighty years and twenty days.

Rev. Joseph Schantz, son of Rev. John Schantz and Hannah (Gabel), was born in Upper Milford on the 13th of August, 1814. He took charge of the old Mennonite Church in Upper Milford, and ministered to it for thirty-seven years, until his death, June 23, 1881. Rev. Schantz was likewise a progressive farmer, and lived in the Hosensack Valley, in Lower Milford.

Rev. Eli Keller was born in 1826 in Northampton County; studied theology in the Eastern Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, in Lancaster, Pa.; was ordained in 1855, and removed the following year to the State of Ohio, where he served his church for a period of eighteen years. He removed in the spring of 1874, to Zionsville, in Upper Milford, and took charge of the Zionsville Circuit, composed of four congregations,—Zionsville, St. Peter's Church, both of Upper Milford, and Huff's and Huber's Churches in Berks County. He is still in charge of the same, and resides in Zionsville.

William Gehman, born in Berks County in 1827, came to Upper Milford in 1845. In 1847 the old Mennonite congregation in Upper Milford selected him as one of their pastors, which office he administered nearly ten years. He then resigned his office and became the leader of a new association called the Evangelical Mennonite Congregation, in Upper Milford. He became later presiding elder of the new denomination in East Pennsylvania, which office he holds at present, besides that of minister of the gospel. He was also a successful farmer.

Joseph L. Romig was born March 13, 1837, in Berks County; came to Upper Milford, and was selected in 1865 by the Evangelical Mennonite congregation of Upper Milford as one of their pastors, which office he administered three years, and died Jan. 12, 1869, aged thirty-one years, ten months.

William Mohr was born in Upper Milford prior to 1830. He was selected in 1852 by the new German Baptist congregation in Upper Milford as one of their pastors. He administered the office until the year 1868, when he resigned and moved to Hilltown, Bucks Co.

Henry Desch, born in 1824, in Upper Milford, was selected in 1854 by the German Baptist congregation as one of their pastors in Upper Milford and Macungie. He died in 1882.



Jonas Musselman, born in Upper Milford about the year 1835, became in 1859 a minister of the Evangelical Mennonite congregation, of Upper Milford, Quakertown, etc. He is still pastor, and lives in Emaus.

Abraham Kauffman was born in 1841, in Upper Milford; was minister of the Evangelical Mennonite congregations of Upper Milford and of other churches. He is still in office, and lives in Upper Milford, where he also follows farming.

Daniel Yeakel was born in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford) in 1826; became a minister of the gospel of the Evangelical Association. He is still in office, and besides attending to the duties of the ministry he is also a successful and large farmer in Lower Milford.

**Educational—Early Schools.**—The greater proportion of the early settlers within the present limits of Upper and Lower Milford (then Upper Milford township) were Germans. The Moravians principally settled at the northern portion, in the vicinity of Emaus, while the Schwenkfelders spread into the lower or southern portion, adjoining Berks, Montgomery, and Bucks Counties. The present population is of German descent. There were a few settlements previous to the year 1725, and as early as 1715 (the so-called squatters). The Mennonites, Lutheran, and Reformed came in masses to this portion, and settled here from 1730 to 1750.

"The early German settlers came with a fair share of school learning, and there were but few who could not read and write. They early established schools to educate their children, and it was a feature with the German settlers that they were hardly seated in their new houses before they began to organize congregations and build churches. Among them were men of education, and especially among the Schwenkfelders and Moravians. Our present German population is not very far behind the descendants of the English-speaking settlers in the spirit of progress. Their schools are numerous and well attended, and they give the common-school system a generous support.

"The early settlers in this township, as well as in several other parts of Lehigh and adjoining counties, soon after their arrival and settlements, established places of religious worship, and in due time made provision for the education of their children, as we learn from the histories of the several religious congregations of Upper and Lower Milford (for instance, the old Mennonite Church, the Schwenkfelders in Hosensack Valley, the Great Swamp Church, the original Lutheran Church, the Chestnut Hill Church, and others). No doubt they believed that education made better citizens, and enhanced the ability and usefulness of its possessors.

"Almost without exception the earliest schools were established at churches or at places of worship. And frequently the school-house preceded the erec-

tion of a church, and served the double purpose of church and school. These schools were church schools so far as instruction was concerned, but were not directly supported by the church. Each parent who sent children had to pay in proportion to the total number of days sent. In most cases the teacher 'boarded 'round,' which in those days was not an easy task.

"The instruction was imparted in reading, writing, and a little arithmetic. Instruction in the catechism and the doctrines of the church, with singing, were generally required. These schools were not strictly denominational, but generally admitted the children of other denominations. After the population had increased many of these schools were overcrowded, and some children had to go from three to four miles to school, and thus a demand for more schools was created, which were established at other places (such as the Birkenstocks, the Schwartzs, the Brunners, the Krausses, and other old schools in Upper Milford). Some were first held in private houses until buildings could be erected for their accommodation. School-houses were built by communities, and were commonly constructed of logs, were small, had low ceilings. They were in everything defective, but not in ventilation. The instruction was in the first schools exclusively in the German language. The teachers of these first schools were foreigners, and educated in Europe. Those at the churches were generally the leaders in singing on occasions of religious worship (such as Loeser and Vigera, in the original Lutheran) Upper Milford Church school, — 'Gemein Schule.'

"What commenced to do harm to the early schools in the time of the Revolutionary war or previous to that time was, that some of those principal teachers left their services as school-teachers and commenced to preach, and less qualified men were taken as teachers, and the schools lost greatly thereby. Teachers becoming scarce, which continued for a considerable time, until the education of the children was considered a secondary thing, in consequence neglected.

"At this period almost any person that came along and made some pretensions to education was employed as teacher. This often brought into the school-room persons entirely unfit, morally and mentally, for the position. Nearly all the old schools were noted for the severity in discipline. Some of the teachers were not only severe but cruel in their punishments.

"Up to 1800 the German language was taught almost exclusively. From 1800 to 1820 the English language was gradually, but at first very slowly, introduced in the schools. In these schools it was taught in connection with the German."

Previous to the year 1844, or previous to the adoption of the common-school system in Upper Milford, there were more than fifteen school districts in Upper Milford. Several of them became prominent, as a rule the church schools ("Gemein Schulen"), such as







Hosensack, Swamp Church, Dillingersville, and the Mennonite Church schools, and others.

The names of these schools were, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows:

1. Swamp Church, established between 1725 and 1730.
2. Hosensack, established in 1734 or 1735.
3. Dillingersville, established in 1734 or 1735.
4. Mennonite Church, established between 1735 and 1740.
5. Zionsville, established prior to 1760.
6. Berkenstock's, established prior to 1775.
7. Schwartz's, established prior to 1790.
8. Berg, or Hill (later St. Peter's), established in 1805.
9. Brunner's (first Bildhaus'), established prior to 1800.
10. Chestnut Hill, established —; re-established 1820.
11. Kern's, established —; re-established 1820.
12. Krauss', established in 1842.
13. Weber's, established in 1790.
14. Kriebel's, established previous to 1800.
15. Ort's, established previous to 1820.
16. Steininger's, or Lynn's. (See Schwartz's.)
17. Ruch's. (See Schwartz's.)

Of the above-named districts, No. 2 was on the line between Montgomery County and Lehigh, and did not entirely belong to Lehigh County or Upper Milford. Nos. 4, 8, and 16 had been discontinued previous to the adoption of the common-school laws, and but very little is known of their history. No. 10 was established very early, and kept for a number of years, and then discontinued until the year 1820, when it was reopened. School No. 17 (Ruch's) was kept only for three years in the private rooms of John Ruch by Michael H. Albright, and was established in 1842.

The sub-districts Nos. 3 (Dillingersville), 5 (Zionsville), 7 (Schwartz's), 9 (Brunner's), 11 (Kern's), 12 (Krauss'), 14 (Kriebel's), and 15 (Ort's) had all been prominent old school districts, and were all adopted by the board of directors of the common schools in 1844, and made permanent sub-school districts of Upper Milford. Previous to that year (1844) the school-houses did not belong to the township, but were owned by the communities that had erected them.

The Great Swamp Church school was no doubt the first school in Lehigh County. It was situated at the Great Swamp Church, and was established between 1725-30 by the Great Swamp Reformed congregation as a *Gemein Schule* (church school), and was conducted by the trustees of the church, and kept for a period of over one hundred and fifteen years. In 1844, when the common-school law was adopted by the inhabitants of Upper Milford, the school board adopted this district for one year and paid twelve dollars and fifty cents rent for the school-house; and

Joseph Convoer was employed four months and a half, at sixteen dollars, as teacher. This was the last school at this place. John Dubs and Philip Mumbauer had been trustees.

The old Hosensack school was established very early. It has been reported that there was a school established in the Hosensack Valley as early as 1735 by the Schwenkfelders, but we have no record of it. No doubt there were schools taught prior to 1740 in some private houses. The first school in this valley of which we have any record was established by the Schwenkfelder denomination, and was under the control of three trustees elected by said denomination. A "*Gemein Schule*" (church school) was established in the private house of Christopher Krausz, or Krauss, in the year 1765 (on the same premises on which the present Carl's school-house in Lower Milford is situated). The record says, "April 22, 1765.—An agreement was made with Charles Guss to serve as school-teacher for us at the private house of Christopher Krausz for the term of four years for a salary of thirty-five pounds and eight bushels of grain; besides, a free dwelling, garden, feed for one cow, and fuel per annum. School to commence at said Christopher Krauss' house on May 22, 1765." On Dec. 12, 1768, there was another agreement made with the same Charles Guss to teach a second term of four years at the same place. The salary was the same, except instead of eight bushels of grain twelve bushels was delivered (whether wheat, rye, or corn the record does not say). Christopher Guss was no doubt a good and a suitable teacher.

It was reported that in this school by Christopher Guss and others the Latin and Greek languages were taught, besides the usual branches. From 1772-77, a period of five years, the records do not say anything about schools in this valley; but in the year 1777 Jost Vollert was employed as teacher, to teach half a year in George Yeakel's private house for twenty-two pounds. And also in the year 1778 Vollert was employed for a second term (half a year) at the same place for the same salary.

The following years school was taught by the teachers named: 1780, Rev. George Kriebel, a term of five months for fifteen pounds, in George Yeakel's house; 1781, Rev. George Kriebel, four months, for twelve pounds; 1781, George Martin, one month, for three pounds, in Christopher Krauss' house; 1782, 1783, and 1786, Rev. George Kriebel, a term of four months each year, at three pounds per month, in George Yeakel's house.

In 1790 a special house for school and church purposes was built on the premises of George Yeakel, in which school was continued by several teachers, among whom were G. Carl Stock, Christopher Yeakel, John Schultz, Isaac Schultz, John Krauss, and others. This school was discontinued in 1840.

Chestnut Hill school was located on Chestnut Hill, on the spot where the present Chestnut Hill Union Church, in Lower Milford, is situated. This school



was under the control of the Reformed Church, and was established very early, and continued for years, and then closed for a long time.

In 1820 there was built from the material of the old church a new school-house on the same premises, and school was re-established and continued for twenty-four years, under Philip Mumbauer, John Oberholtzer, Elias Schaffer, and other teachers.

In 1844 the school board of common schools of Upper Milford adopted this school-house, but for only one year. Mr. Zacharias Wagner was employed to teach the school four and a half months, at sixteen dollars per month. This school was since discontinued, as the location was considered not a convenient one.

Weber's, or Miller's, school-house was situated in the northeastern part of Upper Milford (now Lower Milford) township.

Of the early history of this school-house the writer is not able to give anything at all. In 1844 it was an old and ruined school-house, and was no doubt at that time at least fifty years old. It was erected by the inhabitants of that neighborhood, without any doubt, previous to the year 1790.

The school board of Upper Milford, in 1844, adopted this school-house as a sub-district, but for only one term, and employed Willoughby Artman as teacher for four and a half months, at sixteen dollars per month, and this was the last school kept in this building. The last trustees who had control over this school-house were Jacob Weber and Jacob Miller.

A Mennonite school was held in the old Mennonite Church in Upper Milford, near the present village of Zionsville. This school was established as a church school previous to the year 1740, and continued for many years, but was discontinued previous to the adoption of the common-school system. It was under control of the trustees of the church or congregation.

Berkenstock's school was situated in Upper Milford (now Lower Milford), on the premises of John Berkenstock, on a public road near the present village of Limeport. It has been reported that this school was established by John Berkenstock, elder, in time of the Revolutionary war, and was sustained by his neighbors. A log school-house was erected, in which school was kept for a period of nearly seventy years. In 1844 the common-school board of Upper Milford adopted this school-house, but for only one year. Henry B. Schleiffer was appointed teacher, for four and a half months, at sixteen dollars per month.

The Berg (or Hill) school (later St. Peter's Church school) is situated on the same premises as the St. Peter's Union Church. The land was purchased by the neighbors from Jacob Bortz about the year 1805, for the use of a burial-ground, and no doubt this school-house was erected on the place soon afterwards. It is a stone building, and very small. Of the earliest teachers, only a few are mentioned: An-

dreas Lap, Jacob Oberholtzer, — Bast, and George Gehman. This school was discontinued previous to the adoption of the common-school law, as the location of the school-house was too inconvenient.

The Dillingersville school-house is situated about one-quarter of a mile southwest of the village of Dillingersville, in Lower Milford, on the public road leading from Dillingersville to the village of Hosensack. The tract on which it is located contains two acres, and is a part of the premises of the old Upper Milford Lutheran congregation. According to the history of the congregation, a so-called "Gemein Schule" was combined with the old congregation and kept in the old log house, erected as early as 1734 or 1735, in which the congregation held their religious meetings. The house was always called "Das Ober Milforter Schulhaus" (the Upper Milford school-house), and has been in constant use every winter since it was built. School was taught exclusively in the German language. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion were the only branches which were taught. After the discontinuance of the above-mentioned congregation in 1791, the school-house was exclusively used for school purposes. In the year 1799 a meeting was held in the old school-house and rules were adopted to make the property—which was from its commencement exclusively Lutheran—a union property for the use of the Lutheran, Reformed, Mennonite, and Schwenkfelders' denominations.

In the same year a new stone school-house was erected, combined with a dwelling-house, and with the timber of the old log house a barn was erected. In 1845 a new Swiss stone barn was built, in 1848 a new school-house, and in 1850 a new dwelling-house.

In 1845 the present school system was adopted by the inhabitants of Upper Milford. Until that year school-teachers were paid partly by the rent which was obtained from the dwelling-house and partly by the parents. In 1867, in the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County, a society by the name of "Union School and Church Association" was incorporated. In 1870 a petition was taken to the State Legislature and an act was passed authorizing the corporation to sell the real property, which was done April 1, 1871. Twenty-seven acres and ninety-seven perches were sold at public sale to John V. B. Bitting, at four thousand and fifty dollars. The school-house, with two acres of land besides the graveyard, was reserved. The money was put at interest. The annual net receipts, including rents, etc., amount to about two hundred and fifty dollars.

The act provides that in no event shall a less sum than one hundred dollars be appropriated in each year for school purposes, exclusive of repairing and rebuilding. This sum is to be expended for school (during the summer months), "other and additional to that provided for by the common schools." This, with what the township provides, gives the sub-district an annual school term of eight or nine



months, the school-house being rented to the public school board at fifteen dollars per annum.

The extent of the sub-school district is, according to the charter of incorporation, a circle with a radius of one and a half miles from the school-house.

Of the teachers who taught school in the earliest years at this place only few are known, such as John Jacob Loeser, John Friederich Vigera, John Balthasar Goetz. (In one of the records it is stated that Goetz died in the school-house, and was buried on Easter Monday, 1759.) Of the later school-teachers there we find some mentioned, such as John Golconci, Jacob Oberholtzer, Philip Mumbauer, and Samuel Kriebel.

After the adoption of the common-school law (1844), until its incorporation as a sub-district (1867), school was taught here by Joshua Stahler, Aaron Schantz, Solomon Schantz, David Oberholtzer, Charles F. Schantz, William Eberhard, and others. And since the district was formed by incorporation as a sub-district (but only for school during summer season), school was taught by several teachers, among them E. S. Bitting, Benoville X. Schell, Milton H. Mill, Henry Schifflert, but the usual teacher has been John N. Bitting.

This is without doubt the oldest school in Lehigh County. It was established in 1735, and has never since been discontinued.

The summer schools are controlled by a board of three trustees, elected by the members of the association on the first Saturday of March each year for a term of three years. The present board is composed of Lewis S. Roeder, one year; Henry S. Stauffer, two years; and P. W. Flores, three years.

**Common Schools before Division.**—The common-school law of Pennsylvania was passed in the year 1834, and was accepted by the majority of the voters of Upper Milford at the annual township election, held at the public-house of Solomon Kemmerer, on Friday, March 17, 1843. One year afterward, on the 15th day of March, 1844, at the annual township election, the first school board of Upper Milford, six directors, was elected, as follows: William Hittel and Daniel Stahler, for one year; Willoughby Gabel and Saul Wieder, for two years; David Kern and Anthony Krauss, for three years.

Pursuant to previous notice given among the above-named directors, they met on the 3d day of April, 1844, at the public-house of Henry Dillinger, in Dillingersville, in said township, in order to organize and choose their officers according to law.

It was agreed that the officers be chosen by ballot, and after counting the votes it appeared that the following-named persons had the highest number of votes, and were therefore elected as such for the ensuing year, viz.: Willoughby Gabel, president; William Hittel, secretary; Anthony Krauss, treasurer.

On May 6, 1844, another meeting was held by the directors at the public-house of Solomon Kemmerer,

for the purpose of levying a school-tax according to law, and the first school tax so levied on the inhabitants and real estate owners in Upper Milford was \$426.60.

Several other meetings were held during the summer of 1844 by the directors and the trustees of the respective school districts of Upper Milford, at which building contracts and agreements were made between the board of directors and the trustees of the several school-houses for the use of the same for at least one term.

It was also resolved to establish five new sub-districts, to build four new school-houses, and to establish one school, to be established in the private rooms of Daniel Schantz.

Thirteen old sub-districts were accepted from their respective trustees by the directors, and agreements were made with contractors to build four new school-houses, as follows, viz.:

1. At Miller's Mill, built by George Neumoyer, as contractor, at \$228.00.
2. At Henry Koch's, built by William Stauffer, as contractor, at \$236.00.
3. At George Klein's, built by Nathan Stahl, as contractor, at \$162.25.
4. At George Carl's, built by Nathan Gery, as contractor, at \$181.00.

There were also eighteen schools established in Upper Milford by the school board for the first year, and teachers were employed as follows, viz.:

1. Dillingersville school. Joshua Stahler, teacher.
2. Zionsville school. Jacob F. Keil, teacher.
3. Schwartz's school. Edward F. Reinhard, teacher.
4. Brunner's school. Solomon Fehr, teacher.
5. Ortt's school. George Blank, teacher.
6. Kern's school. John Schell, teacher.
7. Kriebel's school. Charles M. Meekly, teacher.
8. Krauss' school. John J. Thomas, teacher.
9. Swamp Church school. Joseph Convoer, teacher.
10. Chestnut Hill school. Zacharias Wagner, teacher.
11. Berkenstock school. Henry B. Schleifler, teacher.
12. Jacob Weber's (or Miller's) school. Willoughby Artman, teacher.
13. Ruch's school (private rooms). M. H. Albright, teacher.
14. Daniel Schantz's (private rooms). Owen Rhoads, teacher.
15. Miller's Mill (new school-house). Albert Bogen, teacher.
16. Koch's (new school-house). John Walter, teacher.
17. Klein's (new school-house). Levi H. Thompson, teacher.
18. Carl's (new school-house). Samuel Kriebel, teacher.

Agreements were made with the above-named teachers for four and a half months, of twenty-four





days each, at an average salary of \$16.08 per month; schools to be opened on the first Monday of November (1844).

The first report of the directors of the district of Upper Milford for the year ending the first Monday in June, 1845, was as follows, viz.:

Whole number of schools.....	18
Average number of months taught.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of male teachers (no females).....	18
Average salaries per month.....	\$16.08
Number of male scholars.....	584
Number of female scholars.....	283
Number learning German.....	407
Average number of scholars in each school.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost of teaching each scholar per month.....	\$0.33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount of tax levied.....	\$129.66
Received from State appropriation.....	6857.26
Received from the collector of school tax.....	403.76
Cost of instruction.....	1301.75
Cost of fuel and contingencies.....	334.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost of school-house purchasing, building, renting, repairing, etc.....	1059.52

Rent was paid for school-houses as follows, viz.:

To M. H. Albright, for school-room.....	\$10.00
" John Dubs, for Swamp Church school-house.....	12.50
" Samuel Stauffer, for Krauss' school-house.....	15.00
" David Kern, for Kern's school-house.....	10.00
	<u>\$47.50</u>

The school board for the year 1845-46 was constituted as follows: Willoughby Gabel and Saul Wieder, one year; David Kern and Anthony Krauss, two years; Charles Foster and Samuel Stauffer, three years. Willoughby Gabel was re-elected president, Charles Foster secretary, and Anthony Krauss treasurer.

During the summer of 1845 four new sub-school districts were established and five new school-houses erected, agreements for which were made as follows, viz.: 1, in the Ort's (old district), to build a new school-house, the contract was given to William Weidner at \$250; 2, Johnson's (new district), contract to John Schaffer and Enos Nace at \$271; 3, Dietz's (new district), contract to Samuel Derr at \$288; 4, Eberhard's (new district), contract to Nathan Gery at \$265; 5, Dubs' (new district), contract to David Hill at \$209.

The following six districts were discontinued, viz.: 1, Swamp Church; 2, Chestnut Hill; 3, Berkenstocks; 4, Weber's (or Miller's); 5, John Ruch's; and 6, Daniel Schantz's, leaving sixteen sub-districts for the next school term; for which the following persons were employed as teachers: 1, Dillingersville, Joshua Stahler; 2, Zionsville, Thomas L. Worthington; 3, Schwartz, Edward F. Reinhard; 4, Brunner's, Solomon Fehr; 5, Ort's, John Schell; 6, Kern, John F. Klein; 7, Kriebel's, John Wieder; 8, Krauss', Joshua K. Yeakel; 9, Dubs', Philip Mumbauer; 10, Carl's, Samuel Kriebel; 11, Dietz, John J. Thomas; 12, Eberhard's, Joseph Conover; 13, Johnson's, Willoughby Horlacher; 14, Klein's, Aaron S. Wagner; 15, Miller's Mill, Albert Bogen; 16, Koch, Henry B. Schleiffer. The term was four months, at an average salary of \$17.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The report for the year ending the first Monday of June, 1846, was as follows:

Number of schools.....	16
Average number of months taught.....	4
Number of male teachers.....	16
Average salary per month.....	\$17.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whole number of male scholars.....	545
Whole number of female scholars.....	360
Whole number learning German.....	374
Average number of scholars in each school.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost of each scholar per month.....	\$0.32

Amount of tax levied, \$733.11; received from State appropriation, \$343; tax received from collector, \$659.94; cost of instruction, \$1091.35; building and repairing, \$1402.44; rent, \$15; fuel, etc., \$207.58; balance in hand, \$3415.34.

For the year 1846-47, the school board stood as follows, viz.: David Kern (one year), president; Anthony Krauss (one year), treasurer; Charles Foster (two years), and Samuel Stauffer (two years), Daniel S. Yeakel (three years), and Joshua Stahler (two years), secretary. This year no alterations were made in the sub-districts, with the exception of purchasing the school-house in Kern's, and one in Krauss's district, each at two hundred and fifty-three dollars. Sixteen teachers were employed to teach the different schools at seventeen dollars per month, for a term of four months; to commence on the first Monday in November, 1846.

For the year 1847-48, the school-board was Samuel Stauffer (one year), president; and Charles Foster (one year), treasurer; Joshua Stahler, secretary; and Daniel S. Yeakel, each two years; Lewis M. Engelman and Charles Burkhalter, each three years. The board employed sixteen teachers for four months, at eighteen dollars per month. The male scholars numbered 512; female, 361; total, 873; learning English, 537; learning German, 336. Cost of instruction, \$1152; cost of each scholar per month, \$33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; tax levied, \$847.

For the year 1848-49, the directors were Henry Mohr (president), three years; Joshua Stahler (secretary), one year; Daniel S. Yeakel, one year; and David Gehman, three years; Lewis M. Engelman and Charles Burkhalter, each two years. Sixteen school-teachers employed at eighteen dollars per month, for a term of five months.

For the year 1849-50, the school board was John Miller (elected in place of Lewis Engelman, who moved out of the district), one year; and Charles Burkhalter, one year; David Gehman, and Henry Mohr (president), each two years; Charles Foster (treasurer), and Joshua Stahler (secretary), each three years.

The school board for 1850-51 consisted of Henry Mohr (president) and David Gehman, each one year; Joshua Stahler (secretary) and Charles Foster (treasurer), each two years; John Miller and Henry Jordan, each three years.

In the year 1850 a new sub-district was established, and a new school-house built by David Gehman, contractor, at two hundred and eighty-five dollars. The district was called Schantz's. Seventeen teachers were employed for five months, at eighteen dollars per month.

In 1851-52 the following persons constituted the



school board; Charles Foster (treasurer) and Joshua Stahler (secretary), each one year; John Miller (president) and Henry Jordan, each two years; Abraham Pearson and Samuel Stauffer, each three years.

The school board for the year 1852 consisted of Henry Jordan and John Miller (president), each to serve one year; Abraham Pearson and Samuel Stauffer (secretary), two years; Charles W. Wicand and Charles B. Shimer, three years; Charles Foster (treasurer, but not director). This was the last board of directors of Upper Milford, previous to its division.

During the summer of 1852 one new school-house was built in Schwartz's sub-district, for which agreement was made with George Neumoyer, as contractor, at two hundred and seventy-two dollars. A new sub-district, called Schantz's Mill, was also established, and the school-house was built by three trustees, John Ortt, Jr., William Schantz, and Daniel Klein, Jr., for the amount of \$351.41.

The district was now composed of eighteen sub-districts, as follows:

Districts.	Teachers.
1. Brunner's.....	John B. Brunner.
2. Carl's.....	Thomas Zeislove.
3. Dietz's.....	Lewis M. Engelman.
4. Dillinger's.....	Chas. F. Schantz.
5. Dubs'.....	Trigman Schumoyer.
6. Eberhard's.....	M. H. Albright.
7. Klein's.....	John Grace.
8. Johnson's.....	Urias Engleman.
9. Kruss's.....	Daniel W. Ehl.
10. Kern's.....	James Lynch.
11. Koch's.....	Chs. H. Blank.
12. Kriebel's.....	Daniel Rothenberger.
13. Ortt's.....	Solomon Schiffert.
14. Miller's Mill.....	Edwin H. Blank.
15. Schantz's Mill.....	George William Brinker.
16. Schwartz's.....	Jared Ott.
17. Schantz's.....	William T. Gramer.
18. Zionsville.....	Thomas Lynch.

The report of the schools was as follows, viz.:

No. of schools.....	18
No. of months' school.....	43
No. of teachers (all male).....	18
Salaries per month.....	\$18.00
No. of male scholars.....	533
No. of female scholars.....	401
Learning German.....	285
Average No. of scholars in each school.....	51½
Cost of teaching each scholar per month.....	\$0.34½
Tax levied.....	\$1200.00
Received school-tax.....	1211.68
Cost of instruction.....	1188.00
Fuel and contingencies.....	227.41
Building, renting, etc.....	68.00
Received State appropriation.....	325.00
Balance in hands of treasurer.....	2321.50½

On Dec. 6, 1852, the district was separated into Upper and Lower Milford, a line being run through the middle of the district, from northeast to southwest. Each of the separate districts contained nine sub-districts.

The following amounts were paid for the education of the poor children of Upper Milford (before division):

1828.....	\$5.53	1836.....	\$61.86
1830.....	25.66	1837.....	112.04
1833.....	41.09	1838.....	148.12
1834.....	46.39	1839.....	211.47
1835.....	108.80		

Upper Milford (before division) drew the following appropriations from the State for the public schools:

1844.....	\$6,857.26	1849.....	\$310.37
1845.....	(Interest) 112.80	1850.....	329.20
1846.....	443.00	1851.....	325.08
1847.....	350.00	1852.....	325.08
1847.....	350.00	1853.....	151.20
1848.....	325.51		
			\$10,002.50

**Schools of Upper Milford (after Division).—**On the 6th of December, 1852, Upper Milford was divided into Upper and Lower Milford (two equal districts).

Upper Milford School District contained after division nine sub-districts.

The school board for 1853-54 was constituted as follows: David Hiestand, to serve three years; Frederick Sigmund, three years; Peter Henninger, two years; John Ortt, two years; Charles B. Shimer, one year; Charles W. Wicand, one year. The board elected C. W. Wicand, president; Friederich Sigmund, secretary; Charles Foster, treasurer.

For the same year (1853-54) the board employed the following gentlemen as teachers: 1, Brunner's, William H. Wieder; 2, Kern's, Chs. H. Blank; 3, Koch's, Thomas K. Zeislove; 4, Kriebel's, Samuel Kriebel; 5, Miller's Mill, George W. Hartzell; 6, Ortt's, Solomon Schiffert; 7, Schantz's Mill, George W. Brinker; 8, Schwartz's, Solomon Danbert; 9, Zionsville, Charles W. Wicand. All were employed for four and a half months, at eighteen dollars per month.

The report showed,—

Balance in hand of treasurer, as per statement of old Upper Milford board.....	\$162.25
Tax levied, etc., and collected.....	631.51
From other sources.....	297.55
	\$2091.11
Cost of instruction.....	\$729.00
All other expenses.....	128.82
Balance in hand of treasurer.....	1233.29
	\$2091.11

In the year 1855 there was a new sub-district established in Powder Valley, called Powder or Schubert's district. A new school-house was also built by William Weidner, a contractor, for four hundred and fifty dollars. Ten teachers were employed for four and a half months, at twenty dollars per month. Male scholars, 256; female, 215; average attendance, 252.

In 1856-57 the sub-districts, with their respective teachers, were as follows:

No. 1.—Schwartz's.....	S. J. Danbert.
" 2.—Schantz's.....	Samuel C. Lee.
" 3.—Brunner's.....	Edward Bitting.
" 4.—Ortt's.....	J. G. Freed.
" 5.—Zionsville.....	M. W. Stauffer.
" 6.—Powder.....	S. C. Butterwick.
" 7.—Kriebel's.....	A. W. Stauffer.
" 8.—Koch's.....	Uriah Buckert.
" 9.—Kern's.....	Abr. M. Schantz.
" 10.—Miller's.....	J. A. Wimmer.

The teachers were employed five months, at \$24.30 per month (average).

In 1882-83 the number of schools was fourteen. Teachers same, for five months, at thirty-two dollars per month. The cost of instruction was two thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

The duplicate of the school-tax was \$2368.03; building tax, \$1015.54.



Schwartz's sub-district school (No. 1) is situated on the northern part of Upper Milford. The present school-house is situated on the public road leading from Emaus to Shimersville, and about one and one-eighth miles southwest from Emaus. In this sub-district there was a school established about the year 1800, in an old distillery building on the premises of Christian Steininger (or later Lynn), and kept there for several years. About the year 1812 there was another school established, and a school-house erected on the premises of Peter Schwartz. (This old school-house is still on the premises of Francis Schwartz, and is situated about one-quarter of a mile southwest from the present school-house, but it is in ruins.) The teachers who had employment there were David Baszler, — Gerhard, Jonathan Dorward, Charles Miller, Henry Fusz, J. Adam Schueiter, Philip Mumbauer, Chs. W. Wicand, Charles Mohr, John Berndt, John Fingado. In the year 1844 the common-school board of Upper Milford made application to the trustees of this old school-house—William Shantz and Philip Dany—for the use of the school-house. The school board employed as teacher in this sub-district Edward Reinhard, for a term of four and a half months, at sixteen dollars per month. The first report of this school was: whole number of scholars, seventy-three (forty males and thirty-three females), of which thirty-three studied German. The school board used this old school-house for the use of the common schools for eight years, until 1853, during which time school was taught by the following teachers (from 1844–52), Edward Reinhard (1844–46), John Finkada (1846–47), Josiah W. Stauffer (1847–48), Edward H. M. Sell (1848–49) William Behm (fifty-five days), George Fetter (twenty-four days), and James I. Tool (forty-one days (1849–50), Chs. Blank (1850–52), and Jared Ott (1852–53). In the year 1853 there was a new school-house erected by the board—George Neumoyer, contractor—for two hundred and eighty-five dollars. This house was erected about one-quarter of a mile northeast from the old building. David Klein, Peter Henninger, and David Schaffer were trustees. Since the erection of the new school-house school has been taught by the following gentlemen, viz.: Solomon J. Daubert, George M. Kunkel, Wilson Hartzell, M. H. Lehman, and C. H. Jordan, the present teacher. The present school term is five months, at thirty-two dollars per month.

Schantz's Mill school (No. 2) is situated on the public road leading from Vera Cruz to Emaus, in Upper Milford, about one-fourth of a mile northwest from Vera Cruz. This district was established in the year 1852 by the board of directors of common schools of Upper Milford (before division). It was formed from parts of Ort's, Brunner's, and Schwartz's Districts. A school-house was built the same year by the trustees, at a cost of three hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-one cents. The first teacher employed at this school-house was George William

Brunker, for a term of four and a half months, at eighteen dollars per month. Since then the school has been taught by Samuel C. Lee, Francis Schwartz, and John R. Sturm.

In the year 1880 the old school-house was sold by the board of directors to Henry Schelly for one hundred and forty-nine dollars; and the same year a large two-story stone school-house was erected on the hill above Vera Cruz. In this school-house a primary and a secondary school were established.

This school has been taught by John R. Sturm (primary), and J. J. Hauser (secondary), and W. F. Bitting (secondary) since 1883, and Miss Rosie L. Downly (primary) since 1883. The teachers are employed for five months, at thirty-two dollars per month.

The school-house in Brunner's School District (No. 3) is situated on the public road leading from Vera Cruz to Saucon, about half a mile northeast from Vera Cruz Station, in Upper Milford. This school was originally called Bildhaus school-house, and was established about the year 1818 by Jacob Bildhaus, in his private rooms, and Jacob Oberholtzer, a professional, was the first teacher. A few years afterwards a new school-house was erected in the neighborhood, and on the premises of William Brunner, in which school was continued by several teachers until 1844. In this year (May 31, 1844) the school-house was offered by two of the trustees—Abraham Mill and Thomas Reinhold—to the school board of Upper Milford for their use, and was accepted. In the year 1866 there was erected a new stone school-house, at a cost of nine hundred and eighty dollars and seventy cents. The first teacher employed by the common-school board was Solomon Fehr, for two terms, four and a half months each, at sixteen dollars per month. The whole number of scholars in 1844 was forty-six (twenty-nine male and seventeen female), of whom twenty were studying German; and in 1845–46 fifty-seven scholars (thirty-six male and twenty-one female), of whom twenty-five studied German. The teachers employed at this school-house were L. M. Engelmau, Uriah Brunner, William Behm, Edward Bitting, John B. Poener, William H. Weider, C. H. Foster, M. W. Stauffer, Paul Wald, Addison Bernhard, M. Schueiter, J. N. Bitting, E. S. Bitting, W. F. Bitting, C. W. Buskirk, and J. J. Hauser, the present teacher. The last board of trustees in 1853 was Peter Brunner, Peter Stout, and Solomon Bachman.

Ort's school (in District No. 4) is situated on the public road leading from Zionsville to Coopersburg, and about one mile southeast from Vera Cruz. This school was established, and the first log school-house erected, about the year 1820, by the people of the district, on the premises of John Ort. The first teacher in this district was Philip Mumbauer, a professional teacher in the German as well as in the English language. John Hemert also taught in this school-house in 1820.

In the years 1822–25, James Tagert taught school





in this school-house. He is reported a successful English teacher. In the years 1842 and 1844 school was taught by James Ortt. In the year 1844 this school-house and district were accepted by the board of the common schools of Upper Milford as a sub-district, and they employed for the same year George Blank as teacher, who taught the last school in the old school-house. In the year 1845 a new school-house was erected by the board, about one-eighth of a mile farther west, on the premises of Jacob Schantz. William Weidner was contractor.

In this house school was kept by John Schell, Joshua Stahler, John M. Engelman, Charles F. Schantz, Solomon Schiffert, Charles H. Reinbold, J. G. Freed, A. H. Federolf, A. B. Keck, Daniel Klein, Joseph L. Romig, Clinton T. Engelman, Charles B. Horlacher, C. Z. Bassler, Charles Bitting, Oswin Erdman, Moses G. Weber, and William Weiss, etc., until 1872. In that year the third school-house was erected in this district by the board,—a stone building which cost over one thousand dollars. In this new school-house the following teachers taught: D. Bechtel, C. W. Berndt, W. F. Bitting, and A. H. Pearson (present teacher). In 1845 the whole number of scholars was sixty-five,—forty-one male and twenty-four female,—of whom thirty-seven were learning German. In 1853 the whole number of scholars was fifty-three,—thirty-two male and twenty-one female. From 1820 until 1853 this school-house and district was controlled by three trustees. The last board of trustees, in 1853, was Daniel Mohr, David Musseman, and George Walter.

Zionsville school (No. 5) is situated in the village of Zionsville. It was established previous to the year 1760 as a "Gemein Schule" (church school), and no doubt as a union school of both churches (the Reformed and Lutheran congregations), and was continued as a church school for many years, under control of the trustees of both churches.

In the year 1844 the school-house was offered by the trustees—Jacob Hillegas, John Wieder, and Jacob Schneider—to the board of directors, and was accepted, and Jacob P. Keil was employed to teach the school. He reported the whole number of scholars to be sixty-three (forty male and twenty-three female), of whom twenty-three learned German. In the year 1874 the school board purchased from Charles W. Wieand half an acre of ground for one hundred dollars, on which a large stone school-house with a steeple was erected, at a cost of over twelve hundred dollars. The old school-house was sold by the trustees of the churches at public sale to the highest bidder, and within thirty days thereafter was taken away. The names of the teachers who have taught school at this place since 1844 are as follows, viz.: Thomas L. Worthington, Aaron S. Wagner, Adam Snyder, Silas Christman, John G. Glace, Thomas R. Lynch, Charles W. Wieand, M. W. Stanfler, W. B. K. Johnson, J. R. Diller, Sallie Wieand, E. Strunk, Laurentius Weaver, J. W.

Stanfler, George W. Bassler, George W. Roeder, Leon Snyder, and J. D. S. Kneller (present teacher). For the present year the teacher's salary is thirty-two dollars per month for five months.

The "Powder," or Schubert's, school-house (No. 6) is situated in the Powder, or Indian, Valley, on the public road leading from the Hereford and Shimersville turnpike to the Hosensack Valley, and about a quarter of a mile northwest from the village of Powder Valley. This school sub-district was established in the year 1855, and was formed from parts of the Kriebel's and Zionsville sub-districts. A school-house was built the same year by William Weidner, as contractor, for four hundred and fifty dollars, and the first teacher was employed at the same time for the term of four and a half months, at twenty dollars per month. The names of the teachers who have taught here are as follows: S. L. Butterwick (first teacher), Fr. Scharter, Christian Schultz, J. B. Yeckel, M. V. Kunkel, William Wieand, J. Y. Moyer, H. W. Stauffer, A. E. Stahler, W. R. Fluck, and P. K. Mayer, the present teacher. The present term is five months, at thirty-two dollars per month.

The school-house at Kriebel's sub-district (No. 7) is situated on the Hereford and Shimersville turnpike, and about one and three-quarter miles southwest from Zionsville. This school was established by the inhabitants of the district previous to the year 1810, and at the same time a school-house was erected on the premises of Christian Mensch (later those of Benjamin Kriebel), near the grist-mill at present owned by Charles W. Wieand, Esq., in the Perkiomen Valley. In this house school was taught over thirty-five years previous to the acceptance of the common-school law (1844), by Benjamin Kriebel, Jacob Oberholtzer, Samuel Kriebel, Adam Schweiter, and others. The school was always controlled by a board of trustees. In the year 1844 this school-house was offered to the board of directors of the common schools of Upper Milford, and was accepted, and Charles Meckly was employed to teach the school for one term of four and a half months, at sixteen dollars per month. He reported seventy-five scholars (forty-seven male and twenty-eight female), of whom forty learned German. The trustees of this school-house, with whom the agreement was made, were Jacob Rothenberger and William Weidner. Since 1845 this school has been taught by John Weider, Albert Bogen, Samuel Kriebel, M. W. Stanfler, Charles Snyder, and David B. Rothenberger. In 1853 the district of Upper Milford was divided, and Kriebel's sub-district was included in the present Upper Milford. Since 1853 the school has been taught by the following teachers: Jacob Schneider, A. M. Stauffer, Albert M. Sigmund, Charles H. Buchecker, Martin K. Laudenschlaeger, J. Y. Moyer, George W. Roeder, W. H. Leopold, and S. Y. Bortz, the present teacher. The present term is five months, at thirty-two dollars per month.

In the year 1882 the board of directors purchased



from Benjamin Yoder about one-half acre of ground for one hundred and ten dollars, on which the present school-house was erected, at a cost of \$996.01.

Koch's school (No. 8) is situated in Upper Milford, on the public road leading from Shimersville to Siesholtzville, about two miles west from Shimersville. This district was established by the school directors in the first year of the common schools in Upper Milford (1841). The same year a school-house was erected by William Stauffer, contractor, for two hundred and thirty-six dollars. John Walter was employed to teach the school the first term, for four and one-half months, at sixteen dollars per month. The first report of this school showed fifty-five scholars (thirty-six male and eighteen female), of whom twenty-eight were learning German. The names of the teachers who taught school at this place since Walter are Henry B. Schleiffer, Samuel Kriebel, John Schell, Albert Bogen, Adam Schneider, Chs. H. Blank (until 1853).

In 1853 the district of Upper Milford was divided into Upper and Lower Milford, since which time the school has been taught by the following teachers, viz.: Thomas K. Zeislove, Uriah Burkert, J. J. Brunner, B. X. Schell, M. W. Stauffer, M. Neumoyer, O. F. Gery, M. H. Brensinger, and others. In the year 1868 there was a large stone school-house erected in Koch's sub-district, at a cost of over one thousand dollars. The present teacher at this school-house is M. H. Brensinger.

Kern's school (No. 9) is situated in Upper Milford, about one-quarter of a mile northeast from Shimersville, on the public road leading from Shimersville to Emaus. This school district was, no doubt, established by the people of that neighborhood previous to the year 1820, and the school-house, no doubt, erected the same year. In this house school was taught until about the year 1843, in which year a new school-house was erected. In the year 1844, May 31st, this new school-house was offered by the trustees to the board of directors for their use, and the board accepted the offer, and agreed to pay ten dollars rent for one term. The first teacher employed by the directors to teach school at this place was John Schell. He reported sixty scholars (thirty-nine male and twenty-one female), of whom seventeen learned German. In the year 1846 the school-house was purchased by the directors for two hundred and fifty-three dollars. In 1865 there was a large stone school-house built at this place by the directors at a cost of about one thousand dollars.

The following persons have taught school at this place: Previous to division—John Schell, John Klein, Edward Schultz, Amos R. Heller, A. J. Brunner, George W. Weikel, J. W. Stauffer, and James Lynch. Since division—Charles H. Blank, W. W. Meckly, J. D. Eberhard, A. M. Schantz, Henry Longstreth, J. E. Hunsicker, M. V. Kunkel, Leon Snyder, Samuel C. Lee, J. B. Kerchner, J. W. Rothenberger, and

William S. Bachman, the present teacher. The present term is five months, at thirty-two dollars per month.

Miller's Mill school (No. 10) is situated on the public road leading from the Shimersville and Macungie turnpike to Emaus, and in a straight line about one and one-quarter miles northwest from Shimersville. This sub-district was established in the year 1841, in the neighborhood of Miller's Mill, by the directors of the common schools of Upper Milford, and the same year a school-house was built by George Neumoyer, as contractor, for two hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The first teacher employed at this place was Albert Bogen, for four and one-half months, at sixteen dollars per month. The school had sixty-two scholars (thirty-three male and twenty-nine female), of whom thirty three learned German. The following teachers have taught here since Bogen: Joseph Needler, Samuel Kriebel, Thomas J. Lynch, Aaron S. Wagner, Edwin H. Blank (1853), George W. Hartzel, Levi Miess, J. A. Wimmer, M. R. Shaffer, A. S. Jordan, H. Hinkel, A. Bernhard, Martin Diefenderfer, O. D. Butterwick, and J. R. Sturm (present teacher).

The present term is five months, at thirty-two dollars per month. In the year 1873 there was erected in this district a large stone school-house, at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars.

The school-house in the new sub-district (Geisenger's, No. 11) is situated near Zionsville Station. The sub-district was established by the directors of common schools of Upper Milford, in 1874, and was formed from parts of "Orth's," "Powder," and especially from the Zionsville sub-district. About one-quarter of an acre of land was purchased from Abraham Geisenger, on which the same year a large stone school-house was erected, at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars. The first teacher in this new school-house was John N. Bitting, employed in 1874, for a term of five months, at forty dollars per month. Since his time school has been taught by H. J. Schifert, Dan. Klein, B. X. Schell, and Morris L. Schantz, the present teacher.

Berger's (or Kemmerer's) School, No. 12, is in the most northern part of Upper Milford. The school-house is situated on a public road, about one-quarter of a mile west from Emaus. This sub-district school was formed by the directors in 1876 from parts of Schwartz's and Brunner's sub-districts.

The school-house was built the same year (a brick building, twenty-eight by thirty-two feet, with patent desks), at a cost of over twelve hundred dollars. The teachers who taught here have been Oliver W. Buskirk, P. P. Nuss, J. D. L. Heister, and Milton H. Lehman, the present teacher. The present term is five months, at thirty-two dollars per month.

Hampton (or Sigmund) school, No. 3, is situated near the old Hampton Furnace. This sub-district was established in 1880, and formed from parts of



Koch's, Kriebel's, and Zionsville sub-districts. In the same year the board of directors purchased from William Rausch one-quarter of an acre of land, on which a large stone school-house was erected at a cost of nearly one thousand dollars. The teachers here have been C. P. Heller, A. E. Heimbach, and others. The teacher for the present term is O. F. Gery.

**Common Schools of Lower Milford.**—At the first election in Lower Milford, held at the public-house of Solomon Kemmerer on March 18, 1853, for the election of their first township officers, the following gentlemen were elected school directors: Aaron Dubbs, one year; William C. Roeder, one year; Daniel S. Yeakel, two years; Abraham Pearson, two years; Samuel Stauffer, three years; Samuel Hottel, three years. On their first meeting, on the 11th of April, they organized as follows: Aaron Dubbs, president; William C. Roeder, treasurer; Samuel Stauffer, secretary. Lower Milford School District was at that time composed of nine sub-districts, as follows, viz.: Dillingersville, Krauss', Klein's, Carl's, Johnson's, Dietz's, Dub's, Eberhard's, Schantz's.

The amount in hand of the treasurer, being one-half share of balance in hand of Charles Foster, treasurer of old Upper Milford District, which was paid William C. Roed, first treasurer of Lower Milford, was \$1162.25.

In the month of August of the same year nine teachers were employed for the first term, four and a half months, at eighteen dollars per month.

During the next ten years the schools were continued as follows, viz.:

1854.	9 schools,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months,	at.....	\$20
1855.	9 "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" .....	20
1856.	9 "	5 "	" .....	24
1857.	9 "	5 "	" .....	25
1858.	9 "	5 "	" .....	25
1859.	9 "	5 "	" .....	25
1860.	9 "	5 "	" .....	25
1861.	9 "	5 "	" .....	22
1862.	9 "	5 "	" .....	22
1863.	10 "	5 "	" .....	20
1864.	10 "	5 "	" .....	25
1865.	10 "	5 "	" .....	32
1866.	10 "	5 "	" .....	32
1867.	10 "	5 "	" .....	38
1868.	10 "	8 "	" .....	38
1869.	10 "	5 "	" .....	38
1870.	10 "	5 "	" .....	35

In the year 1863 there was formed a new sub-district in the most eastern part of Lower Milford, by the name of Engelman's sub-district. It was formed from parts of Dietz's and Johnson's sub-districts. The same year there was a new school-house erected in this sub-district, on the premises of Jeremiah Schleiffer, at a cost of over six hundred dollars.

In the year 1870 the sub-districts were numbered, and teachers employed as follows:

No. 1.	Carl's.....	Michael N. Weidner.
" 2.	Klein's.....	H. C. Schoenly.
" 3.	Krauss.....	A. H. Erdman.
" 4.	Schantz's.....	J. W. Stauffer.
" 5.	Eberhard's.....	B. X. Schell.
" 6.	Dillingersville.....	E. S. Bitting.
" 7.	Johnson's.....	David Dietz.
" 8.	Dub's.....	L. S. Roeder.
" 9.	Engelman's.....	Chr. N. Bitting.
" 10.	Dietz's.....	William S. Erney.

The term was six months, at thirty-five dollars per month.

During the subsequent period schools were kept as follows:

1870.	10 schools,	5 months,	at.....	\$35 per month.
1871.	10 "	5 "	" .....	35 "
1872.	10 "	5 "	" .....	35 "
1873.	10 "	5 "	" .....	35 "
1874.	10 "	5 "	" .....	37 "
1875.	10 "	5 "	" .....	38 "
1876.	10 "	5 "	" .....	30 "
1877.	10 "	5 "	" .....	30 "
1878.	10 "	5 "	" .....	27 "
1879.	10 "	5 "	" .....	25 "
1880.	10 "	5 "	" .....	27 "
1881.	10 "	5 "	" .....	30 "
1882.	10 "	5 "	" .....	30 "
1883.	10 "	5 "	" .....	32 "

In the year 1870 the amount of school tax levied was \$1783.34; in 1875, \$2210.51; in 1880, \$1405.50; in 1883 it was \$2934.73; and in the same year the building tax was \$1173.89.

The report for 1870 showed the whole number of male scholars as 231; whole number of female scholars, 160; total, 391; average attendance, 235; per cent., 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ . In 1882, whole number of male scholars was 227; whole number of female, 169; total, 396; average attendance, 281; per cent., 96.

In 1877 number of sub-districts was changed. In 1882 the number of pupils in each was as follows:

	Males.	Females.
1. Carl's.....	24	26
2. Klein's.....	23	18
3. Krauss'.....	21	13
4. Schantz's.....	23	17
5. Eberhard's.....	13	9
6. Dillingersville.....	28	20
7. Dietz's.....	29	14
8. Engelman's.....	20	16
9. Johnson's.....	No report.	
10. Dub's.....	No report.	

And in 1883 their condition was as follows:

	No. of Scholars.
1. Carl's.....	43
2. Klein's.....	32
3. Krauss's.....	43
4. Schantz's.....	31
5. Eberhard's.....	24
6. Dillingersville.....	46
7. Dub's.....	39
8. Dietz's.....	37
9. Engelman's.....	37
10. Johnson's.....	35

Whole number of scholars in 1883..... 367

The teachers employed for the term of 1883-84 are as follows: District No. 1, E. S. Rambo; No. 2, B. X. Schell; No. 3, E. E. Schantz; No. 4, H. W. Sterner; No. 5, W. S. Erney; No. 6, John N. Bitting; No. 7, Calvin E. H. Davidson; No. 8, C. W. Urffler; No. 9, L. H. Jacoby; No. 10, B. T. Gabel.

The present school board consists of: 1, Moses G. Weaver, president; 2, J. D. Dillinger, secretary; 3, Isaac S. Roeder, treasurer; 4, Alfred Fried; 5, H. H. Boyer; 6, Erwin S. Dietz.

Carl's sub-district, No. 1, is in the western corner of Lower Milford, and its school-house is situated on the public road leading from Hosensack to Hereford (in Berks County), and about one and a quarter miles (in a straight line) west from Hosensack village. This sub-district was established in 1844 by the board of directors of the common schools of





Upper Milford, and the same year a school-house was erected on contract by Nathan Gery for one hundred and eighty-one dollars. Samuel Kriebel was employed as the first teacher at sixteen dollars per month. By the division of Upper Milford this sub-district was included in Lower Milford. In 1882 there was a new school-house erected in Karl's sub-district at a cost of over twelve hundred dollars. The teachers at this place have been as follows: Samuel Kriebel, Aaron Schantz, A. S. Wagner, Chs. Stute, Joel Kriebel, Thomas Zeislove, John J. Brunner, Michael Weidner, Milton H. Mill, John N. Bitting, and others. The present teacher is E. S. Rambo. The school has now forty-three scholars.

The school-house of Klein's sub-district (No. 2) is situated in the Hosensack Valley, on a public road, and about half a mile southwest from the village of Hosensack. This sub-district was established by the school board in 1844 (before division). It was formed from a part of the old Hosensack District. A school-house was erected the same year on the premises of John Roeder, and near the house of George Klein. It was built by Nathan Stahl, as contractor, for \$162.25. The first teacher employed at this school-house was Levi H. Thomson, for four and a half months, at sixteen dollars per month. He reported sixty scholars (forty-five males and fifteen females), twenty-one of whom studied German. In 1852, when Upper Milford was divided, Klein's sub-district was included in that part which was called Lower Milford. About the year 1870 there was a new stone school-house erected at this place, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The teachers who have taught school here since 1844 are as follows, viz.: Aaron S. Wagner, Reuben Kriebel, David Rothrock, J. W. Stauffer, Ab. S. Stauffer, Albert Bogen, John G. Glace, Henry Schoenly, E. S. Rambo, B. N. Schell, Michael Weidner, and others. The present teacher (January, 1884) is Michael Weidner.

Krauss' sub-district is situated in the most southern part of Lower Milford, and the school-house is in Kraussdale, on the "King's high-road," and nearly two miles southeast from the village of Hosensack. This school was established by the people of that neighborhood in the year 1842, previous to the acceptance of the common-school law, in 1843, and also previous to the division of Upper Milford (1853). A small tract of land was donated the same year by Jacob Kriebel, for school purposes. In the spring of 1842 Charles Hillegas and Abraham Stauffer were elected as a building committee, and George Krauss, Anthony Krauss, and Henry Stauffer, trustees. During the summer of the same year a stone school-house was erected by the building committee, at a cost of \$322.71, which was paid by subscription. In the fall of the same year the trustees employed Joseph Convoer as teacher, and he taught in English and German for a term of three months. In the spring of 1843 Henry B. Schleiffer was employed,

who taught three months, exclusively in the English language, and during the months of August and September Miss Catherine Smith, of Philadelphia, was employed as teacher, and also taught exclusively in English.

In the year 1844 the board of directors of Upper Milford (before division) made application for the use of Krauss' school-house for the use of the common schools, which was agreed to by the trustees. The first teacher employed by the directors to teach at this place was John J. Thomas, who taught four and one-half months at sixteen dollars per month.

Mr. Thomas reported forty-eight scholars (thirty males and eighteen females), of whom fourteen studied German. In the year 1846 the board of directors purchased the house from John Gery, John Krauss, and Samuel Stauffer, trustees, for two hundred and fifty dollars. Since the division of the township (Dec. 6, 1852) this sub-district has been included in Lower Milford. Before that year school was taught by Joseph K. Yeckel, Samuel Stauffer, A. S. Stauffer, John S. Schultz, D. W. Ehl, John J. Thomas, Henry B. Schleiffer, and others, and since division, by O. W. Erdman, B. N. Schell, E. F. Krauss, and others. In 1874 a large stone school building was erected by the directors, which cost about twelve hundred dollars. The present teacher is B. N. Schell; the number of pupils forty-three.

Schantz's sub-district (No. 4) is situated in the southern part of Lower Milford.

The school-house is on the public road leading from the village of Hosensack to the Swamp Church and about equal distance (one and one-quarter miles) from either place. The district was established in 1850, and was formed from parts of Eberhard's and Klein's sub-districts. A school-house was erected the same year on the premises of John G. Schantz by David Gehman, at a cost of two hundred and eighty-five dollars. This school-house is still in use. The same year Solomon Schantz was employed as teacher, and taught the first term, for five months, at seventeen dollars per month. He reported thirty-three scholars (twenty males and thirteen females). By division of Upper Milford, Schantz's sub-district was included in Lower Milford. Since 1850 this school has been taught by the following teachers: Solomon Schantz, William T. Cramer, B. N. Schell, Jesse W. Stauffer, — Hixon, A. E. Schantz, and others. The present teacher, employed in the fall of 1883, is H. W. Sterner.

The school-house in Eberhard's sub-district (No. 5) is situated on the public road leading from Dillingersville to the Swamp Church, about three-fourths of a mile north from the latter. Eberhard's district was established in 1845, by the board of directors of the common schools, and was formed from the old Swamp Church District. The first school-house was erected by Nathan Gery, as contractor, for two hundred and sixty-five dollars; and the first teacher employed was



Joseph Convoer, for a term of four months, at seventeen dollars per month. Mr. Convoer's report for 1845 was sixty-five scholars (forty-one males and twenty-four females), of whom twenty-eight learned German. By the division of the district, Eberhard's sub-district was included in Lower Milford. In 1873 the first school-house gave way to a new and larger stone school building, which was erected by the directors at a cost of over twelve hundred dollars.

Since this sub-district was formed (1845) school has been taught by the following teachers, viz.: Joseph Convoer, J. J. Thomas, William T. Cramer, M. H. Albright, John S. Albright, Edwin Roberts, Edwin Albright, William Albright, B. X. Schell, F. P. Albright, Mrs. Sadie James, Milton H. Mill, C. W. Urffer, and William S. Erney, the present teacher (January, 1884) reports for the present term twenty-four scholars.

Dubs' sub-district (No. 7) is situated near the centre of Lower Milford. The school-house is in the Hosensack Valley on the public road leading from Limeport to Hosensack, and in a straight line one and one-eighth miles east from Dillingersville. This school was established in 1845, and the sub-district was formed from parts of the original Dillingersville, Swamp Church, and Chestnut Hill sub-districts. The same year a school-house was erected on the premises of William Dillinger by David Heil, contractor, for two hundred and nine dollars. It is still in use. The same year Philip Mumbauer was employed as teacher for four months at sixteen dollars per month. He reported forty-four scholars (twenty-one males and twenty-three females), of whom eighteen learned German. By the division of Upper Milford, in 1852, this sub-district was included in Lower Milford. Since the establishment of the school the following persons have been employed as teachers: M. H. Albright, Samuel Weiss, J. D. Dillinger, S. S. Schillert, Tilghman Schmoyer, Joshua D. K. Reinhard, John D. Eberhard, Charles Dotts, Edwin Albright, Edwin Roberts, William Albright, Laurentius Weaver, E. Schaffer, John S. Erney, William M. Schwenk, William S. Erney, Albert S. Erney, C. W. Urffer, and others. Calvin E. H. Davidson is the present teacher.

Dietz's sub-district (No. 8) is in the eastern part of Lower Milford, and the school-house is situated on a public road, near its centre, and nearly two and a quarter miles south from Limeport. The sub-district was formed by the directors, in 1845, from parts of the original Weber's and Berkenstock's sub-districts (originally Engelman's sub-district was included in Dietz's, but it was separately organized in 1863). The same year (1845) a school-house was erected on the premises of Joseph Dietz by Samuel Derr, as contractor, for two hundred and eighty-eight dollars. The first teacher employed at Dietz's school was J. J. Thomas (for four months, at sixteen dollars per month). He reported sixty scholars (forty-three male and seventeen female), twenty-seven of whom learned

German. In 1863, Dietz's sub-district was divided into two separate sub-districts, Engelman's then being formed. The same year a new school-house was built nearer to the centre of the district, about half a mile southwest from the first school-house and near the house of Aaron Dietz. The following teachers have been employed at Dietz's school, viz.: Adam Snyder, Samuel Hatel, L. M. Engelman, Joseph D. K. Reinhard, John S. Albright, John S. Erney, David Erney, William S. Erney, Albert Erney, David Dietz, C. W. Urffer, and others. In the fall of 1883 the second school-house gave way to a new one,—a large stone school-house, with patent desks, erected at a cost of over one thousand dollars. The same year C. W. Urffer was employed to teach in the new school-house a term of five months, at thirty-two dollars per month. He reports thirty-seven scholars as attending the school at present.

Engelman's sub-district (No. 9) is situated in the most eastern portion of Lower Milford, and the school-house is near its centre, on a road leading from Limeport to Steinsburg. Engelman's school sub-district was established in the year 1863, and was formed from parts of Dietz's and Johnson's sub-districts. It is the only school sub-district established in Lower Milford since the division in 1852. A school-house was erected in 1863, on the premises of Jeremiah Schleiffer, at a cost of over eight hundred dollars. Since 1863 school has been taught by several teachers, among them William S. Erney, Charles N. Bitting, B. X. Schell, Lewis Jacoby, and others. The present teacher at this school is Lewis Jacoby, who reports the whole number of scholars as thirty-seven.

The school-house of Johnson's sub-district (No. 10) is situated in the most northern part of Lower Milford, on the public road leading from Zionsville to Coopersburg, and about three-quarters of a mile south from Limeport. This sub-district was formed by the directors of common schools of Upper Milford, in 1845, from parts of the original (Berkenstock's and Chestnut Hill) districts. The same year (1845) a school-house was erected on the premises of James Johnson and Henry Engelman by John Schaeffer and Enos Nace, as contractors, for two hundred and seventy-one dollars, which school-house is still in use. By the division of Upper Milford, in 1852, this sub-district was included in Lower Milford district.

The first teacher employed by the directors of common schools to teach school here was Will E. Horlacher (1845) for a term of four months, at seventeen dollars per month. He reported for the first term forty-two scholars (nineteen male and twenty-three female), of whom sixteen studied German.

The names of the teachers who have taught in the district are as follows, viz.: Edward Reinhard, Lewis M. Engelman, Charles H. Blank, M. H. Albright, Uriah M. Engelman, John D. Eberhard, John N. Bitting, E. S. Bitting, W. F. Bitting, C. N. Bitting, David Dietz, Emanuel Wieder, and B. S. Gabel, pres-



ent teacher. The present number of scholars is thirty-five.

**Manufacturing Industries in Upper Milford—Grist- and Saw-Mills, etc.**—Seibert's grist-mill is situated on Seibert's Creek, and on the great public road leading from the King's high-road to Dorneyville and Mauch Chunk, or to Emaus and Allentown, between Emaus and Vera Cruz, a little over one mile from the latter place. The premises on which the mill is situated were first settled by Philip Thani (or Dony, or Towny), by virtue of a warrant dated Nov. 27, 1747, for thirty-eight acres and seventy-one perches and allowances. These premises were later (about 1758) purchased by Jacob Hahn, a miller, who took another tract by virtue of a warrant dated June 17, 1768, containing twenty-five acres, on which he obtained a patent on the 22d of the same month. Hahn (or Hawn) purchased on the 18th of March, 1778, from Michael Wolfgang, Jr., a third tract, containing seventy-one acres and one hundred and three perches, for two hundred and fifty pounds. This Jacob Hahn erected the first mill on the first-mentioned tract of land, between 1768 and 1778, and, no doubt, it was first a saw-mill and then a grist-mill. How long he was in possession of this mill property is not known, but no doubt it was over twenty years. It was sold to Jacob Dilgert, who was in possession of the property for nearly ten years, and sold to Peter Fink, who sold, in 1810, to Henry Seibert, of Bethlehem, who ran the mills nearly twenty-three years, and died 1833.

On March 29, 1834, the grist-mill and about forty acres of land was sold by John Seibert and Peter Schwartz, administrators of Henry Seibert, deceased, at public sale to Charles Keck, for three thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-four cents. The saw-mill property was sold previous to that time to Daniel Laner. Keck ran the mill five years, and sold to John Gross.

John Gross tore down the old mill, and erected a large stone mill on the same place, and carried on the same for six years, and sold to William Schantz, who was in possession of the same for nearly thirty-five years, until his death in 1880; but for the last fifteen years his son, Ambrose Schantz, was the manager of the grist-mill. In the year 1881 the mill was sold, with a few acres of land, to William G. Moyer, son-in-law of William Schantz, deceased, who rebuilt it, at a cost of over three thousand dollars, and sold it, in 1883, to Jesse Stauffer for eight thousand dollars.

Burger's grist-mill is situated on Indian Creek (a branch of the Hosensack), and also on the public road leading from the Shimersville and Hereford turnpike to Sieszholtzville, Berks Co., and nearly one mile southwest from the village of Zionsville (old), in Upper Milford. The first mill was built here in or about the year 1774 by Adam Koehl (or Kehl). He purchased one year previous (June 28, 1773), of Johannes Hiestandt, one acre of ground for that pur-

pose, and May 11, 1782, another tract of fifty acres of William Schaffer. Kehl built about the same year a saw-mill, which he sold Sept. 12, 1789, with all his land, to his son, Simon Kehl, at £7 (\$18.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ ), who sold April 17, 1809, to Jacob Truckenmüller; who sold April 8, 1811, the saw- and grist-mill, with almost twenty-three acres of land, to Daniel Fretz; who sold May 5, 1813, to William Riesser, at £1500. He sold April 1, 1815, to Friederich Nehs, who sold April 26, 1845, to Henry Burger and Samuel Beck at \$6250. In 1861 the old grist-mill was torn down, and a large stone grist-mill erected, and the saw-mill was discontinued. Henry Burger purchased his partner's share, and his son, Samuel Burger, went in as a partner, and business has been continued by them to the present year.

Yeakel's grist-mill is situated in Upper Milford, on Indian Creek, and about one hundred rods above Miller's spoke-mills. This grist-mill was first built as an oil-mill by Christian Metzger previous to the year 1790, and was about the year 1810 rebuilt and changed to a grist-mill, and sold to John Schuler, who, about the year 1820, sold to Abraham Yeakel. The mill was destroyed by fire about 1824, and rebuilt the same year by Yeakel, who continued it for a number of years. Yeakel died Oct. 27, 1865, and his son, Levi Yeakel, purchased the property, and has run the mill ever since. This is one of the best grist-mills in Upper Milford.

Wieand's grist- and saw-mill is situated on the Perkiomen, in Upper Milford, and on the public road leading from the Hereford and Shimersville turnpike to Hampton Furnace, and nearly two miles southwest from Zionsville and half a mile east from Hampton Furnace. This mill was built previous to the year 1800 by Christian Mensch, and kept in operation by him for a number of years, and then sold to Andrew Yeakel, who sold, in 1837, to Benjamin Kriebel, who sold, in 1856, to Owen Weaver. He sold, in 1864, to John B. Gehman, and he, in 1866, to C. W. Wieand, the present owner. The mill is occupied at present by Hiram Yeakel.

Miller's grist-mill is situated on Miller's Creek, in Upper Milford, and on the public road leading from "the King's high-road" to Emaus, and about one and a half miles in a straight line from Shimersville.

This is an old mill, nearly one hundred years old, erected by a man named John Wetzel prior to 1800, and was kept by the Wetzels until about the year 1830 or later, and then sold to Joseph Beitler, who kept the same until the year 1835, and sold to George Miller, who kept the same over thirty years, until his death, in 1865.

Bitting's saw-mill was situated in Upper Milford, on the Indian Creek and on the public road leading from Shimersville to Sieszholtzville, and two and one-quarter miles west from Shimersville. This saw-mill was erected previous to the year 1820 by Jesse Bit-





ting, and was run by him for a number of years and then abandoned.

Schelly's saw-mill is situated near Leibert's grist-mill. The first mill was built about the same time or perhaps prior to the grist-mill. It had been in possession of Jacob Dilgert, — Fink, and John Leibert. After John Leibert's death the saw-mill was separated from the grist-mill, and sold in 1834 to Daniel Lauer, who kept it nearly ten years and sold to John Ort, who operated it about five years and sold to John Schleifer, who sold two years later to Willoughby Mohr, who erected a new and larger saw-mill in 1865, and sold the same a few years later to Henry Schelly, who has operated it ever since. In this saw-mill there was set up by Daniel Lauer, prior to 1840, a wool-carding machine, later operated by John Ort for several years.

Heimbach's oil-mill was situated on a branch of the Perkiomen Creek, and about half a mile east from the old Hampton Furnace. This oil-mill was built by Wendell Heimbach about the year 1815, and was run by him for several years, and then changed to a clover-mill, and continued for a number of years, and about the year 1840 discontinued.

Schneider's clover-mill is situated on the Perkiomen in Upper Milford, and on the Hereford and Shimersville turnpike, about two and a half miles southwest from Zionsville, and half a mile south from Wieandt's mill. This mill was built by Andrew Yeakel for an oil-mill, and was made a clover-mill previous to the year 1825. He kept the same in operation for several years, and sold about the year 1840 to Daniel Wieand, who continued the same for several years and sold to John Mohr, who sold later to David Schneider, the present owner, who changed it to a grist-mill.

Miller's spoke-mill is situated on Indian Creek, in the Powder Valley, and on the public road leading from the Hereford and Shimersville turnpike to the Hosensaek Valley. This mill was first an oil-mill, and was built by Henry Trump, about the year 1830, and run by him until 1848, after which his son, William Trump, purchased the property and continued the mill for about eight years, and sold to Michael Miller, who discontinued the oil-mill and established a grist-mill and stove-factory, which were run by himself and by his son, Elmer Miller, until the year 1866, and then sold to Samuel Miller, who changed it to a spoke-mill, which he has continued until the present.

**Powder-Mills.**—A powder-mill was erected in the present Powder Valley in 1829, by Henry Kemmerer, and was kept in operation by him for one year, and then sold to Henry Trump and Henry Schell, who continued it about one year, when it exploded and was never rebuilt.

Henry Kemmerer erected near the same place, in 1831, a second powder-mill, and ran it about two years, when it exploded and three lives were lost, two negroes and one German, Lewis Reiter.

In the year 1870, Peter Faust purchased the old Hampton Furnace, and erected the same year, within the buildings of the furnace, a powder-mill, which was carried on for nearly four years, when it also exploded. The explosion was caused by a lightning stroke. The life of one employé, James Watson, was lost.

**Emaus Furnace.**—The Emaus Furnace is situated nearly one-half of a mile southwest from the outer limit of the borough of Emaus, and between the tracks of the East Penn and the Perkiomen Railroad. In the fall of the year 1869 there was a company organized in the borough of Emaus and vicinity, by the name of the Emaus Iron Company, of which the following were elected officers: S. Gross Fry, Esq., president; John P. McFadden, secretary. The same year the old Christ's farm, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres, was purchased from Widow Judith Wenner for twenty-two thousand dollars, and cut up into building lots, with the exception of forty-three acres, which was retained by the company as the furnace property. In 1870 and 1871, on this tract of land, there was one of the handsomest and most durable furnace buildings erected in East Pennsylvania. A contract was made by the company with Wren & Noble, of Pottsville, to build their furnace for one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; but before the furnace was finished Wren & Noble became bankrupt, and the iron company was obliged to finish the work during the year 1871, at an additional cost of twenty thousand dollars, so that the whole amount of cost was nearly one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. George J. Henninger was the regularly appointed superintendent of the iron company. After the Emaus Iron Company had finished their furnace and all the necessary outbuildings, the manufacture of iron was carried on for nearly three years. The company then failed, and appointed Paul Berger as their assignee, who sold the furnace property in 1874 to the Hematite Iron Company. This company continued the operation of the furnace for only about one year, and sold to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which company leased the furnace property to Ormrod, Fisher & Co. The average production is one thousand tons of pig iron per month, or twelve thousand tons a year. In the year 1883 a large pipe foundry was erected on the premises and near the furnace. Pipes of from four to ten inches diameter of the best quality are to be made in the foundry.

**Hampton Furnace** is situated on the Perkiomen, and on the public road leading from the Hereford and Shimersville turnpike to Sieszholtzville, about two and one-half miles west from Zionsville. This furnace was built in the year 1809 by David Heimbach, Wisselman & Covely. Soon after Heimbach bought his partners out, and conducted the furnace for twenty-three years, and sold it on Aug. 13, 1832, with ninety acres of land, to John V. R. Hunter (Jaeger), of



Allentown, who continued it for two years. May 20, 1834, Hunter sold the furnace, with ninety acres of land, to Daniel V. R. Hunter, of Oley, Berks Co., for ten thousand dollars, who continued its operation for six years. March 31, 1838, Daniel V. R. Hunter sold the furnace and land to John V. R. Hunter and Paul Miller at ten thousand dollars, who continued the same for about eleven years, when they sold the furnace property at public sale to John Gross, of Allentown, who did not comply with the conditions, and the property went to the hands of Sheriff Hirie, of Lehigh County. On Feb. 7, 1850, Sheriff Hirie, of Lehigh County, sold the property at public sale to Frederick Sigmund, of Upper Milford, for three thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars. On Oct. 29, 1859, F. Sigmund purchased another tract of sixty-five acres one hundred and fourteen perches of land from John McMannus and John V. R. Hunter. Frederick Sigmund continued the operation of the furnace for ten years, until his death, June 25, 1860, after which the furnace went to his sons, Henry M. and Albert M. Sigmund, who continued the same until 1867, and sold to Peter Faust, who discontinued the furnace and erected a powder-mill, which exploded three years afterward.

No doubt this was the first furnace erected in Lehigh County, and David Hembach the first iron-master.

**Stahler Machine-Shop.**—Anthony Stahler, son of Henry Stahler, erected in the year 1837 a machine-shop on the public road leading from Shimersville to Vera Cruz, about one-half mile from Shimersville, in which he established a threshing-machine factory. He made excellent machines, and carried on business until his death, in 1860, after which his son, Henry, continued it for a few years. About the year 1862 the property was purchased by George Moyer, who still operates the factory.

**Guth's Coach-Factory.**—This coach-factory is situated on "the King's high-road," between Shimersville and the borough of Macungie. A village, but without a store or tavern, has grown up around it. The coach-factory was erected about the year 1845 by Jonas Yerk (sometimes called Jonas George), and carried on by him until the year 1851, when it was sold to the present proprietor, Charles Guth. In conjunction with the factory is a saddler-shop, carried on by Mr. Laudis, son-in-law of Mr. Guth.

**Vera Cruz Creamery.**—This creamery is located at the village of Vera Cruz, in Upper Milford. In 1880 a company, by the name of the "Vera Cruz Creamery Company (limited)," was organized, and the same year a fine building, with engine and suitable machinery, was erected, in which a successful business has since been carried on. In this creamery there was manufactured in the year 1883 over thirty-six thousand pounds of butter, and over seventy-five thousand pounds of cheese.

**Mechanical Industries in Lower Milford—**

**Organ-Builders.**—John and Andrew Krauss, sons of Balthaser Krauss, Jr., made their first organ in the year 1790, when John was only twenty and Andrew only nineteen years old. This was no doubt the first pipe-organ which was manufactured in Pennsylvania. It was constructed in an old shop on their father's premises, which is still to be seen, and is now owned by Levi Krauss. Previous to the year 1809 an organ was built by John and Andrew Krauss for the use of the Roman Catholic Church in Washington township, Berks Co., which is still to be seen there in the old church, and a little later an organ was made by the same firm for the use of the Long Swamp Church (Union), in Long Swamp township, Berks Co., and 1812 another for the use of the Jordan Union Church, in North Whitehall township, Lehigh Co. In 1826, at the same place, a bass viol was made by George Krauss and Joel Krauss, sons of Andrew Krauss. In 1828 a melodeon was made at the same place by George and Samuel Krauss, sons of Andrew Krauss, which was no doubt the first melodeon ever made. Later an ingenious globe was made by Andrew Krauss and his sons, George S. and Samuel. This globe was turned by a clock, which was made by Samuel and George Krauss, and the painting and printing was put on by George S. Krauss, taken from a map of the world which was printed in London. This globe turned by clock once in twenty-four hours, is still to be seen in the Perkiomen Seminary, East Greenville, Montgomery Co., Pa., and is still in a good condition. The building of organs was continued by Andrew Krauss and his son, George S. Krauss, until 1840, when George S. Krauss moved to the neighborhood of the present Palm, in Montgomery Co., and established his business at that place, where it is still carried on by Edwin B. Krauss. In 1840 the old factory was abandoned.

**Grist and Saw-Mills.**—Kriebel's grist-mill is situated on the Hosensack Creek, in Lower Milford, and on the public road leading from the village of Hosensack to Palm, in Montgomery Co., about three-fourths of a mile southwest from Hosensack village. The land on which this mill is situated was first settled, 1741, by Peter Rittenhouse, and was originally two hundred and fifty acres, who sold to Abraham Meyer, who obtained a patent, granted Jan. 8, 1774, by the name of "Meyer's Neglect," who sold, May 26, 1774, one hundred and twenty-eight acres to Henry Funk for eight hundred and fifty pounds. This Henry Funk built a grist-mill on his land in or about the year 1775, and ran the same until the year 1783, and sold to Rev. George Kriebel. During the time of the Revolutionary war Henry Funk manufactured a good deal of flour for the use of the American army, which was conveyed to the place of destination by George Klein. On Feb. 18, 1796, George Kriebel sold the mill, with one hundred and forty-nine acres of land, to his son, Abraham Kriebel, at nine hundred pounds, who continued the same for nineteen years,



until 1816, when he died. On May 24, 1817, his son, Jacob Kriebel, bought the mill, besides twenty-five and three-fourths acres of land, at one hundred pounds, and had possession of it for a period of fifty-eight years, and died March 17, 1875, aged eighty-four years, six months, four days. The same year the mill property was sold, at public sale, to Joel Yeakel, at nineteen thousand five hundred dollars, who sold later to his son, Daniel K. Yeakel, who is still the proprietor.

Schantz's grist- and saw-mill is situated in Lower Milford, on the Hosensack Creek, and nearly half a mile above the village of Hosensack. Previous to the year 1800 there was a saw-mill erected at this place by Abraham Schantz, and several years afterwards (after 1800) he erected an oil-mill at the same place, and continued the same until the year 1811, when he sold to his son, John Schantz (later a minister of the gospel), who continued the oil- and saw-mill for many years, and sold to his son, Henry Schantz, who rebuilt the oil-mill in 1852, and erected a grist-mill, and discontinued the oil-mill. The grist- and saw-mill were then continued by Henry Schantz until his death (about the year 1864), and were sold to his son, Milton Schantz, who has since continued their operation.

Gerhard's grist-mill is situated on Saucon Creek, in Lower Milford, and on the public road leading from the Allentown and Coopersburg turnpike to Steinsburg, about one-half mile south from the village of Limeport. The first mill at this place was built previous to the year 1785, by Andrew Engelman, and was conducted by the Engelmans until the year 1810, when it was sold to John Adam Stahlnecker, who sold, in 1816, to Abel Fowler, who continued the same for about twenty years, till 1836, and sold to George Blank, who sold, in 1842, to Henry Gerhard, who conducted the old mill until 1858, in which year Gerhard built a large stone mill on the same spot, and continued the same with his son, Tobias, as Henry Gerhard & Son, until the year 1882, when he sold to Aaron Heist, the present owner.

Stauffer's grist- and saw-mill is situated on Walter's Creek, in Lower Milford, and on the public road leading from the old "King's high-road" to Powder Valley, about one-half mile southeast from Zionsville Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad. The land on which this mill is situated was first settled by one man, called John Moyer, who built, prior to 1760, a saw-mill, which he sold, besides over fifty-five acres of land, to his son, Samuel Moyer, who continued the mill for twenty-two years, until 1783, when he died. The property was then sold by Orphans' Court sale, Dec. 18, 1783, to his son-in-law, Philip Hess, who sold, March 9, 1786, to Abraham Funk, who continued the mill for over three years, and died, 1789. On March 17, 1790, the property was sold by Orphans' Court to his eldest son, Henry Funk, who sold, April 1st of the same year, to Jacob Schantz, who sold, July 15th of the same year, to Jacob Miller, a bellows-

maker, who built a new saw-mill. He died in 1830, when his daughter, Charlotte, came in possession of the saw-mill, besides thirty-three acres of land, and who kept the same for twenty years, and erected, in 1845, a grist-mill. The mill was operated by her brother-in-law, Henry Stabler.

In April, 1851, Jacob Schantz purchased the property, and sold, in 1853, to Solomon Klein, who made some improvements at the mills, and sold, in 1862, to Samuel Stauffer, who has continued the same in co-partnership with his son, Henry Stauffer, —Stauffer & Son,—till date.

Heiler's grist- and saw-mill is situated in Lower Milford, on the Indian Creek, and in the Hosensack Valley, and on the public road leading from the village of Hosensack to Herefordville, in Berks County, and in a straight line one and a quarter miles from Hosensack. This mill was first built as a saw-mill by Jeremiah Krauss, between 1780 and 1790, and run by him until about 1807, when it was leased to Christopher and David Schubert, who constructed at this place the first clover-mill which was ever made about the same year (1807 or 1808). Farmers came from great distances to this mill with their clover-seed, and got it cleaned with satisfaction. Later, this property was purchased by Nathan Krauss (son of Jeremiah Krauss), who changed the clover-mill to an oil-mill, and ran the same for several years. He sold to George Carl, who continued the same, oil-mill and saw-mill, for a number of years, and was sold about the year 1860 to Jacob F. Heiler. The oil-mill was changed to a grist-mill, which was continued, besides the saw-mill (since it was in possession of Mr. Heiler), by Thomas Bitting, Nelson Weidner, Samuel Carl, etc. It is at present occupied by Charles Mangold as tenant. J. F. Heiler is still the owner.

Heist's (or Walter's) grist-mill is situated in Lower Milford, on Walter's Creek, and on the old public road leading from the "King's high-road" to Allentown, and about one mile west from Dillingersville. The land, one hundred and thirty-five acres, on which this mill is situated was purchased by Philip Walter, on June 13, 1789, from Andrew Reiser. The mill was built by Walter in the year 1796 (first a saw-mill and then a grist-mill), and was run by said Walter until his death (1812). In the year 1812, Daniel Walter, son of Philip Walter, purchased the property at Orphans' Court sale at ten thousand and eight dollars. On April 1, 1813, Daniel Walter sold the grist- and saw-mill, besides twenty-three acres of land, to Georg Bransz, who continued the mill a few years and died, and Daniel Walter purchased the property again, and continued the same over thirty-six years, and sold, about the year 1852, to Samuel Steinbach, who discontinued the saw-mill, and built the following year a large new stone mill, and ran the same until the year 1868, and sold to John Heist, who sold to his son, Edward Heist, who is the present owner.

Dnbs' (later Moyer's, and now Schelly's) grist-mill





is situated in Lower Milford, on the Hosensack Creek, and on the public road leading from Zionsville to Spinnerstown, and one mile east from Dillingersville. The land on which this mill is situated was settled in 1734 by Jacob Dubs, and was originally one hundred and fifty acres. He sold, June 3, 1772, to his son, Daniel Dubs, at three hundred and fifty pounds, who obtained on the same tract a patent on April 26, 1782, by the name of "Potts." This Daniel Dubs erected previous to the year 1800 a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and sold the same, besides forty-seven and a half acres of land, to his son, Daniel Dubs, Jr., on Dec. 17, 1824, who ran or continued the mills for about eleven years, and sold in 1835 to William D. Moyer, who continued the same himself (or by tenants) for about twenty-eight years, when he died, and the property was sold to Isaac H. Schelly, who, in 1869, sold the mills, with seven acres of land, to Benjamin F. Yoke, who sold in 1872 to Samuel Miller, who sold in 1873 to William Michael, who continued the mill for six years, until his death, on the 13th November, 1879. The saw-mill was discontinued. The grist-mill and seven acres of land was sold Feb. 26, 1880, to Henry F. Schelly, at three thousand one hundred and one dollars. He repaired and affixed a steam-engine to the mill, and continued the same by tenants,—Joseph Yeakel and F. C. Jacoby. Henry F. Schelly is the present owner.

Roeder's saw-mill is situated on the Hosensack Creek, about one-quarter of a mile west from the village of Hosensack, in Lower Milford. The mill was erected by John George Stahl previous to the year 1800, and was sold about 1820 to Samuel Roeder, who sold the same, with one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, to his son, Daniel C. Roeder, who died about the year 1865. The farm and saw-mill were sold to his son, Reuben M. Roeder, and are still in his possession.

Emanuel S. Moyer's grist- and saw-mill is in Lower Milford township, about one mile south from the village of Limeport. This mill was first built a clover-mill in or about 1844 by Jacob Dietz, and later changed to a grist-mill, and was conducted by him for a number of years and then discontinued.

About the year 1863 Jacob Dietz died, and the mill property was sold to F. T. Jobst and George Neumoyer, by whom this mill was rebuilt and enlarged and changed to a grist-mill. He also built a new saw-mill, and sold in 1877 to Abraham S. Moyer, who continued the mill a short time and died. After which the property was sold to his son, Emanuel E. Moyer, who continued the mill till date (January, 1884).

Hentricks' grist-mill is situated in Lower Milford, on the Hicken Creek, and on a public road, about three miles east from the village of Dillingersville. The mill was built by Henry Rudolf as a clover-mill, and was conducted by him a number of years, and was sold about the year 1841 to John Reinhard, who continued the mill for twenty years, till 1861, and

sold to Charles Hillegas, who built, in 1863, a new grist- and also a new saw-mill, and continued the same until 1876, when he died, after which the property was sold to Jacob Hentricks, who continued the same until 1882 (seven years), when the mills were totally destroyed by fire. In 1883 a new grist-mill was built by J. Hentricks, the present owner.

Kriebel's saw-mill is situated in Lower Milford, near the public road leading from Macungie to Philadelphia (the old King's high-road), and also on a branch of Krauss' Creek, over one and a half miles southeast from the village of Hosensack. This saw-mill was erected by George Kriebel about the year 1855, and was continued by him eleven years, and sold in 1868 to Krauss & Brother. They sold two years later, in 1870, to Jesse Brey, who is still the owner.

Eberhard's saw-mill is situated in Lower Milford, on the public road leading from Dillingersville to Spinnerstown, and on Eberhard's Creek, a branch of the Hosensack Creek, about one and a half miles (in a straight line) southeast from Dillingersville. The mill was erected by John D. Eberhard in the year 1882.

Antrim's Casinet-Mill was situated on the Indian Creek, and in the Hosensack Valley, on the public road leading from the village of Hosensack to Palm, in Montgomery County. This mill was at first a wool-carding and fulling-mill, and was built by Melchior Yeakel prior to the year 1800, and was run by him for a number of years, and sold to George Yeakel, Jr., who changed it to a casinet-factory, and sold to Amos Antrim, who continued the mill until the year 1846, when it was destroyed by fire.

Dubs' Pottery.—This pottery was situated on the land which is now in possession of James D. Dillinger, about two miles northeast from Dillingersville. About the year 1820, Henry Dubs purchased from Christian Gressman a tract of land, and established the following year a pottery on the same, which he carried on until 1835, and sold out to William Dillinger and went with his brother Daniel to Ohio. This was no doubt the first pottery in Upper Milford, and perhaps the first in Lehigh County.

Oil-Mills.—Dillinger's oil-mill was located about one hundred rods east from the present village of Dillingersville, in Lower Milford, on a branch of the Schantz Creek. The oil-mill was erected by Jacob Dillinger, between the years 1788-90, and was continued by him for over fifteen years. The mill was rebuilt and altered to a dwelling-house, which is still in a good condition, and has since 1853 been in possession of and occupied by Edward Reinhard.

Stahler's oil-mill was situated on Ort's Creek, in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford), and near the public road leading from Zionsville to Coopersburg. This oil-mill was erected by Anthony Stahler previous to the year 1785, and was continued by him until his death, in 1799. After which it was pur-



chased by his son, Anthony Stahler, Jr., in March, 1800, and was continued by him until 1805, and was then sold to Jacob Mohr, who discontinued the oil-mill forever. The mill-house was rebuilt as a dwelling-house, which is still standing, but not occupied.

**Tanneries.**—Burkhalter's tannery is situated in Lower Milford, on the old public King's high-road leading from Macungie to Philadelphia, about one-quarter of a mile southeast from Zionsville Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad. About the year 1822, John Hanger purchased from Jacob Larosch nearly seventeen acres of land, and erected the same year a tannery on the tract. He conducted the same for about two years, and sold to Samuel Moyer, who continued the tannery for nearly three years, and sold to Charles Burkhalter in 1827, who continued for thirty-five years (until 1862), and died. In the same year Charles Burkhalter, Jr., purchased the property, and has since continued the tannery with success.

Dubs' tannery was situated in Lower Milford, on the Hosensack Creek, on the same road as Dubs' grist-mill, and one and one-eighth miles east from Dillingersville. The land on which this tannery was erected is also a part of the original tract called "Potts." Jacob Dubs, Jr., purchased from his father, Daniel, in December, 1824, the said tract of thirty-four acres. He carried on the business for many years, as also did his sons, Daniel Dubs and Jacob D. Dubs, and afterwards Alvin Jarrett and Samuel K. Carl. About the year 1861 operations were discontinued.

**Dubs' Forge** was situated in Lower Milford, on a branch of the Hosensack, on the public road leading from Dubs' grist-mill to Limeport, and about one-quarter of a mile northeast from said grist-mill. This mill was erected by John Dubs about the year 1825. John Dubs purchased from his father, Daniel Dubs, over sixty-eight acres, besides the old homestead (which is part of a tract of one hundred and fifty acres called "Potts"), on Dec. 17, 1824. At this mill or forge there was manufactured all kinds of cutlery, augers, etc. The Dubs forge was known to a distance of over twenty miles around. This mill was conducted by John Dubs, and also by his son, Aaron K. Dubs, for a number of years.

**Limekilns.**—Limestone is abundant in the Hosensack Valley in Lower Milford, and also on the line between Lower Milford and Saucon (at Limeport), and on the line between Upper Milford and Lower Macungie, and on the line between Upper Milford and Hereford (Berks Co.). When the first limekiln was erected I am not able to say. At first there was one on almost every farm. During the winter months the farmers hauled their limestone, many having to go a great distance to the quarry. They burned lime only for their own use.

About the year 1800, or previous to that year, there was a limekiln erected by Abraham Schantz on his premises in the Hosensack Valley. Lime was first manufactured or burned by wood, and later with coal,

and sold to the farmers and builders. Later there were some other kilns erected by Abraham Schantz, and by his son, John Schantz, and still later by his sons, Joseph Schantz, Henry Schantz, Samuel Weinberger, and others. At present there are seven or eight limekilns in Hosensack kept in operation every year, especially during the spring and fall season, by Solomon Schantz, Milton Schantz, Jonathan Fretz, etc. At Limeport there are a number of kilns kept in operation by Thomas K. Ott.

**Creameries.**—The Hosensack Creamery Company was organized and incorporated in December, 1879. The first officers of this incorporation were William Harrison Meehling, president; Adam Krauss, secretary; Reuben M. Roeder, treasurer.

In the following year, 1880, the company erected a building, with all the necessary machinery, in the village of Hosensack. The average supply of milk used in this creamery is over four thousand one hundred pounds per day. Out of that milk is made one hundred and thirty pounds of butter per day and three hundred and ten pounds of cheese. The present officers are Samuel G. Carl, president; William M. Roeder, secretary and superintendent; Solomon Schantz, treasurer.

Schuler's creamery is situated in Lower Milford, on the public road leading from Dillingersville to Steinsburg, and nearly two miles southeast from Dillingersville. The buildings of this creamery were erected, and engine and all the necessary machinery put in, in 1880, by David Schuler, and the creamery was started on the 6th of September, in the same year, by his son, William R. Schuler, who became the proprietor of it. In the year 1883, Mr. Schuler received and used fifty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-one pounds of milk, from which he manufactured, during the same year, two thousand and twenty-two pounds of butter and nearly four thousand pounds of cheese. William Schuler is still the proprietor.

**List of Soldiers of the War of 1812 from Upper Milford.**—Henry Flores, George Flores, George Schuoy, Nicolaus Fegely, Henry Fegely, Charles Ross, Jacob Krammes, John V. Buskirk, Dr. C. Friederich Dickenshied (surgeon), Jacob Ortt.

**Soldiers of the Civil War.**—List of the names of the soldiers who served with the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia for ten months in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina from Upper and Lower Milford: Capt., George Neitz, Lower Milford; 1st lieut., Charles H. Foster, Upper Milford; 2d lieut., Philip W. Flores, Lower Milford; 1st sergt., Addison Siebert, Lower Milford; 3d sergt., John G. Rosenbery, Upper Milford; 4th sergt., Charles Heil, Lower Milford; 5th sergt., William H. Wicand, Upper Milford; 2d corp., William M. Roeder, Lower Milford; 3d corp., John F. Fegely, Upper Milford; 4th corp., Willoughby Standt, Upper Milford; 6th corp., Henry Bauer, Upper Milford;



drummer, Michael Nuss, Upper Milford; privates of Lower Milford, Jonathan H. Bickel, Franklin Flores, David Gery, Daniel Heimbach, William H. Schiffert; privates of Upper Milford, Martin Ackerman, John Brecht, William Dony, William Ettinger, David Fischer, Solomon Hallman, Joseph Kubas, Gottlieb Plueger, Lewis Reinbold, Samuel Rothenberger, William Sicher.

The following three-year men served in several regiments, Upper Milford: William Schlieher, Jacob Diehl, Edwin Diehl, John Lynn, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment; Solomon Wieder, David Wieder, Daniel Hittel, Forty-seventh Regiment.

Lower Milford, Milton Engelman, Reuben M. Schaffer, John J. Brunner, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment; Solomon Hilligass, Levenus Hilligass, Charles Miller, Anthony Kleinsmith, Daniel Kleinsmith, Forty-seventh Regiment.

**Dillingersville** is a small village situated in Lower Milford township, and contains one hotel, one store, post-office, telegraph-office (of the Union Telegraph Company), and seven dwelling-houses. It is located on Moser's or (later) Dillinger's Ridge, and on the public road leading from Zionsville, or from the old King's high-road to Spinnerstown, in Bucks County, and is nearly eleven miles southwest from Allentown. This place was first settled in the year 1735, by Michael Moser, who immigrated two years prior from the Palatinate to this country, coming to Philadelphia, in the ship "Adventurer," with fifty-seven others of his friends and comrades, on Sept. 23, 1732. He settled in the year above mentioned at this place, and took up one hundred acres of land, on which the present village is located. He built his first house near a beautiful spring of clear water, and lived there about thirty years. He sold his property about the year 1765 to Bernhard Straub, who sold, 1773, to Peter Sehuler, who sold, 1788, to John Jacob Dillinger, who erected soon afterwards an oil-mill on the premises, and ran the same for about fifteen years. This oil-mill is still there, about one hundred rods east from Dillingersville. It was later rebuilt and changed to a dwelling-house, and for a number of years occupied by one of his daughters, Christina Dillinger. It is now in possession of Edward Reinhard, and is still in good condition. About the year 1800, John Dillinger, Jr., son of John Jacob Dillinger, established a country store on the premises, which they kept for about nine years.

On Dec. 5, 1803, John Jacob Dillinger died, and left five children,—two sons—John and Daniel—and three daughters,—who divided the property among themselves. On April 19, 1805, John Dillinger purchased ninety-seven acres and one hundred and four perches of the Dillingersville property from the heirs of John Jacob Dillinger, deceased. On Sept. 2, 1809, John Dillinger, Jr., sold all his property to Lorenz and Daniel Stahler for £1464 15s., and removed to Philadelphia.

In the year 1810, Daniel Stahler established the first tavern in Dillingersville, and became the landlord, and continued the same for seventeen years, until 1827. In 1827 the property was sold to Henry Stahler, who continued the hotel for two years, and sold, in 1829, to Hans Dillinger (or John Dillinger, 3d), who sold the same year to his son, Henry Dillinger (son-in-law of Daniel Stahler). From 1827 to 1829 the store was kept by Jacob Weber.

In the year 1830 a large stone hotel building was erected by Henry Dillinger, who became the landlord, and kept the hotel for a period of twenty-five years, until 1855, when he removed to Allentown. He was also the proprietor of the store for about seventeen years,—from 1829 to 1846. Since 1855 the hotel has been kept by the following landlords, viz.: Jesse Reichenbach, 1855-56; Christian Fischer, 1856-58; Edward Frey, 1858-61; George Neitz, 1861-63; Hiram Heil, 1863-64; Francis Buechecker, 1864-65; Nathan Carl, 1865-68; E. S. Diefenderfer, 1868-82; Henry Acker, 1882-84; William Boyer, 1884.

In the year 1848 a large two-story stone dwelling-house, and in 1859 a large stone Swiss barn, and in 1860 a new frame store-house, were erected, all by Henry Dillinger.

In 1866, when Henry Dillinger died, all the real property was sold to F. T. Jobst, of Emaus, over one hundred and three acres, for over eleven thousand three hundred dollars. He sold, 1867, the store property and eleven acres of land to Israel Larosch, and in 1869 the hotel property and eleven acres of land to E. S. Diefenderfer.

Since the time of John Dillinger, Jr. (1809), the store has been kept as follows, viz.: John Ruch, four years; Charles & Jacob Weber, four years (1825-29); Henry Dillinger, seventeen years (1829-46); Jesse Zelner, four years (1846-50); Erwin Burkhalter, four years (1851-56); Solomon Dillinger & Daniel J. Dillinger, two years (1856-58); William J. Eberhard, three years (1858-61); George Edelman, three years (1861-64); Wiand & Brother, one year (1864-65); John M. Schelly, two years (1866-68); Flores & Moyer, five years (1868-73); William M. Gehman, four years (1873-77); E. D. Reiter, four years (1877-81); Henry W. Nuss, since 1881 (three years).

Since 1853 this village has always been used as the polling-place of Lower Milford, and previous to the year 1853 (in which year Lower Milford was separated from Upper Milford) it was the polling-place of Upper Milford for over fifty years, but only for the fall election.

From 1812 until 1868 mails were carried to this post-office only once a week. First, every Thursday, by route from Fogelsville to Trumbauersville (Bucks County) and back, afterwards, by route, from Macungie to North Wales (Montgomery County), every Friday, and back on Saturday. Later, from 1868 to 1874, twice a week, on Wednesday and Friday. First by route from Sumnertown (Montgomery County) to





Emaus and back, then by route from Palm (Montgomery County) to Emaus and back.

Since 1874 mails have been carried every day, except on Sunday, by Perkiomen Railroad.

Postage was, previous to 1816, on a letter of only one sheet (one-quarter of an ounce), for a distance of not over forty miles eight cents, not over ninety miles ten cents, and not over one hundred miles twelve and a half cents, and over five hundred miles twenty cents. From 1816 to 1845 postage on a letter of one-quarter of an ounce was six and one-quarter cents for a distance of thirty miles, from thirty to eighty miles ten cents, from eighty to one hundred and fifty miles twelve and a half cents, from one hundred and fifty to four hundred miles eighteen cents, and over four hundred twenty-five cents. From 1845 to 1851, on a letter not over one-half of an ounce three hundred miles five cents, and over three hundred miles ten cents.

In 1851 postage was reduced to three cents in advance, and otherwise five cents for a distance of not over three thousand miles.

In 1863 postage was reduced on a letter not over one-half ounce to all parts of the United States to three cents, to be paid in advance. Since Oct. 1, 1883, postage is only two cents on a letter not over one-half ounce to all parts of the United States.

**Stahler's (later Dillingersville) Post-Office.**—In the year 1812 there was a post-office established in the present village of Dillingersville, by the name of Stahler's Post-Office, and Daniel Stahler was appointed postmaster. This was the first post-office in the lower part of the county of Lehigh. Daniel Stahler had been postmaster until 1827, when he sold the property to Henry Stahler and resigned the post-office, when Henry Stahler was appointed postmaster for two years, and resigned.

In 1829, Hans Dillinger purchased the hotel property, and his son, Henry Dillinger, son-in-law of Daniel Stahler, became postmaster the same year, and purchased also the property from his father, Hans Dillinger, and conducted the post-office until about the year 1849, when it was discontinued for two years.

In the year 1851, under the administration of President Fillmore, this post-office was re-established, under the name of Dillingersville, and Ervin Burkhalter was appointed postmaster, who administered the office for four years, and resigned in 1856.

The same year Daniel J. Dillinger was appointed, and served until 1866, when James D. Dillinger was appointed for one year.

In November, 1867, P. W. Flores was appointed postmaster at this post-office, and has administered the same until the present date (Jan. 21, 1884).

**Dillinger's Station,** a village of six dwelling-houses, station-house, one grain and feed store, is situated on the Perkiomen Railroad, in Upper Milford, about one and one-quarter miles north from the village of Dillingersville.

In the Centennial year, 1876, when the Perkiomen Railroad was opened for the accommodation of the community, this station was established under the name of Schelly's Station, later changed to Dillinger.

In the same year (1876) Levi N. Schelly erected a large feed storehouse and opened a coal-yard, in which he has since done a successful business. At this place is the tunnel of the Perkiomen Railroad, constructed in 1874-75, through the solid rock of a branch of the South Mountain. It is between seventeen hundred and eighteen hundred feet long. Mails are to be carried between Dillinger's Station and Dillingersville twice every day, except Sunday.

**Hosensack Village.**—This village is situated near the Hosensack Creek, in Lower Milford, and on the public road leading from Macungie to Philadelphia (the old "King's high-road"), and nearly twelve miles southwest from Allentown. It contains a hotel, store, and post-office, creamery, and nine dwelling-houses. The land on which the village is located was a part of one hundred and fifty acres taken up by Henry Keiber (or Geber), in pursuance of a warrant dated June 26, 1734. About one-fourth of a mile east of this village the first house was erected in the same year by Henry Keiber. He sold the land one year later (June 6, 1735) to Andreas Eckhard, who sold, Dec. 24, 1744, to David Streib, who sold, March 17, 1846, to George Klein, who obtained a patent (deed), which was dated Aug. 6, 1757. George Klein established the first tavern on the site of the present village of Hosensack. We find that he was first licensed to keep tavern in June, 1759. This tavern was situated on the above-mentioned "King's high-road," which was surveyed and laid out in the month of March, 1735. (This place, or the neighborhood, was sometimes called "Hosenhaason," and it is so mentioned in the Pennsylvania Archives, when Secretary John Armstrong ordered to report without delay fifty men, soldiers at George Klein's, in Hosenhaason, Oct. 1, 1784, being the time of the Indian troubles in the Wyoming Valley.)

Previous to the Revolutionary war George Stahl established a country store near the village of Hosensack, which was continued for several years. Stahl was employed as teamster during the war, and with two teams he hauled regularly flour and other provisions from his store and other places to the headquarters of the American army in Philadelphia. Flour was brought from the mill in the neighborhood, and with all kinds of provisions from the neighborhood brought to Stahl's store. The store was later discontinued.

In the vicinity of Hosensack, in the time of the Revolutionary war, the last bear in Milford was killed by John Stahl, a son of George Stahl, when he was only twelve years old, with the assistance of other boys of the neighborhood.

The above-mentioned George Stahl kept the tavern at this place for a period of twenty-seven years, until



the year 1786, in which year Gabriel Klein was licensed to keep it. How long he kept tavern is not known.

In the year 1797, George Klein sold all his land to his three sons,—Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. That portion on which the tavern was located, or all that portion of his land which was situated on the south side of the King's high-road, was sold to his son Abraham; and no doubt he carried on the tavern for a number of years. Later the hotel was sold by Abraham Klein to his brother-in-law, Andrew Rieser, who with his wife, Sybilla Rieser, kept it for several years. At the same time a store was kept here by Jonathan Stahl, son-in-law of Andrew Rieser. Jonathan Stahl was also licensed to keep tavern in May, 1815, and continued for several years. In or about the year 1820, Hans (or John) Yeakel became the landlord, and kept the hotel for several years, after which Jonathan Stahl again had charge of it a few years. In or about the year 1830, Henry Stahler purchased the hotel property from Andrew Rieser, and continued the hotel for three years, when it was sold to Peter Gery, who sold it, about the year 1840, to Solomon L. Holder, who continued the same for over twenty-five years, until the year 1866. In 1866, George Bachman purchased the property, and in 1869 he built a new stone hotel, of which he remained the landlord until 1882, when he leased it to John Schneck, who was the landlord for one year. In the year 1883, Christian Weisz, the present landlord, purchased the property. Previous to the year 1800 this hotel received the name of "Hirschhorn Wirthshaus," or "Buckhorn Hotel," which it has ever since borne.

In the year 1828, David Gehman established a new store, and was appointed postmaster. About the year 1850, David Gehman built a second and large brick store-house and store, in which business was continued by Gehman & Schoenly until 1860, after which Wickert & Klein, William M. Gehman, Charles Schoenly, Henry A. Kauffman, and A. N. Wanner carried it on.

The Hosensack post-office was established in or about the year 1841, and David Gehman was appointed the first postmaster (under the administration of President Taylor). He was the postmaster until the year 1853, at which time (under President Pierce) Solomon L. Holder was appointed. In 1861, David Gehman was appointed postmaster the second time, and kept the office until 1872,—eleven years,—when he resigned, and his son-in-law, Charles Schoenly, was appointed. In 1873, H. A. Kauffman was appointed. He served three years, and resigned, and in 1876 A. Hunsicker was appointed. Mrs. Annie Wanner, his successor and the present incumbent, was appointed postmistress in 1880.

**Limeport** is a village in Lower Milford township, on the Saucon line, and on the public road leading from the Allentown and Coopersburg turnpike to Steinsburg (Bucks County). It contains two hotels,

one store, coachmakers' shop, telegraph-office, post-office, and thirteen dwelling-houses. The land on which the village is located was a part of a tract purchased by a man named Philip Hill, of Saucon. In the year 1825, Daniel Erdman erected the present Eagle Hotel, and became the landlord, and kept it until his death, in 1850. In 1851, Reuben Schaffer purchased the property, and kept the hotel for twenty-five years (until the year 1876), and sold to Thomas K. Ott, who kept it two years, and in 1878 his son, M. H. Ott, the present landlord, took possession. In the year 1850, Joseph Wittman built the other hotel (at present occupied by Peter Benner). This was occupied by tenants for over fifteen years, as follows, viz.: George Neits, 1850-52; Abner Mory, 1852-54; Derr & Bitting, 1854-55; J. B. Kemmerer, 1855-64; William Egner and others, 1864-65; David Erdman, 1865-66. In the year 1866, Peter Benner purchased the hotel property from the heirs of David Erdman and became the landlord. He still holds that position.

The following persons have kept store in the village: John Aplegate; Abner Mory, 1852-54; Derr & Bitting, 1854-55; J. B. Kemmerer, 1855-64; Samuel Bergstresser, 1864-65; Benner & Fink, 1865-70; Schaffer & Deily, and Charles Egner.

**Limeport Post-Office.**—This post-office was established at the store of Benner & Fink in the year 1867, and Lewis N. Benner was appointed postmaster, and held the office until 1871. The same year Joseph Wittman was appointed postmaster, and held the office for eleven years, when he resigned. In the year 1882, Charles Egner was appointed postmaster, and is still in office.

**Kraussdale**, a village of eight dwelling-houses, one school-house, machine-shop, and foundry, is situated in Lower Milford, on the old "King's high-road," in the most southern part of Lehigh County, and about two and a quarter miles south from the village of Hosensack. The land on which Kraussdale is situated was first settled by Ulrich Rieser in 1735. He took up two hundred and seventy-eight acres. Rieser died Sept. 9, 1784, and his executors, Casper Rieser and George Kriebel, sold one hundred and ninety-five acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches (part of two hundred and seventy-eight acres) to Jacob Probst for sixteen hundred and forty-eight pounds. Probst sold it in 1793 to Baltzer Krauss for seventeen hundred pounds, who sold, June 4, 1803, to his two sons, John Krauss and Andrew Krauss, for seventeen hundred and seventy-five pounds.

At this place, previous to the year 1800, there was a machine-shop erected by John Krauss, Sr., in which he manufactured wool carding-machines on a large scale. In the year 1819, John Krauss died, and the property came in possession of his son, Anthony Krauss, who changed the shop to a thrashing-machine manufactory, in which excellent thrashing-machines were made. A. Krauss died in the year 1852, and the property came in possession of his sons, Isaac Y.



Krauss, Harrison Y. Krauss, and James Krauss. They continued the business of manufacturing machines under the firm-name of Krauss & Brothers, and are doing at present a large business.

About the year 1870 a large machine-manufactory was established by Krauss & Brothers, in which was also a foundry. In this factory at present all kinds of agricultural and many other machines are manufactured. Krauss & Brothers' business will at present equal any other of the same kind in Lehigh County.

At the same place, about the year 1790, an organ manufactory was established by Andrew Krauss. At this place the first melodeon in the United States was manufactured. Many churches in Lehigh, Berks, Montgomery, and Bucks Counties have been supplied with organs by A. Krauss, and later by Joel Krauss.

**Corning** is a small village containing six dwelling-houses, store, and post-office, and station-house (Perkiomen Railroad), situated on the line between Lower and Upper Milford, near the line of Montgomery County, and on the public road leading from Hereford, Berks Co., to the Hosensack Valley.

This village has been built up in the last seven or eight years by Elias Trump, Mrs. Sterner, and others. A store was kept there by H. W. Nuss. Elias Trump is the present store-keeper.

At the end of June, 1883, there was a new post-office established at the above-described village under the name of Corning, and Elias Trump was appointed postmaster. He still holds the office.

**Zionsville (Old).**—This village is located in Upper Milford, on the old "King's high-road" leading from Macungie to Goshenhoppen, and also on the Hereford and Shimersville turnpike, and on a branch of the South Mountain, and is between nine and ten miles southwest from Allentown. The village contains one hotel, one store, two churches, one carriage-factory, one marble-yard, and thirty dwelling-houses.

The early history of this village is, like that of others, involved in some obscurity. The land on which the village is situated was taken up by Christian Crall, or Kraul, and Philip Herzog. Crall took the upper part, on the hill, from the Lutheran Church west and northwestward (about twenty-five acres), in the year 1734. The land on which the lower or southern part of Zionsville is located (about one hundred and two acres) was taken up between 1740 and 1750. The first house of Zionsville was no doubt erected by Christian Crall, near the present residence of George Schell, in 1734. On Crall's land was the Lutheran Church, and on Herzog's land the Reformed Church was erected. Crall sold to Martin Schaffer, who sold to his brother, William Schaffer, and in 1789 the land became the property of Christoffel and William Mohr. The second house no doubt was built on the south side of the present village by Philip Herzog, about the year 1740. After the death of father Herzog (1785) the land became the property of his son, Paul Herzog, who sold, Feb. 14, 1789, to Wendell Wieand.

On this land, between 1750 and 1755, the first Reformed Church, a log structure, was erected. On the north side of Crall's land Peter Hittel bought, Jan. 20, 1753, of John Bingaman one hundred and twenty acres. He donated, 1757, one acre to the Lutheran congregation, and upon it, in 1758, the first Lutheran Church (log) was erected, about fifty perches north of the Reformed Church.

About the year 1810 the first store was established by Philip Hittel, who sold, some years later, to his brother, William Hittel, who sold to Wieand & Meyer. They sold, several years afterwards, to C. W. Wieand.

About the year 1830 a new stone hotel was erected by Philip Hittel, and he became landlord, and continued in business for many years.

In 1789 the second Reformed Church, and in 1819 the second Lutheran Church (a Union Church), were erected, both of stone. In 1853 a new organ was erected in the Union Church, which cost eight hundred dollars.

In 1858 the third Reformed, and in 1876 the third Lutheran, Churches were built, both of brick.

In the year 1841 a two-story school-house was built by subscriptions, taken among both congregations, for the use of both churches. In this school-house, in 1842, the first Sunday-school (a Union school) was established, under the name of Zion's Sunday-school.

About the year 1869 a large brick dwelling-house was built by Anthony Mechling.

About the year 1853, George Neitz became the proprietor of the hotel, and kept the same for three years, after which Christian Henninger became proprietor. In 1865, Jonathan B. Kemmer purchased it and became the landlord. In 1868 he sold to Nathan Carl, who kept it until his death, in 1879, since which time Jane Jackenbach has been the landlady.

About the year 1848, C. W. Wieand built a large stone store, which has since been kept by several persons,—Willoughby Artman (until 1857), Mahlon Artman (1857-62), Erdman & Mark (1862-66), Henry Erdman (1866-69), Frank Gery (1869-72), Henry Bechtold (1872-74), Charles Mangold (1874-78), and Isaac Kriebel, at present.

The greater part of the houses have been erected since 1850.

Previous to 1860 a coachmaker's shop was erected, and was operated for several years by David Trexler and others, and since 1866 by Joseph Z. Yeakel.

In the year 1819 there was a post-office established at this place by the name of Zionsville, and Charles W. Wieand was appointed postmaster. Since that time the village has been called Zionsville. The post-office was discontinued in 1853.

**Zionsville (New).**—This village is situated on the same public road as the older village, and also on the Perkiomen Railroad, in Upper Milford, nearly one mile southeast from Old Zionsville. It contains a station-house, hotel, store and post-office, school-





house, and ten dwelling-houses. The foundation of this village was laid in 1876, when the Perkiomen Railroad was opened, and when the station-house was built. The same year a large brick hotel and store-house was built by Abraham Geisinger, and at the same time dwelling-houses were built by Rev. Uriah Schelly, Elias Rosenberger, Philip Miller, Solomon Hallman, Joseph Schultz, and Alfred Romig, and later by William M. Gehman, Samuel Schubert, A. Geisinger, and George Miller.

The hotel and store were kept by William M. Gehman, two years (1877-79); C. Czarlinsky, two years (1879-81); O. F. Haas, two years (1881-83). Since April, 1883, James Schantz has been hotel-keeper, and O. F. Haas store-keeper.

In 1878 a post-office named Zionsville was established, and William M. Gehman appointed postmaster. In 1882, Abraham Z. Schelly, the present postmaster, was appointed.

**Shimersville.**—This village, containing a hotel, store, post-office, and dwelling-houses, is situated on the old public road (King's high-road) leading from Macungie to Goshenhoppen or Philadelphia, nine miles southwest from Allentown, and nearly two and a half miles southeast from Macungie. The land on which this village is located was originally three hundred and fifty-two acres, and was settled by Dirk Jansen (or Derrick Johnson) in the year 1734. He sold, May 12, 1733, one hundred acres to Paul Dearst, and later sold the other part of his land to Jacob Miller.

When and where the first building on Jansen's (or Johnson's) land was erected is unknown, but no doubt it was in the year 1735, and by Jansen himself. When the first hotel in Shimersville was established is likewise unknown. We know that Jacob Miller was mentioned as an inn-keeper as early as 1774, and that he kept the tavern for not less than twenty years. In or about the year 1792, John Shimer, Esq., purchased the property, and was the owner of it for over thirty-three years, until 1828. Shimer was also a justice of the peace for at least ten years (1795-1805).

During the time in which John Shimer was the owner of the hotel property the house was managed a few years by himself, and then by several tenants, as follows: John Shimer, George Climer, John Stopp, Moses Cain, Daniel Scherr, Jonathan Schwartz, Daniel Gross, John Wesley, John Vogt (or Focht), Isaac Jarrett, John Jarrett, Daniel West, Charles Wieder, Daniel Siegfried, Friederic Bischitz.

In the year 1828, John Shimer sold the hotel and his farm to his son, Charles B. Shimer, who was in possession of the same for thirty-seven years, until 1865, during which time the hotel was kept by the following landlords, viz.: Charles B. Shimer, 1828-35; John Kneiss, 1835-36; Joseph Beidler, 1836-39; Joshua Stahler, 1839-44; Reuben Stahler, 1844-45; George Beck, 1845-63.

In the year 1863, Charles S. Shimer (son of Charles B.) purchased the hotel, and became the landlord for five years, until 1868, when he sold to his brother-in-law, Jacob Riegel, who was the owner of the hotel for ten years, and sold to William B. Shaffer & Co., the present owners. During this time the hotel was in charge of the following landlords (tenants), viz.: John Weaver, Ephraim Erb, A. J. Schmick, Solomon Bortz, Henry Weidner, Henry Kuder, Adam Miller, present landlord.

Store was first kept by Joshua Stahler & Reuben Stahler, five years (1839-44); Reuben Stahler, eleven years (1844-55); Hartzel & Jordan, two years (1855-57); Jordan & Derr, four years (1857-61); Chs. Derr, one year (1861-62). In August, 1862, store was destroyed by fire, and a new store was built the same year. Then Shimer & Brother kept store three years (1863-66); Mark & Schantz, two years (1866-68); M. M. Mark, seven years (1868-75); and Kern & Brother since 1875, the present store-keepers (1884).

In 1845, Reuben Stahler built a new store-house. In 1858, Dr. Jacob Shimer built a large dwelling-house, and later C. B. Shimer and John B. Shimer built more dwelling-houses.

Shimersville post-office was established in 1853, and Reuben Stahler appointed postmaster. He served two years, and resigned in 1855, when Charles B. Shimer was appointed, and was in office until 1867, at which time Dr. Albert M. Sigmund was appointed postmaster, and served until his death, in 1875. Since that time John L. Schreiber has been the regular postmaster.

Shimersville is located on one of the highest points of the Lehigh or South Mountain, from which the water runs in four different directions, north-northeast, southeast, east, and southwest. At the east branch, about three hundred yards from its source, D. N. Kern constructed a carp-pond, and here the first German carp in Lehigh County were placed in an artificial pond the 9th of April, 1881. Mr. Kern soon found out that his carp-pond was profitable, so he enlarged it in the fall of 1883, and expects large profits from it in the future.

The soil in this vicinity is a dark gravel intermixed with clay and loam. This soil is to be found about one mile west and one mile east from Shimersville, and for about half a mile north and south on this kind of soil the heaviest wheat can be raised that is known in Lehigh County. It weighs from sixty-four to sixty-six pounds per bushel. In the village of Shimersville there is some of the richest red oxide iron ore. About one-fourth of a mile south of the village are, at Zionsville, some of the richest magnetic iron-ore veins. There is also some magnetic iron and zinc northwest from Shimersville. About one-eighth of a mile north from the village is a rich deposit of emery and corundum. The corundum crystals are worth two hundred dollars per ton. There is some land in this neighborhood at the pres-















FEB 75



N. MANCHESTER,  
INDIANA

